FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1987

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Fiscal Year 1987
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BUDGET FUNCTION 150 SUMMARY TABLE
(BUDGET AUTHORITY IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

SUB-FUNCTION	FY 1985 ACTUAL	FY 1986 APPROPRIATED	FY 1986 AFTER SEQUESTRATION	PROPOSED SUPP. AND ADJ.	PROPOSED RECISSION	FY 1986 TOTAL	FY 1987 REQUEST
151-FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	6,496.2	4,885.3	4,653.2	58.9	(39.8)	4,672.3	4,893.4
152-INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE	13,730.4	10,656.5	10,236.2	4.8	---	10,241.0	11,272.4
153-CONDUCT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	2,509.8	2,396.9	2,293.9	702.0	---	2,995.9	3,829.6
154-FOREIGN INFORMATION AND EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES	939.9	979.6	937.5	32.2	---	969.7	1,128.7
155-INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL PROGRAMS	2,776.4	2,360.0	2,360.0	---	(446.9)	1,913.1	1,511.3
TOTAL FUNCTION 150	26,452.7	21,278.3	20,480.8	797.9	(486.7)	20,792.0	22,635.4

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE SUMMARY TABLE
(BUDGET AUTHORITY IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 1985 ACTUAL	FY 1986 APPROPRIATED	FY 1986 AFTER SEQUESTRATION	PROPOSED SUPP. AND ADJUST.	PROPOSED RECISS. AND ADJUST.	FY 1986 TOTAL	FY 1987 REQUEST
FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (SUB-FUNCTION 151)							
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE/TDP	2,513.2	2,100.2	2,010.6	---	---	2,010.6	2,115.7
PL-480	1,964.0	1,299.2	1,243.3	---	---	1,243.3	1,164.4
MULTILAT. DEV. INSTITUTIONS	1,906.8	1,471.8	1,408.5	---	(39.8)	1,368.7	1,578.0
PEACE CORPS	128.8	130.5	124.9	0.1	---	125.0	126.8
REFUGEES	363.0	338.9	324.4	---	---	324.4	372.5
OTHER	99.4	72.5	69.3	55.1	---	124.4	87.7
SUB-FUNCTION 151 RECEIPTS	(479.0)	(527.8)	(527.8)	3.7	---	(524.1)	(551.7)
TOTAL ECONOMIC/FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	6,496.2	4,885.3	4,653.2	58.9	(39.8)	4,672.3	4,893.4
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE (SUB-FUNCTION 152)							
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	6,159.8	3,706.0	3,546.6	---	---	3,546.6	4,093.8
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES	6,622.8	6,140.5	5,917.3	---	---	5,917.3	6,134.3
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	805.1	782.0	748.4	---	---	748.4	996.5
INTER. MIL. ED. AND TRAINING	56.2	54.5	52.2	---	---	52.2	68.8
PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS	44.0	34.0	32.5	---	---	32.5	39.0
ANTI-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE	5.0	7.4	7.1	4.8	---	11.9	9.8
GUARANTEE RESERVE FUND	109.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
SUB-FUNCTION 152 RECEIPTS	(71.5)	(67.9)	(67.9)	---	---	(67.9)	(69.8)
TOTAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE	13,730.4	10,656.5	10,236.2	4.8	---	10,241.0	11,272.4
GRAND TOTAL--FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	20,226.6	15,541.8	14,889.4	63.7	(39.8)	14,913.3	16,165.8

APPROPRIATED BUDGET AUTHORITY PROGRAM TRENDS AND BUREAU ALLOCATIONS

	FY 1985 Actuals	FY 1986 Request	FY 1986 Appropriated	FY 1986 % Reduction of Appropriation from Request	FY 1986 POST Sequestration	FY 1986 % Reduction of Post Seq. from Request	FY 1987 Request	ALLOCATION OF FY 1987 REQUEST AFRICA	ANE	LAC	S&T	FVA	PPC	PRE	SCI ADV
Functional Development Assistance:															
Agriculture, Rural Dev & Nutrition	755,551	792,352	699,995	-11.66%	669,895	-15.45%	709,900	148,000	237,946	178,754	61,150	19,400	51,650	13,000	--
Population Planning	290,000	250,017	250,000	-0.01%	239,250	-4.31%	250,000	23,000	55,000	25,400	114,300	--	32,300	0	--
Health	223,138	121,427	200,824	65.39%	192,189	58.28%	150,843	29,648	27,409	43,711	36,500	6,450	1,125	6,000	--
Child Survival Fund	25,000	25,000	25,000	0.00%	23,925	-4.30%	25,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	10,000	7,500	--	--	--
Education & Human Resources Dev	180,833	183,533	169,950	-7.40%	162,642	-11.38%	179,735	36,869	31,120	101,400	6,100	1,000	1,300	--	--
Selected Development Activities	100,000	210,071	174,359	-17.00%	166,862	-20.57%	231,468	20,385	30,025	120,000	5,300	13,000	5,500	23,000	--
Science and Technology	12,000	13,000	10,790	-17.00%	10,326	-20.57%	[14,250]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,250
Subtotal: Functional Accounts	1,682,822	1,595,400	1,530,918	-4.04%	1,465,089	-8.17%	1,547,000	259,902	384,000	472,265	235,350	47,350	91,875	42,000	14,250
Sahel Development Program	97,500	80,500	80,500	0.00%	77,038	-4.30%	80,000	80,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund	[16,000]	[20,000]	[18,000]	-10.00%	[17,226]	-10.00%	[13,500]	--	--	--	--	--	--	[13,500]	--
Subtotal: Functional and Sahel	1,780,322	1,675,900	1,611,418	-3.85%	1,542,127	-7.98%	1,627,000	339,902	384,000	472,265	235,350	47,350	91,875	42,000	14,250
Housing Guaranty Reserve	40,000	--	--		--		10,000								
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	30,000	10,000	35,000	250.00%	33,495	234.95%	10,000					10,000			
International Disaster Assistance	160,000	25,000	22,500	-10.00%	21,533	-13.87%	25,000								
Subtotal: Functional, Sahel & Other	2,010,022	1,710,900	1,668,918	-2.45%	1,597,155	-6.65%	1,672,000	339,902	384,000	472,265	235,350	57,350	91,875	42,000	14,250
Operating Expenses	394,033	393,700	397,400	0.94%	380,312	-3.40%	410,650								
FSR & DF	41,864	35,562	43,122	21.26%	43,122	21.26%	35,722								
Total: A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,445,919	2,140,162	2,109,440	-1.44%	2,020,589	-5.59%	2,118,372	339,902	384,000	472,265	235,350	57,350	91,875	42,000	14,250
Economic Support Fund	6,084,000	4,024,000	3,706,000	-7.90%	3,546,642	-11.86%	4,093,800	410,500	2,736,000	945,000	1,500	--	--	--	--
Total: A.I.D. Economic Assistance	8,529,919	6,164,162	5,815,440	-5.66%	5,567,231	-9.68%	6,212,172	750,402	3,120,000	1,417,265	236,850	57,350	91,875	42,000	14,250
Trade and Development Program	21,000	20,000	18,900	-5.50%	18,087	-9.57%	18,000								
Total	8,550,919	6,194,162	5,834,340	-5.66%	5,585,318	-9.68%	6,230,172	750,402	3,120,000	1,417,265	236,850	57,350	91,875	42,000	14,250

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MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

	FY 1985 ACTUAL	----- FY 1986 ----- APPROPRIATED	POST SEQUESTER	FY 1987 REQUEST
MDBs				
IBRD	139,723	109,721	105,003	182,846
IBRD SCI	--	--	--	--
IDA	900,000	775,000	741,675	750,000
IFC	--	29,077	27,827	35,033
IDB	78,002	38,001	36,367	143,501
FSO	145,000	40,000	38,280	--
IIC	13,000	11,700	11,197	--
Asian Dev. Bank	13,233	11,909	11,397	143,233
Asian Dev. Fund	191,232	100,000	95,700	--
African Dev. Bank	17,988	16,189	15,493	17,986
African Dev. Fund	50,000	62,250	59,573	75,000
MIGA	--	--	--	44,403
TOTAL	1,548,178	1,193,847	1,142,512	1,392,002
UNFPA	(36,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(32,000)
Int'l Org. & Prog.				
UNDP	165,000	148,500	120,000	102,500
UNICEF	53,500	48,150	27,000	34,200
IAEA	14,814	17,715	20,500	20,500
OAS/DAP	15,500	14,725	15,500	13,950
UNEP	10,000	9,000	3,000	7,000
WMO/VC Prog.	2,000	1,800	2,000	1,800
UN Cap. Dev. Fund	2,000	900	2,000	1,800
FAO/WFP	2,000	1,900	--	--
UN Dec for Women	500	250	500	450
UN E & T S. Africa	1,000	900	1,000	900
CITES	200	380	200	200
UN Namibia	500	225	--	--
UNTF S. Africa	345	--	--	--
UN Fellows	449	225	--	--
UNITAR	322	--	--	--
UNIDO	100	--	200	300
IFAD	90,000	30,000	30,000	--
UNDP TFCPHA	--	1,430	--	--
UN Torture Fund	100	90	--	100
UNDPTF (ICARA II)	--	--	4,311	--
ICSOC	--	1,282	--	2,300
UN Ctr on Human Sttlmnt.	--	400	--	--
WHT	248	250	--	--
TOTAL	358,676	277,922	226,211	186,000
TOTAL MULTILATERAL ASS.	1,910,[illegible]	1,420,058	1,368,723	1,578,002

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	MARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	------- FMS -------		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(GUAR)	(CONC)				
AFRICA	352,201	417,839	182,400	53,046	0	47,038	0	0	10,000	147,550	10,473	0	1,220,547
ASIA/NEAR EAST	493,892	3,837,520	558,000	152,522	12,437	25,102	0	1,706,000	3,198,500	375,300	31,575	0	10,390,848
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	507,362	985,025	260,600	39,517	28,014	27,811	0	5,000	20,000	235,210	14,027	0	2,122,566
CENTRAL PROG	527,328	7,000	98,700	822,984	9,588	29,582	0	0	0	47,040	146	0	1,542,368
DISASTER CONTINGENCY	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
CONSULTANTS FUNDS LAPSING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL ALLOC	1,880,783	5,247,384	1,099,700	1,068,069	50,039	129,533	0	1,711,000	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	0	15,276,329
(AEPRP)	--	(75,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(75,000)
(REV LOAN FUND)	(18,500)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(18,500)
UNALLOCATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	1,880,783	5,247,384	1,099,700	1,068,069	50,039	129,533	0	1,711,000	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	0	15,276,329
WITHHELD FOR GRAMM-RUDMAN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL	1,880,783	5,247,384	1,099,700	1,068,069	50,039	129,533	0	1,711,000	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	0	15,276,329
Disaster Assistance	126,753	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	126,753
Misc Prior Yr Accts	1,142	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,142
Misc Trust Funds	6,188	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,188
HIG Reserve Fund	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
ASHA	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
Operating Expenses	395,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	395,900
Subtotal	2,480,766	5,247,384	1,099,700	1,068,069	50,039	129,533	0	1,711,000	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	0	15,876,312
AID Loan Repayments	(370,966)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(370,966)
AID Trust Fund Receipts	(6,137)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(6,137)
Adjustments	11,408	912,410	130,600	55,931	178	(933)	(3,650)	--	--	--	--	--	1,105,944
PL480 Receipts	--	--	(390,300)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(390,300)
TDP	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,050	--	--	--	--	--	21,050
Peace Corps Tr. Funds	--	--	--	--	--	167	--	--	--	--	--	--	167
Migration & Refugee Assist (State Dept)	--	--	--	--	--	--	338,000	--	--	--	--	--	338,000
Emergency Refugee Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Inter-Amer Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,992	--	--	--	--	--	11,992
African Dev Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,769	--	--	--	--	--	2,769
Nicaraguan Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,000	--	--	--	--	--	27,000
Treasury Receipts	--	--	--	--	--	--	(101,886)	--	--	--	--	--	(101,886)
Misc. Tr. Funds (DOT)	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,386	--	--	--	--	--	7,386
MDBs	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,548,178	--	--	--	--	--	1,548,178
IO & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	362,276	--	--	--	--	--	362,276
Foreign Assist Contingency	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 151	2,115,071	--	840,000	1,124,000	50,217	128,767	2,238,115	--	--	--	--	--	6,496,170
Anti-Terrorism Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	5,000
PKO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44,000	44,000
FMS Loan Repayments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(71,488)	--	--	--	--	(71,488)
FMS Off Budget BA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,683,322	--	--	--	--	1,683,322
Guarantee Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	109,000	109,000
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 152	--	6,159,794	--	--	--	--	--	3,322,834	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	158,000	13,730,449
TOTAL: SUBFUNC 151/152	2,115,071	6,159,794	840,000	1,124,000	50,217	128,767	2,238,115	3,322,834	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	158,000	20,226,619

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	MARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA													
Benin	--	--	--	770	--	1,271	--	--	--	--	83	--	2,124
Botswana	--	10,000	--	--	--	1,940	--	--	5,000	4,000	287	--	21,227
Burkina*	2,790	--	--	6,513	--	1,535	--	--	--	--	17	--	10,855
Burundi	3,546	--	--	1,677	--	671	--	--	--	--	141	--	6,035
Cameroon	19,622	--	--	--	--	2,637	--	--	5,000	--	147	--	27,406
Cape Verde*	2,000	--	--	725	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	--	2,795
CAR	2,000	--	--	--	--	2,028	--	--	--	--	108	--	4,136
Chad*	9,075	5,000	--	1,435	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	207	--	20,717
Comoros	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	400
Congo	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000
Djibouti	--	3,500	--	1,450	--	--	--	--	--	2,500	126	--	7,576
Eq. Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71	--	1,071
Ethiopia	--	--	--	3,909	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,909
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	1,806	--	--	--	--	125	--	1,931
Gambia*	4,581	--	--	739	--	972	--	--	--	--	62	--	6,354
Ghana	2,180	--	5,900	7,374	--	1,294	--	--	--	--	293	--	17,041
Guinea	2,600	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	122	--	11,722
Guinea-Bissau	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	3,004
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	161	--	161
Kenya	14,159	25,000	10,000	3,118	--	4,473	--	--	--	20,000	1,693	--	78,443
Lesotho	10,300	--	--	4,500	--	1,404	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,204
Liberia	15,385	43,000	6,000	--	--	3,611	--	--	--	12,000	1,157	--	81,153
Madagascar	2,000	3,000	11,000	1,575	--	--	--	--	--	2,050	55	--	19,680
Malawi	9,700	15,000	--	--	--	1,061	--	--	--	1,000	218	--	26,979
Mali*	10,458	18,000	--	1,550	--	1,932	--	--	--	--	156	--	32,096
Mauritania*	9,362	--	--	4,495	--	1,529	--	--	--	--	77	--	15,463
Mauritius	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000
Mozambique	--	13,000	17,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
Niger*	20,000	5,000	--	--	--	2,579	--	--	--	5,000	214	--	32,793
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Rwanda	6,238	12,000	--	3,274	--	93	--	--	--	--	62	--	21,667
Sao Tome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Senegal*	22,104	15,000	--	4,593	--	1,975	--	--	--	3,000	524	--	47,196
Seychelles	--	2,000	--	255	--	200	--	--	--	--	17	--	2,472
Sierra Leone	--	--	4,000	1,578	--	3,077	--	--	--	--	60	--	8,715
Somalia	20,737	30,000	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,000	1,132	--	104,869
South Africa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Sudan	28,000	114,000	64,500	278	--	12	--	--	--	45,000	1,430	--	253,220
Swaziland	8,112	--	--	--	--	1,694	--	--	--	--	50	--	9,856
Tanzania	--	--	--	1,406	--	1,872	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,278
Togo	3,100	--	--	1,778	--	2,386	--	--	--	--	43	--	7,307
Uganda	7,940	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	7,946
Zaire	23,944	10,415	20,000	54	--	4,980	--	--	--	7,000	1,341	--	67,734
Zambia	--	40,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000
Zimbabwe	--	28,000	8,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	214	--	36,214
Sahel Regional*	22,930	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,930
S Africa Regional	3,000	18,924	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,924
Africa Regional	60,938	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	65,938
Total	352,201	417,839	182,400	53,046	0	47,038	0	0	10,000	147,550	10,473	0	1,220,547
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	248,901	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	248,901
(Sahel Program *)	103,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	103,300
(AEPRP)	--	75,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,000

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FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	MARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(GUAR)	(CONC)				
ASIA/NEAR EAST													
Afghanistan	--	543	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	543
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	64	--	64
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49	--	49
Bangladesh	85,070	--	94,500	10,962	--	--	--	--	--	--	336	--	190,874
Burma	14,930	--	--	--	5,515	--	--	--	--	--	224	--	20,669
Cambodian Resistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Cyprus	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
Egypt	--	1,065,000	225,000	13,208	--	--	--	--	1,175,000	--	1,675	--	2,479,883
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	2,089	--	--	--	300	95	--	2,484
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	--	32
Gaza	--	--	--	679	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	679
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	242,000	258,000	--	1,366	--	501,366
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	--	22
India	85,000	--	--	90,767	--	--	--	--	--	--	282	--	176,049
Indonesia	66,265	--	40,000	6,446	--	--	--	12,500	20,000	--	1,809	--	147,020
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Israel	--	1,950,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,400,000	--	--	--	3,350,000
Jordan	--	100,000	--	--	--	--	--	42,500	47,500	--	1,877	--	191,877
Jordan West Bank	--	--	--	1,373	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,373
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	227	--	--	--	--	--	--	227
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	230,000	--	--	1,943	--	231,943
Lebanon	--	18,775	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	705	--	19,480
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	--	--	981	--	4,981
Maldives	--	--	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	--	1,522
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,361	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,361
Morocco	19,545	15,000	55,000	8,794	--	2,278	--	--	8,000	40,000	1,479	--	150,096
Nepal	19,128	--	--	--	--	2,538	--	--	--	--	125	--	21,791
Oman	--	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	40,000	--	--	155	--	60,155
Pakistan	50,000	200,000	59,000	--	3,043	--	--	325,000	--	--	970	--	638,013
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	--	919	--	--	--	--	52	--	971
Philippines	34,400	140,000	40,000	7,792	--	5,317	--	--	15,000	25,000	2,167	--	269,676
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Portugal	--	80,000	--	--	--	--	--	55,000	--	70,000	2,959	--	207,959
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	--	--	952	--	--	--	--	30	--	982
Spain	--	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	400,000	--	--	2,926	--	414,926
Sri Lanka	34,662	--	26,000	3,855	--	456	--	--	--	--	148	--	65,121
Thailand	24,109	8,000	--	--	2,704	3,179	--	95,000	--	5,000	2,318	--	140,310
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	601	--	--	--	--	47	--	648
Tunisia	2,540	20,000	5,000	640	--	1,794	-	25,000	25,000	15,000	1,603	--	96,577
Turkey	--	175,000	--	--	900	--	--	235,000	250,000	215,000	3,590	--	879,490
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	34
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,166	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,166
Yemen	27,449	--	12,000	--	--	1,128	--	--	--	5,000	1,378	--	46,955
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	96
Asia/Near East Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Near East Regional	5,438	18,202	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,640
South Pacific	6,023	--	--	--	--	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,086
Asia Regional	19,333	--	--	--	275	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,608
Total	493,092	3,837,520	560,000	152,522	12,437	25,102	0	1,706,000	3,190,500	375,300	31,675	0	10,390,848

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY....	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(GUAR)	(CONC)				
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	--	45
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44	--	44
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	--	69
*Belize	7,650	14,000	--	--	--	2,480	--	--	--	500	100	--	24,730
Bolivia	10,584	--	20,000	8,654	1,537	--	--	--		3,000	360	--	44,135
Brazil	--	--	--	--	750	--	--	--		--	--	--	750
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	0
Colombia	--	--	--	--	10,650	--	--	--	--	--	826	--	11,476
*Costa Rica	20,526	160,000	21,400	--	--	2,892	--	--	--	11,000	231	--	216,049
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41	--	41
Dominican Republic	30,078	95,000	40,500	1,907	--	2,493	--	--	3,000	5,000	721	--	178,699
Ecuador	28,051	4,414	15,000	629	414	3,409	--	2,000	2,000	2,000	688	--	58,604
*El Salvador	87,755	285,000	49,000	3,071	--	--	--	--	10,000	124,750	1,500	--	561,076
Grenada	--	11,128	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63	--	11,191
*Guatemala	58,033	12,500	19,700	4,396	--	3,040	--	--	--	--	455	--	98,124
Guyana	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Haiti	25,648	5,000	15,000	7,595	--	1,035	--	--	--	300	443	--	55,021
*Honduras	44,333	147,500	15,000	3,351	--	4,983	--	--	--	66,300	1,104	--	282,571
Jamaica	33,550	81,000	40,000	55	--	2,376	--	--	--	7,360	283	--	164,624
Mexico	--	--	--	--	9,696	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	9,896
*Panama	18,822	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	589	--	79,411
Paraguay	48	--	--	--	--	1,935	--	--	--	--	95	--	2,078
Peru	24,185	--	25,000	9,779	2,414	--	--	3,000	5,000	--	657	--	70,035
St. Christ-Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	--	26
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	--	56
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42	--	42
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39	--	39
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	96
Caribbean Regional	26,507	20,000	--	--	--	3,169	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	54,676
*Central American Reg	27,550	27,098	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54,648
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,106	--	5,106
*ROCAP	34,914	70,895	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	105,809
LAC Regional	29,128	1,490	--	--	2,553	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,171
Total	507,362	985,025	260,600	39,517	28,014	27,811	0	5,000	20,000	235,210	14,027	0	2,122,566
(Central America) *	299,583	766,993	105,100	10,818	0	13,395	0	0	10,000	212,550	3,979	0	1,422,418

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS & OFFICES													
S&T													
Agriculture	38,498	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38,498
Education	7,168	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,168
Energy	10,399	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,399
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	6,389	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,389
Health	50,382	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,382
Intl Training	1,439	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,439
Nutrition	13,645	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,645
Population	128,050	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	128,050
Rur & Inst Dev	13,769	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,769
Small Activity	3,369	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,369
Child Survival	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Vitamin A	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Research & Univ Relations	9,145	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,145
Publications & Info	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700
Total S&T	282,953	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	283,953
FVA													
ASHA (Poland)	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000
Biden Pell	2,452	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,452
Food for Peace	7,969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,969
Private/Vol Coop	52,638	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52,638
Child Survival	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Vitamin A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Mgt Support	584	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	584
Total FVA	63,643	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69,643
PPC													
Economic Affairs	439	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	439
Evaluation	4,538	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,538
Pol Dev/Program Rev	2,358	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,358
Women in Dev	2,387	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,387
Peace Corps	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
UNFPA	36,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,000
CGIARs	52,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52,500
Total PPC	98,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98,222
PRE													
Cooperative Development	5,916	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,916
Housing & Urban Dev	4,255	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,255
Policy & Program Review	13,586	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,586
Investment (Rev. Loans)	18,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,500
Total PRE	42,257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,257
OFDA	28,173	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,173
Science Advisor	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,000
Other	--	--	--	--	9,588	29,582	--	--	--	47,040	146	--	86,356
OSDBU	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
P.L.480:													
Reserve	--	--	--	351,224	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	351,224
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(59,709)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(59,709)
WFP	--	--	--	80,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80,700
Ocean Freight	--	--	119,900	450,769	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	570,669
Initial Payment	--	--	(21,200)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(21,200)
TOTAL	527,328	7,000	98,700	822,984	9,588	29,582	0	0	0	47,040	146	0	1,542,368

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	MARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(GUAR)	(CONC)				
AFRICA	336,781	288,702	154,200	48,212	46,183	0	0	0	0	96,656	10,049	0	980,783
ASIA/NEAR EAST	392,922	3,710,637	471,500	125,674	23,122	13,835	0	1,111,460	3,838,144	385,001	28,519	0	10,100,814
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	415,470	658,512	221,000	39,652	27,412	36,991	0	11,484	5,742	217,527	13,375	0	1,647,165
CENTRAL PROG	416,492	1,435	139,010	540,493	27,693	9,229	0	0	0	49,190	204	0	1,183,746
DISASTER CONTINGENCY	3,812	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,812
CONSULTANTS FUNDS LAPSING	800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	800
TOTAL ALLOC	1,566,277	4,659,286	985,710	754,031	124,410	60,055	0	1,122,944	3,843,886	748,374	52,147	0	13,917,120
(AEPRP)	--	(47,850)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(47,850)
(REV LOAN FUND)	(16,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(16,000)
UNALLOCATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	1,566,277	4,659,286	985,710	754,031	124,410	60,055	0	1,122,944	3,843,886	748,374	52,147	0	13,917,120
WITHHELD FOR GRAMM-RUDMAN	69,292	159,358	44,290	27,950	5,590	2,474	98,914	50,457	172,714	33,626	2,343	1,781	668,789
TOTAL	1,635,569	4,818,644	1,030,000	781,981	130,000	62,529	98,914	1,173,401	4,016,600	782,000	54,490	1,781	14,585,909
Disaster Assistance	29,427	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,427
Misc Prior Yr Accts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Misc Trust Funds	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
HIG Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
ASHA	33,496	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,496
Operating Expenses	380,312	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	380,312
Subtotal	2,024,511	4,659,286	985,710	754,031	124,410	60,055	0	1,122,944	3,843,886	748,374	52,147	0	14,375,354
AID Loan Repayments	(393,605)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(393,605)
AID Trust Fund Receipts	(15,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(15,000)
Adjustments	(32,045)	(1,112,644)	12,266	(135,713)	--	(5,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,273,136)
PL480 Receipts	--	--	(373,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(373,000)
TDP	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,087	--	--	--	--	--	18,087
Peace Corps Tr. Funds	--	--	--	--	550	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	550
Migration & Refugee Assist (State Dept)	--	--	--	--	--	--	324,356	--	--	--	--	--	324,356
Emergency Refugee Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Inter-Amer Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,454	--	--	--	--	--	11,454
African Dev Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,706	--	--	--	--	--	3,706
Nicaraguan Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Treasury Receipts	--	--	--	--	--	--	(115,472)	--	--	--	--	--	(115,472)
Misc. Tr. Funds (DOT)	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,322	--	--	--	--	--	4,322
MDBs	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,142,512	--	--	--	--	--	1,142,512
IO & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	226,211	--	--	--	--	--	226,211
Foreign Assist Contingency	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	50,000
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 151	1,583,861	--	624,976	618,318	124,960	55,055	1,665,176	--	--	--	--	--	4,672,346
Anti-Terrorism Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,941	11,941
PKO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,538	32,538
FMS Loan Repayments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(67,900)	--	--	--	--	(67,900)
FMS Off Budget BA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	950,451	--	--	--	--	950,451
Guarantee Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 152	--	3,546,642	--	--	--	--	--	2,005,495	3,843,886	748,374	52,147	44,479	10,241,023
TOTAL: SUBFUNC 151/152	1,583,861	3,546,642	624,976	618,318	124,960	55,055	1,665,176	2,005,495	3,843,886	748,374	52,147	44,479	14,913,369

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	------- FMS -------		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(GUAR)	(CONC)				
AFRICA													
Benin	--	--	--	823	1,048	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	1,919
Botswana	--	7,656	--	--	1,870	--	--	--	--	3,350	287	--	13,163
Burkina*	1,000	--	--	6,154	1,612	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	8,814
Burundi	2,019	--	--	1,581	776	--	--	--	--	--	144	--	4,520
Cameroon	20,790	--	--	--	2,397	--	--	--	--	--	191	--	23,378
Cape Verde*	2,000	--	--	1,360	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	3,417
CAR	2,000	--	--	--	2,006	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	4,102
Chad*	4,000	4,785	--	1,255	--	--	--	--	--	5,742	191	--	15,973
Comoros	750	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	779
Congo	475	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	523
Djibouti	--	3,350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,914	96	--	5,360
Eq. Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	66	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	1,123
Ethiopia	--	--	--	3,461	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,461
Gabon	--	--	--	--	1,660	--	--	--	--	--	144	--	1,804
Gambia*	4,000	--	--	832	938	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	5,827
Ghana	3,000	--	8,000	6,686	1,419	--	--	--	--	--	215	--	19,320
Guinea	3,730	--	6,000	--	221	--	--	--	--	2,871	144	--	12,966
Guinea-Bissau	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	2,048
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	120	--	120
Kenya	20,879	14,355	10,000	2,640	4,188	--	--	--	--	14,355	1,627	--	68,044
Lesotho	9,660	--	--	3,829	1,630	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,119
Liberia	14,667	28,710	11,000	--	2,666	--	--	--	--	4,785	981	--	62,809
Madagascar	1,000	2,871	8,000	1,769	--	--	--	--	--	1,435	72	--	15,147
Malawi	9,200	--	--	--	1,143	--	--	--	--	957	191	--	11,491
Mali*	8,662	--	--	3,000	2,190	--	--	--	--	--	144	--	13,996
Mauritania*	3,000	--	--	2,034	1,592	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	6,674
Mauritius	--	1,914	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,914
Mozambique	--	9,570	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,570
Niger*	16,000	4,785	--	--	2,748	--	--	--	--	3,828	239	--	27,600
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	96
Rwanda	6,000	--	--	3,967	109	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	10,133
Sao Tome	600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43	--	643
Senegal*	18,538	11,484	5,500	3,443	1,826	--	--	--	--	2,870	478	--	44,139
Seychelles	--	1,914	--	210	290	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	2,462
Sierra Leone	1,300	--	4,000	1,083	2,975	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	9,415
Somalia	14,772	22,011	16,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,925	1,101	--	78,509
South Africa	--	4,785	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,785
Sudan	28,000	59,812	45,000	879	12	--	--	--	--	19,140	1,148	--	153,991
Swaziland	7,600	--	--	--	1,460	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	9,108
Tanzania	--	--	--	1,223	1,779	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,002
Togo	3,080	--	--	1,838	2,307	--	--	--	--	--	72	--	7,297
Uganda	3,550	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	3,646
Zaire	20,050	9,570	20,000	125	5,255	--	--	--	--	6,699	1,292	--	62,991
Zambia	--	15,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Zimbabwe	11,000	9,570	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	191	--	20,761
Sahel Regional*	19,838	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,838
S Africa Regional	3,840	28,710	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,550
Africa Regional	68,801	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,785	--	--	73,586
Total	336,781	288,702	154,200	48,212	46,183	0	0	0	0	96,656	10,049	0	980,783
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	259,743	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	259,743
(Sahel Program *)	77,038	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	77,038
(AEPRP)	--	47,850	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47,850

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	------- FMS ------		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(GUAR)	(CONC)				
ASIA/NEAR EAST													
Afghanistan	--	16,206	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,206
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	57
Bangladesh	75,000	--	70,000	16,799	--	--	--	--	--	--	263	--	162,062
Burma	10,000	--	--	--	--	5,540	--	--	--	--	239	--	15,779
Cambodian Resistance	--	3,350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,350
Cyprus	--	14,355	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,355
Egypt	--	1,031,382	213,000	6,855	--	--	--	--	1,244,100	--	1,723	--	2,497,060
Fiji	400	957	--	--	1,955	--	--	--	--	287	96	--	3,695
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Gaza	--	--	--	640	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	640
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	83,546	347,104	--	1,244	--	431,894
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	29
India	75,000	--	--	80,377	--	--	--	--	--	--	311	--	155,688
Indonesia	52,960	--	30,000	3,769	--	--	--	--	19,140	--	1,914	--	107,783
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Israel	--	1,898,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,722,600	--	--	--	3,621,000
Jordan	--	89,570	--	--	--	--	--	19,140	62,205	--	1,675	--	172,590
Jordan West Bank	--	--	--	1,201	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,201
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	145	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	145
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	162,690	--	--	1,818	--	164,508
Lebanon	--	21,943	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	478	--	22,421
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	29
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,914	--	--	909	--	2,823
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	--	24
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	1,778	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,778
Morocco	20,000	11,484	40,000	5,564	2,150	--	--	--	957	33,495	1,435	--	115,093
Nepal	14,400	--	--	--	2,196	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	16,692
Oman	--	9,570	--	--	--	--	--	19,140	--	--	144	--	28,854
Pakistan	24,000	239,250	50,000	--	--	3,400	--	311,025	--	--	885	--	628,640
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	932	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	980
Philippines	18,880	119,625	35,000	7,723	4,926	--	--	--	14,355	38,280	2,105	--	240,894
Poland	10,000	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,000
Portugal	--	76,560	--	--	--	--	--	9,570	33.495	66,990	2,297	--	188,912
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	--	801	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	830
Spain	--	11,484	--	--	--	--	--	382,800	--	--	2,297	--	396,581
Sri Lanka	20,000	--	26,000	2,746	772	--	--	--	--	--	144	--	49,662
Thailand	19,000	5,000	--	--	2,784	3,600	--	42,347	38,104	4,785	2,201	--	117,901
Tonga	--	--	--	--	527	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	575
Tunisia	--	19,140	2,500	--	1,835	--	--	--	25,839	33,495	1,435	--	84,244
Turkey	--	119,625	--	--	--	850	--	79,280	330,165	205,755	3,158	--	738,841
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	1,005	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,005
Yemen	23,000	--	5,000	--	897	--	--	--	--	1,914	1,148	--	31,959
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	96
Asia/Near East Regional	25,782	17,779	--	--	--	365	--	--	--	--	--	--	43,926
Near East Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
South Pacific	4,500	957	--	--	370	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,827
Asia Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	392,922	3,710,637	471,500	125,674	23,122	13,835	0	1,111,460	3,838,144	385,001	28,519	0	10,100,814

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	------- FMS	------	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(GUAR)	(CONC)				
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	10
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Belize	6,550	1,914	--	--	2,390	--	--	--	--	479	72	--	11,405
Bolivia	9,292	14,355	20,000	8,528	--	3,650	--	--	--	2,870	287	--	58,982
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	690	--	--	--	--	10	--	700
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	10,600	--	9,570	--	--	837	--	21,007
*Costa Rica	10,900	120,582	23,000	--	3,064	--	--	--	--	2,393	191	--	160,130
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	24,500	40,000	30,000	1,048	2,346	--	--	--	--	3,828	694	--	102,416
Ecuador	22,500	20,097	5,000	561	2,965	940	--	1,914	1,914	--	670	--	56,561
*El Salvador	81,098	177,045	46,000	4,750	--	--	--	--	--	125,367	1,435	--	435,695
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Guatemala	35,000	47,850	14,000	4,437	3,170	--	--	--	--	4,785	287	--	109,529
Guyana	--	--	--	284	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	284
Haiti	22,256	2,871	18,000	7,079	1,040	--	--	--	--	479	431	--	52,156
*Honduras	43,215	61,248	15,000	3,312	5,302	--	--	--	--	58,664	1,053	--	187,794
Jamaica	19,000	59,334	30,000	1,646	2,197	--	--	--	--	7,656	239	--	120,072
Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	10,100	--	--	--	--	191	--	10,291
*Panama	17,200	5,742	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,828	3,828	574	--	31,172
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	1,681	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	1,729
Peru	17,875	9,570	20,000	8,007	--	4,011	--	--	--	--	703	--	60,166
St. Christ-Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Surinam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Uruguay	--	14,355	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	14,451
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	--	72
Caribbean Regional	29,600	25,172	--	--	3,257	--	--	--	--	6,699	374	--	65,102
*Central American Reg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,967	--	4,967
*ROCAP	49,081	51,678	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100,759
LAC Regional	27,403	6,699	--	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	479	--	--	41,581
Total	415,470	658,512	221,000	39,652	27,412	36,991	0	11,484	5,742	217,527	13,375	0	1,647,165
(Central America) *	243,044	466,059	98,000	12,499	13,926	0	0	0	3,828	195,516	3,612	0	1,036,484

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	MARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS & OFFICES													
S&T													
Agriculture	33,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,000
Education	5,675	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,675
Energy	5,300	1,435	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,735
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	4,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,500
Health	25,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,500
Intl Training	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Nutrition	5,375	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,375
Population	107,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	107,000
Rur & Irst Dev	8,365	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,365
Small Activity	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500
Child Survival	10,625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,625
Vitamin A	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Research & Univ Relations	8,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,400
Publications & Info	800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	800
Total S&T	223,040	1,435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224,475
FVA													
ASHA (Poland)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Biden Pell	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
Food for Peace	9,035	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,035
Private/Vol Coop	26,730	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,730
Child Survival	7,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,300
Vitamin A	1,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800
Program Mgt Support	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Total FVA	47,865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,865
PPC													
Economic Affairs	425	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	425
Evaluation	4,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,600
Pol Dev/Program Rev	3,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,700
Women in Dev	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Peace Corps	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500
UNFPA	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
CGIARs	46,250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,250
Total PPC	88,475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88,475
PRE													
Cooperative Development	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000
Housing & Urban Dev	5,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,500
Policy & Program Review	13,260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,260
Investment (Rev. Loans)	16,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,000
Total PRE	40,760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,760
OFDA	1,091	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,091
Science Advisor	15,111	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,111
Other	--	--	--	--	27,693	9,229	--	--	--	49,190	204	--	86,316
OSDBU	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150
P.L.480:													
Reserve	--	--	43,910	174,132	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	218,042
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(29,220)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(29,220)
WFP	--	--	--	80,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80,000
Ocean Freight	--	--	113,100	315,581	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	428,681
Initial Payment	--	--	(18,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(18,000)
TOTAL	416,492	1,435	139,010	540,493	27,693	9,229	0	0	0	49,190	204	0	1,183,746

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FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	MARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(GUAR)	(CONC)				
AFRICA	339,902	410,500	158,000	64,507	47,320	0	0	12,000	2,000	174,100	13,450	0	1,221,779
ASIA/NEAR EAST	384,000	2,736,800	383,009	121,346	23,529	17,245	0	1,774,000	3,051,000	456,300	37,290	0	9,784,510
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	472,265	945,000	204,000	41,417	27,930	37,915	0	0	22,000	317,050	17,660	0	2,085,237
CENTRAL PROG	430,833	1,500	199,400	372,730	27,421	10,285	0	0	0	49,000	430	0	1,091,599
DISASTER CONTINGENCY	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
CONSULTANTS FUNDS LAPSING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL ALLOC	1,627,000	4,093,800	944,400	600,000	126,200	65,445	0	1,786,000	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	0	14,183,125
(AEPRP)	--	(75,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(75,000)
(REV LOAN FUND)	(13,500)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(13,500)
UNALLOCATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	1,627,000	4,093,800	944,400	600,000	126,200	65,445	0	1,786,000	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	0	14,183,125
WITHHELD FOR GRAMM-RUDMAN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL	1,627,000	4,093,800	944,400	600,000	126,200	65,445	0	1,786,000	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	0	14,183,125
Disaster Assistance	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Misc Prior Yr Accts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Misc Trust Funds	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
HIG Reserve Fund	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
ASHA	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Operating Expenses	410,650	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	410,650
Subtotal	2,097,650	4,093,800	944,400	600,000	126,200	65,445	0	1,786,000	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	0	14,653,775
AID Loan Repayments	(421,135)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(421,135)
AID Trust Fund Receipts	(15,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(15,000)
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PL480 Receipts	--	--	(380,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(380,000)
TDP	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	18,000
Peace Corps Tr. Funds	--	--	--	--	550	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	550
Migration & Refugee Assist (State Dept)	--	--	--	--	--	--	347,525	--	--	--	--	--	347,525
Emergency Refugee Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Inter-Amer Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,800	--	--	--	--	--	10,800
African Dev Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,500	--	--	--	--	--	6,500
Nicaraguan Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Treasury Receipts	--	--	--	--	--	--	(115,531)	--	--	--	--	--	(115,531)
Misc. Tr. Funds (DOT)	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,981	--	--	--	--	--	4,981
MDBs	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,392,002	--	--	--	--	--	1,392,002
IO & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	186,000	--	--	--	--	--	186,000
Foreign Assist Contingency	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 151	1,661,515	--	564,400	600,000	126,750	65,445	1,875,277	--	--	--	--	--	4,893,387
Anti-Terrorism Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,840	9,840
PKO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,000	39,000
FMS Loan Repayments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(69,800)	--	--	--	--	(69,800)
FMS Off Budget BA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	473,315	--	--	--	--	473,315
Guarantee Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 152	--	4,093,800	--	--	-	--	--	2,189,515	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	48,840	11,272,435
TOTAL: SUBFUNC 151/152	1,661,515	4,093,800	564,400	600,000	126,750	65,445	1,875,277	2,189,515	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	48,840	16,166,822

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	MARC'S	OTHER ECON	-------- FMS -------		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(GUAR)	(CONC)				
AFRICA													
Benin	--	--	--	1,009	1,022	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	2,106
Botswana	--	8,000	--	--	1,878	--	--	--	2,000	6,000	400	--	18,278
Burkina*	1,000	--	--	6,806	1,608	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	9,564
Burundi	2,000	--	--	1,708	839	--	--	--	--	--	170	--	4,717
Cameroon	21,890	--	--	--	2,219	--	--	7,000	--	--	300	--	31,409
Cape Verde*	2,000	--	--	1,710	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	3,810
CAR	2,000	--	--	--	2,030	--	--	--	--	1,000	165	--	5,195
Chad*	4,000	7,000	--	1,002	--	--	--	--	--	9,000	250	--	21,252
Comoros	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	750
Congo	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	590
Djibouti	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	150	--	8,150
Eq. Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	107	--	--	--	--	1,000	130	--	2,237
Ethiopia	--	--	--	3,447	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,447
Gabon	--	--	--	--	1,627	--	--	5,000	--	--	150	--	6,777
Gambia*	4,000	--	--	3,143	956	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	8,174
Ghana	3,000	--	8,000	7,295	1,475	--	--	--	--	--	300	--	20,070
Guinea	3,730	--	8,000	--	251	--	--	--	--	5,000	150	--	17,131
Guinea-Bissau	2,000	--	--	1,170	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	3,245
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	150
Kenya	17,812	22,000	8,000	8,057	4,270	--	--	--	--	20,000	1,800	--	81,939
Lesotho	9,660	--	--	3,620	1,862	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,142
Liberia	13,780	40,000	10,000	--	2,749	--	--	--	--	8,000	1,400	--	75,929
Madagascar	1,000	4,000	8,000	2,460	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	75	--	18,535
Malawi	9,220	--	--	--	1,279	--	--	--	--	2,000	300	--	12,799
Mali*	10,000	--	--	1,400	2,535	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	14,085
Mauritania*	3,000	--	--	4,370	1,663	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	9,108
Mauritius	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Mozambique	--	15,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Niger*	17,000	7,000	--	--	2,908	--	--	--	--	4,000	275	--	31,183
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Rwanda	6,000	--	--	5,057	212	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	11,344
Sao Tome	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	350
Senegal*	20,000	15,000	5,000	2,831	1,740	--	--	--	--	4,500	500	--	49,571
Seychelles	--	2,500	--	204	206	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	2,970
Sierra Leone	1,300	--	4,000	1,074	2,829	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	9,303
Somalia	18,410	30,000	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	35,600	1,550	--	105,560
South Africa	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Sudan	28,000	90,000	50,000	3,731	7	--	--	--	--	50,000	1,750	--	223,488
Swaziland	6,500	--	--	--	1,365	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	7,925
Tanzania	--	--	--	1,628	1,903	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	3,606
Togo	3,060	--	--	2,660	2,169	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	7,964
Uganda	5,350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	5,550
Zaire	19,300	16,000	17,000	125	5,611	--	--	--	--	12,000	1,600	--	71,636
Zambia	--	20,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
Zimbabwe	10,000	11,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	250	--	21,250
Sahel Regional*	19,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,000
S Africa Regional	3,000	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,000
Africa Regional	70,390	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	--	--	80,390
Total	339,902	410,500	150,000	64,507	47,320	0	0	12,000	2,000	174,100	13,450	0	1,221,779
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	259,902	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	259,902
(Sahel Program *)	80,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80,000
(AEPRP)	--	75,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,000

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST													
Afghanistan	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	150
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	75
Bangladesh	75,000	--	64,000	16,323	--	--	--	--	--	--	370	--	155,693
Burma	10,000	--	--	--	--	8,825	--	--	--	1,000	350	--	20,175
Cambodian Resistance	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Cyprus	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Egypt	--	815,000	185,000	4,910	--	--	--	--	1,300,000	--	2,000	--	2,306,910
Fiji	--	1,500	--	--	1,896	--	--	--	--	300	125	--	3,821
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	75
Gaza	--	--	--	620	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	620
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500,000	--	--	1,750	--	501,750
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
India	72,000	--	--	80,459	--	--	--	--	--	--	400	--	152,859
Indonesia	55,000	--	15,000	3,989	--	--	--	--	35,000	--	2,800	--	111,789
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	--	--	3,000,000
Jordan	--	18,000 *	--	--	--	--	--	50,000	65,000	--	2,000	--	135,000
Jordan West Bank	--	--	--	1,171	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,171
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	249	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	249
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	230,000	--	--	2,200	--	232,200
Lebanon	--	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	800	--	2,800
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	1,235	--	6,235
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	--	55
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	1,716	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,716
Morocco	18,000	20,000	40,000	4,163	2,092	--	--	--	10,000	60,000	1,850	--	156,105
Nepal	14,400	--	--	--	2,117	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	16,642
Oman	--	18,800	--	--	--	--	--	40,000	--	--	205	--	59,005
Pakistan	25,000	250,000	50,000	--	--	2,050	--	340,000	--	--	1,400	--	669,250
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	918	--	--	--	--	--	85	--	1,003
Philippines	23,000	95,000	--	7,682	5,214	--	--	--	50,000	50,000	2,750	--	233,646
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Portugal	--	80,000	--	--	--	--	--	21,500	45,000	75,000	3,000	--	224,500
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	75
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	--	863	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	923
Spain	--	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	400,000	--	--	3,000	--	415,000
Sri Lanka	20,000	--	19,000	2,029	753	--	--	--	--	--	185	--	41,967
Thailand	19,000	5,000	--	--	2,804	4,270	--	42,500	61,000	5,000	2,500	--	142,074
Tonga	--	--	--	--	553	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	613
Tunisia	--	20,000	5,000	--	1,926	--	--	--	27,000	40,000	1,800	--	95,726
Turkey	--	150,000	--	--	--	1,000	--	145,000	455,000	220,000	4,000	--	975,000
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	317	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	317
Yemen	26,000	--	5,000	--	933	--	--	--	3,000	5,000	1,550	--	41,483
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	160	--	160
Asia/Near East Regional	22,100	25,000	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	47,400
Near East Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
South Pacific	4,500	1,500	--	--	535	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,535
Asia Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	384,000	2,736,000	383,000	121,346	23,529	17,245	0	1,774,000	3,851,000	456,300	37,290	0	9,784,510

* Excludes $90 million from FY 1985 supplemental carried forward.

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (GUAR)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	60
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Belize	7,500	3,000	--	--	2,508	--	--	--	--	1,000	100	--	14,100
Bolivia	9,292	20,000	20,000	8,277	--	4,675	--	--	--	6,000	400	--	68,644
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	1,225	--	--	--	--	100	--	1,325
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	10,180	--	--	10,000	10,000	950	--	31,130
*Costa Rica	16,000	150,000	18,000	--	3,158	--	--	--	--	3,100	250	--	190,508
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	28,658	50,000	30,000	1,602	2,342	--	--	--	3,000	7,000	850	--	123,452
Ecuador	22,500	15,000	--	495	2,800	845	--	--	--	8,000	650	--	50,290
*El Salvador	85,000	240,000	45,000	7,725	--	--	--	--	--	134,650	1,600	--	513,975
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Guatemala	40,000	70,000	19,000	4,690	3,175	--	--	--	--	10,000	500	--	147,365
Guyana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Haiti	22,256	5,000	18,000	7,066	1,261	--	--	--	--	500	600	--	54,673
*Honduras	51,025	90,000	14,000	3,758	5,407	--	--	--	--	87,500	1,300	--	252,990
Jamaica	23,000	100,000	30,000	--	2,274	--	--	--	--	8,000	300	--	163,574
Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	11,310	--	--	--	--	250	--	11,560
*Panama	18,100	28,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	9,800	750	--	60,650
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	1,657	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	1,782
Peru	20,000	37,000	10,000	7,814	--	5,680	--	--	5,000	20,000	850	--	106,344
St. Christ-Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Uruguay	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500	125	--	17,625
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	150
Caribbean Regional	35,834	35,000	--	--	3,348	--	--	--	--	9,000	400	--	83,582
*Central American Reg	35,000	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	85,000
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	--	3,000
*ROCAP	34,000	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59,000
LAC Regional	24,100	12,000	--	--	--	4,000	--	--	--	--	4,000	--	44,100
Total	472,265	945,000	204,000	41,417	27,930	37,915	0	0	22,000	317,050	17,660	0	2,085,237
(Central America) *	286,625	666,000	96,000	16,173	14,248	0	0	0	4,000	246,050	4,500	0	1,323,596

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	MARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(GUAR)	(CONC)				
CENTRAL BUREAUS & OFFICES													
S&T													
Agriculture	36,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,300
Education	5,675	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,675
Energy	6,000	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,500
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	5,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,800
Health	30,825	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,825
Intl Training	2,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,200
Nutrition	5,375	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,375
Population	114,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	114,300
Rur & Inst Dev	8,275	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,275
Small Activity	1,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,400
Child Survival	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Vitamin A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Research & Univ Relations	8,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,500
Publications & Info	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700
Total S&T	235,350	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236,850
FVA													
ASHA (Poland)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Biden Pell	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
Food for Peace	6,650	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,650
Private/Vol Coop	30,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,200
Child Survival	7,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,500
Vitamin A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Mgt Support	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Total FVA	47,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,350
PPC													
Economic Affairs	425	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	425
Evaluation	4,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,600
Pol Dev/Program Rev	3,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,600
Women in Dev	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
Peace Corps	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
UNFPA	32,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,000
CGIARs	46,250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,250
Total PPC	91,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,875
PRE													
Cooperative Development	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000
Housing & Urban Dev	6,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,500
Policy & Program Review	16,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,000
Investment (Rev. Loans)	13,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,500
Total PRE	42,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,000
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Science Advisor	14,258	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,258
Other	--	[50,000]	--	--	27,421	10,285	--	--	--	49,000	430	--	87,136
OSDBU	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
P.L.480:													
Reserve	--	--	100,000	113,111	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	213,111
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(21,247)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(21,247)
WFP	--	--	--	75,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,000
Ocean Freight	--	--	117,400	205,866	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	323,266
Initial Payment	--	--	(18,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(18,000)
TOTAL	430,833	1,500	199,400	372,730	27,421	10,285	0	0	0	49,000	430	0	1,091,599

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1987

MAIN VOLUME

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D C 20523

THE ADMINISTRATOR

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

On behalf of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.), I am pleased to transmit the Agency's requests for authorizations and appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987.

The international development assistance programs of the United States are designed to meet the basic human needs of the world's poor, and to assist the people of the less developed countries to help themselves through the creation of effective economic and social policies which encourage the development of local private enterprise, the participation of American business with local institutions, the transfer of appropriate technology and the reliance upon private voluntary organizations. The development of these less developed countries not only contributes to political stability but also serves to accelerate U.S. economic growth and production through sales of U.S. goods and services abroad and to strengthen important U.S. interests worldwide.

The following documents describe in detail A.I.D.'s programs and objectives.

M. Peter McPherson

MAIN VOLUME

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* The ESF narrative includes additional information on uses and purposes of these funds as required by Section 531(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

** This narrative is in lieu of a report as required by Section 300 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

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INTRODUCTION

This volume of A.I.D.'s FY 1987 Congressional Presentation (CP) reflects the program and budget justification of the Reagan Administration bilateral foreign assistance program.

The Main Volume summarizes the requests and describes certain other programs in which A.I.D. plays a role. It also describes issues of "special concern" which are relevant to the United States development assistance effort. Project level details for regional and for centrally funded programs, which appear in the four annexes to the Main Volume, are also included here, along with budget and fiscal summary tables for the entire A.I.D. program.

Because the planning for programs and projects described in this book takes place so far in advance of the actual obligation of funds, some of these projects do not go forward as planned, new ones are added, and some undergo minor or substantial funding and program changes before agreements are reached with the recipient countries. In each instance, however, the appropriate Congressional committees will be given 15 days notice before such changes are effected, as required by section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Also included in this volume is a section which describes the International Fund for Agricultural Development program (IFAD). The International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) is presented in detail in a separate annex to this Congressional Presentation as is the Trade and Development Program (TDP).

Finally, included as a separate annex to the Main Volume (Main Volume Part II) is additional information on selected economic and social data for aid and non-aid recipient countries as well as a report on all aid and non-aid recipients broken out by region and by GNP rank.

STATEMENT OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

ADMINISTRATOR'S STATEMENT: FY 87 CP

For several years, A.I.D. has been committed to bringing about fundamental, systemic change. As I have previously reported, the key elements in this effort to achieve systemwide impacts are policy dialogue, institutional development, utilization of the private sector, and technology transfer and development.

As the agency was focusing more sharply with respect to the "means" or approaches we use in promoting development, it became increasingly clear that it was important to also achieve greater clarity with respect to our conception of development. In particular, we needed to more sharply define the set of problems we were concerned with, and to specificy our developmental goals.

During the past year, A.I.D. finalized and published its first strategic plan: "Blueprint for Development." The Plan is the Agency's primary statement of purpose, objectives and approach to foreign assistance. The new document builds on much that is sound in Agency practice, linking our search for systemwide change to fundamental goals. At the same time it provides new ways of conceptualizing the Agency mission, provides new tools for programming and offers new ways of achieving a unified development effort while maintaining the diversity required by individual country situations.

1. Problem Orientation

The Plan identifies the Agency's focus in terms of a set of key problems. The language of problems rather than sectors is deliberate and is intended to regularly draw our attention to what it is we are trying to accomplish within the overall context of broad economic growth. The Plan identifies five development problems which constitute the central areas of Agency activity:

- Inadequate Income Growth
- Hunger
- Health Deficiencies, Especially Infant and Child Mortality
- Illiteracy and Lack of Education
- Unmanageable Population Pressures

The choice of these problems reflects several major conclusions. First, that sustained development cannot occur without long term economic growth. Secondly, that growth per se is not the total answer, that countries at the same level of per capita GNP may differ greatly in the degree to which the basic needs of the population are being met. And finally that the most desirable approach to development is one that achieves a balance between the goal of sustained economic growth and systemwide efforts to overcome basic needs problems.

Agency activity is built upon an understanding of these problems in each country where they exist. Country level strategies will focus on those problems which are most serious and where opportunities for an important A.I.D. contribution exist.

2. Agency Goals

As a basis for orienting our program towards these problems, the Plan identifies an overall target for economic growth and quantitative basic needs standards for achievement; these standards represent country-wide levels of achievement that collectively constitute minimally adequate accomplishments for low and medium income countries in overcoming key problems. In the coming years, the Agency will work with host countries and other donors, to gain general acceptance of these standards as a basis for focusing development efforts. Within the A.I.D. program we will be utilizing these standards as a basis for program prioritization. It must be emphasized that A.I.D. is only one part of the effort that will be needed to achieve these levels. The growth target and standards are:

Economic Growth:

- Attain an annual real rate of growth of per capita income of not less than 2 percent.

Hunger:

- Achieve the FAO "critical level" of caloric intake for at least 90 percent of the population in each country, and
- Reduce the percentage of children under age five suffering from chronic and severe undernourishment to less than 20 percent of the age group.

Disease and Early Death:

- Reduce infant mortality to less than 75/1000,
- For children 1-4 reduce mortality to less than 10/1000, and
- For the population as a whole, achieve a level of life expectancy at birth of 60 years.

Illiteracy and Lack of Education:

- Increase primary school enrollment to above 90 percent for both boys and girls, with 70 percent of the age group completing at least four years of schooling, and
- Achieve adult literacy of 50 percent for both men and women.

Unmanageable Population Pressure:

- Enable access for at least 80 percent of couples to a wide range of acceptable voluntary family planning services.

A.I.D. assisted countries differ widely in the extent to which they have attained these levels of achievement. Some countries are far from these standards in almost all areas, other countries are close to attaining these levels in some areas and may have even surpassed them in a few cases. Thus, we are establishing no universal target date by which we believe or predict that these levels will be attained. Our objective is to see such standards incorporated into development thinking and to move towards their attainment as rapidly as possible.

One of our objectives is to use the new plan to communicate our vision of development and our conception of how A.I.D. can contribute to the development process. Thus, the plan is being widely distributed both within the donor community and among the general public.

Ultimately each nation will make its own decision about what it means by "development." The Plan attempts to make clear how the United States understands that key term. It articulates the vision of development which we are pursuing in our programs and with which we want the United States to be clearly identified.

M. Peter McPherson
Administrator

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 1987 AUTHORIZATION AND BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUESTS AND FY 1987 PROPOSED PROGRAM
(in thousands of dollars)

	FOR. ASSIST. AUTHORIZATION REQUEST	BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUEST	REIMBURSEMENTS AND CARRYOVER	PROPOSED A.I.D. PROGRAM
Functional Development Assistance:				0
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nut.......	709,900	709,900	—	709,900
Population Planning.................	250,000	250,000	—	250,000
Health..............................	150,843	150,843	--	150,843
Child Survival Fund.................	25,000	25,000	—	25,000
Education & Human Resources Dev.....	179,789	179,789	—	179,789
Selected Development Activities.....	231,468	231,468	—	231,468
Science and Technology.**...........	[14,258]	[14,258]	—	[14,258]
Sahel Development Program.***.......	80,000	80,000	—	80,000
Private Enterprise Revolv. Fund.****	[13,500]	[13,500]	—	[13,500]
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts..........	1,627,000	1,627,000	0	1,627,000
Grants, included above..............	1,413,133	1,413,133	—	1,413,133
Loans, included above...............	213,867	213,867	—	213,867
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad....	10,000	10,000	—	10,000
Disaster Assistance....................	25,000	25,000	—	25,000
Housing Guaranty Reserve...............	10,000	10,000	—	10,000
SUBTOTAL, DA Program Funds.............	1,672,000	1,672,000	0	1,672,000
Operating Expenses.....................	388,900	388,900	—	388,900
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General.........	21,750	21,750	—	21,750
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund..................	N/A	33,992	—	33,992
Trade Credit Insurance Program.........	—	[300,000]	—	[300,000]
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,082,650	2,116,642	0	2,116,642
Economic Support Fund..................	4,093,800	4,093,800	90,000 *	4,183,800
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE......	6,176,450	6,210,442	90,000	6,300,442

* FY 1985 supplemental carried forward.

** Requested in Selected Development Activities account in FY 1987.

*** Requested under Functional Accounts begining in FY 1987

**** Requested under Functional Accounts; transferred to separate account for subsequent obligation.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM TRENDS: FY 1984 - FY 1987
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1984 ACTUAL	FY 1985 ACTUAL	FY 1986 ESTIMATE 1/	FY 1987 PROPOSED
Functional Development Assistance:				
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nut.....	723,137	774,742	676,795	709,900
Population Planning...............	242,364	288,181	234,545	250,000
Health............................	128,195	252,313	185,161	150,843
Child Survival Fund...............	—	25,000	36,425	25,000
Education & Human Resources Dev...	120,698	186,565	162,134	179,789
Selected Development Activities...	137,094	214,485	157,365	231,468
Science and Technology............	10,000	12,000	15,111	[14,258] 3/
Sahel Development Program 2/......	—	—	—	80,000
Private Enterprise Revolv. Fund...	—	—	—	[13,500]
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts........	1,361,488	1,753,286	1,467,536	1,627,000
Grants, included above............	955,713	1,428,154	1,313,487	1,413,133
Loans, included above.............	405,775	325,132	154,049	213,867
Sahel Development Program 2/.........	106,619	108,997	77,038	—
Private Enterprise Revolv. Fund	12,000	18,500	[17,226]	— 4/
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	30,000	30,000	33,495	10,000
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts....	—	1,142	—	—
International Disaster Assistance....	207,478	127,073	21,533	25,000
Housing Guaranty Reserve.............	—	40,000	—	10,000
SUBTOTAL, DA Program Funds...........	1,717,585	2,078,998	1,599,602	1,672,000
Operating Expenses...................	375,260	397,400	360,167	388,900
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General.......	—	—	20,145	21,750
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund................	40,620	41,864	43,122	33,992 5/
Trade Credit Insurance Program.......	—	[300,000]	[239,250]	[300,000]
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	2,133,465	2,512,262	2,023,036	2,116,642
Economic Support Fund................	3,146,166	5,247,384	4,660,891	4,093,800 6/
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	5,279,631	7,759,646	6,683,927	6,210,442

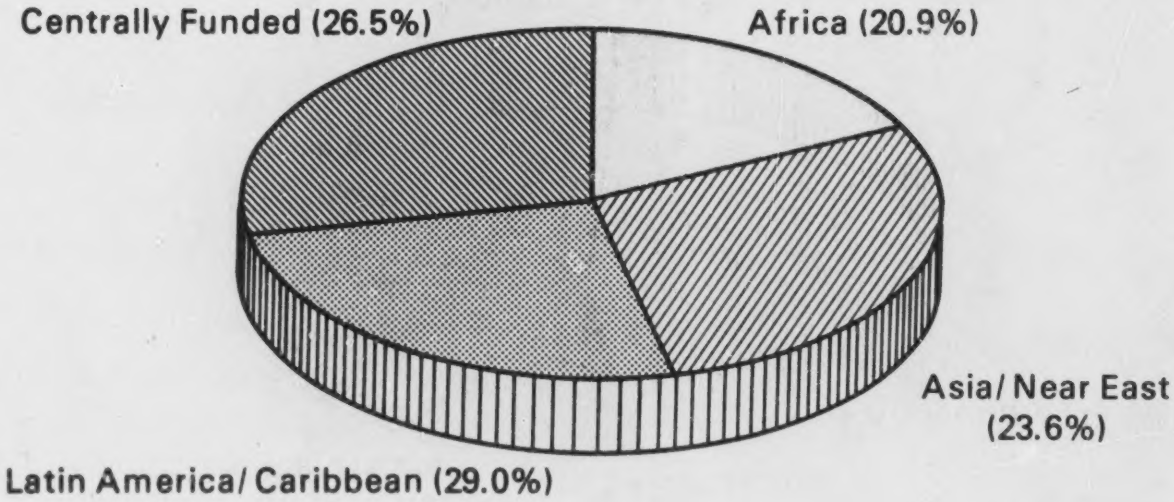
1/ After P.L. 99-177 reduction.
2/ Requested under Functional Accounts beginning in FY 1987.
3/ Requested in Selected Development Activities account in FY 1987.
4/ Requested under Functional Accounts; transferred to separate account for subsequent obligation.

5/ Authorized by Sec. 803 of Foreign Service Act of 1980 and the Foreign Assistance Act. Legislation proposed for later transmittal will increase the retirement-eligible age and reduce FY 1987 requirements for the Retirement fund by $11,500 million.

6/ Excludes $90 million for Jordan from FY 1985 supplemental carried forward.

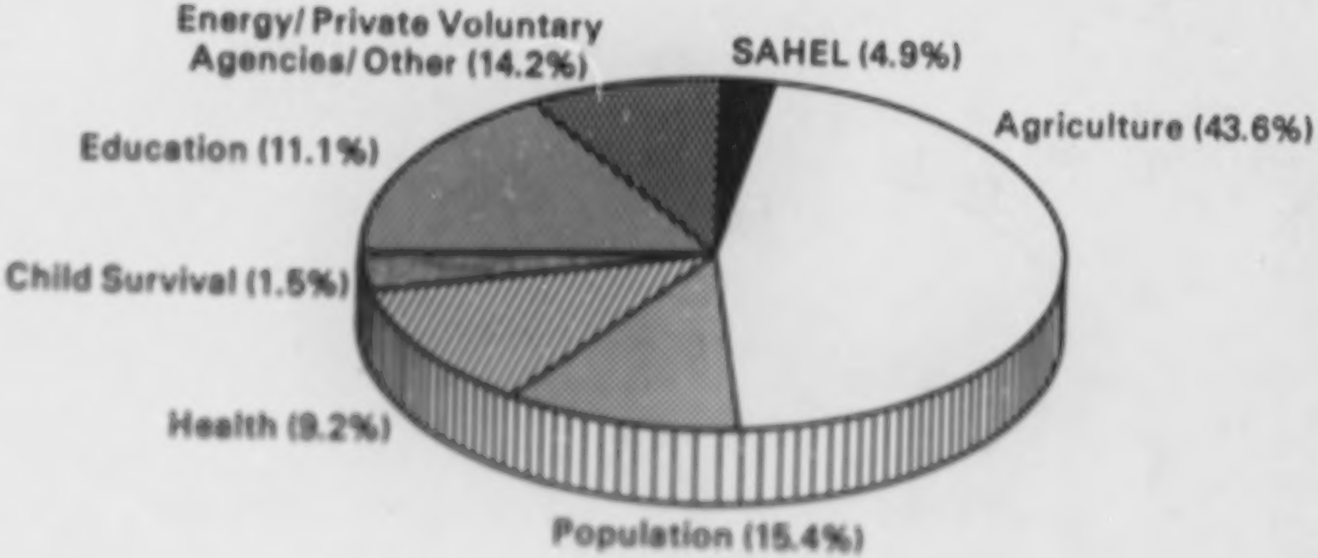
FY 1987 Development Assistance

Allocation By Region



FY 1987 Development Assistance

Allocation By Functional Account



APPROPRIATED BUDGET AUTHORITY PROGRAM TRENDS AND BUREAU ALLOCATIONS

	FY 1985 Actuals	FY 1986 Request	FY 1986 Authorized	FY 1986 Appropriated	FY 1986 Post Sequestration	FY 1987 Request	ALLOCATION OF FY 1987 REQUEST AFRICA	ANE	LAC	S&T	FVA	PPC	PRE	SCI ADV
Functional Development Assistance:														
Agriculture, Rural Dev & Nutrition	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	140,000	[illegible]	170,750	61,150	19,000	[illegible]	13,000	—
Population Planning	290,000	250,417	250,000	250,000	239,750	250,000	25,000	55,000	25,400	114,350	—	22,300	9	—
Health	[illegible]	131,427	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27,400	67,711	[illegible]	6,450	3,175	6,000	—
Child Survival Fund	75,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	23,925	25,000	3,000	3,500	3,000	10,000	7,500	—	—	—
Education & Human Resources Dev	[illegible]	[illegible]	149,950	149,950	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71,120	101,400	8,100	1,000	1,300	—	—
Selected Development Activities	[illegible]	[illegible]	176,550	176,550	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30,025	135,000	5,750	13,000	5,000	23,000	—
Science and Technology	13,000	13,116	10,750	10,750	10,326	(14,258)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,258
Subtotal: Functional Accounts	1,682,513	1,595,400	1,530,910	1,530,910	1,465,089	1,547,000	259,902	380,000	472,365	235,350	47,350	91,875	42,000	14,258
Sahel Development Program	97,509	80,500	80,500	80,500	77,035	80,000	80,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund	(16,000)	(20,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(17,226)	(13,500)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13,500)	—
Subtotal: Functional and Sahel	1,780,022	1,675,900	1,611,410	1,611,410	1,542,127	1,627,000	339,902	380,000	472,365	235,350	47,350	91,875	42,000	14,258
Housing Guaranty Reserve	40,000	—	—	—	—	10,000								
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	30,000	10,000	35,000	35,000	33,495	10,000					10,000			
International Disaster Assistance	160,000	25,000	22,500	22,500	21,533	25,000								
Subtotal: Functional, Sahel & Other	2,010,022	1,710,900	1,668,910	1,668,910	1,597,155	1,672,000	339,902	380,000	472,365	235,350	57,350	91,875	42,000	14,258
Operating Expenses	394,033	373,700	397,400	376,350	360,167	388,900								
Oper. Exp. - Inspector General	—	—	—	21,050	20,145	21,750								
FSR & DF	41,864	35,562	—	43,122	43,122	33,992								
Trade Credit Insurance Program	(300,000)	(300,000)	—	(250,000)	(239,250)	(300,000)								
Total: A.I.D. Development Assistance	2,445,919	2,120,162	2,066,310	2,109,440	2,020,589	2,116,642	339,902	380,000	472,365	235,350	57,350	91,875	42,000	14,258
Economic Support Fund[1]	6,084,000	4,024,000	3,706,000	3,706,000	3,546,642	4,093,800	410,500	2,740,000	945,000	1,500	—	—	—	—
Total: A.I.D. Economic Assistance	8,529,919	6,144,162	5,772,310	5,815,440	5,567,231	6,210,442	750,402	3,120,000	1,417,365	236,850	57,350	91,875	42,000	14,258
Trade and Development Program	21,000	20,000	18,900	18,900	18,087	18,000								
Total	8,550,919	6,164,162	5,791,210	5,834,340	5,585,318	6,228,442	750,402	3,120,000	1,417,365	236,850	57,350	91,875	42,000	14,258

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND ASSISTANCE

COUNTRIES ASSISTED IN FY 1986 AND FY 1987

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Belize
Bolivia
Botswana

Burkina
Burma
Burundi
Cambodian Resistance
Cameroon

Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo

Costa Rica
Cyprus
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador

Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Fiji
Gambia

Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti

Honduras
India
Indonesia
Israel
Jamaica

Jordan
Kenya
Lebanon

Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali

Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal

Niger
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Peru

Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Rwanda
Sao Tome

Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa

Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland
Thailand

Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Uruguay

Yemen
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

REGIONAL ALLOCATIONAS OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE *
(MILLIONS)

	FY 1984 ACTUAL	%	FY 1985 ACTUAL	%	FY 1986 ESTIMATE	%	FY 1987 REQUEST	%
AFRICA	340	23%	352	19%	337	22%	340	21%
ASIA AND NEAR EAST	444	30%	494	26%	393	25%	384	24%
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	295	20%	507	27%	415	27%	472	29%
INTER-REGIONAL	402	27%	528	28%	416	27%	431	26%
TOTAL	1,481	100%	1,881	100%	1,561	100%	1,627	100%

* Includes amounts programmed for Functional Development Assistance account, Private Sector Revolving Fund and Sahel Development Program. Inter-Regional amount includes the Revolving Loan Fund.

NOTE: Details may not add due to rounding.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

FY 1985 1/ Actual	FY 1986 Appropriated (pre-sequestration)	FY 1986 Appropriated (post-sequestration)	FY 1987 Appropriation Request
8,554,919,000	5,815,440,000	5,567,231,000	6,210,442,000

For the FY 1987 bilateral economic assistance programs, A.I.D. requests an authorization of $6,176,450,000 and an appropriation of $6,210,442,000. The request includes funding for Development Assistance and the Economic Support Fund.

The FY 1987 budget reflects the Reagan Administration's concern with the need to reduce the Federal budget deficit while maintaining a level of bilateral assistance which meets two of the most critical foreign policy objectives: (1) alleviating the suffering of the world's poor and hungry and (2) fostering economic stabilization in countries of particular security and political importance to the United States.

To accomplish the dual objectives of Federal deficit reduction and economic assistance to the world's neediest, A.I.D. has held the FY 1987 budget request to essentially the same level as the FY 1985 and FY 1986 requests. It should be noted that the FY 1987 budget request is 27% below the FY 1985 actual appropriation, which included supplemental appropriations of $2,395,500,000.

Impact of FY 1986 Appropriated Levels on FY 1987 Request

The FY 1986 funding levels have had a significant impact on the FY 1987 request level. The FY 1986 post-sequestration levels were 5.0% and 11.9% below the FY 1986 request for DA and ESF, respectively. The FY 1987 request seeks levels sufficient to maimtain momentum inseveral programs cut substantially in the FY 1986 appropriation. Within A.I.D.'s Functional Accounts, with the exception of the Health assistance account, the total appropriated for all other functional assistance accounts in FY 1986 was almost 10% less than the request (prior to sequestration). The accounts impacted most adversely by the appropriated levels were the Agriculture, Selected Development Activities (SDA), and Science and Technology accounts.

1/ Includes supplemental appropriations totaling $2,395,500,000.

In total, the FY 1987 request for all functional accounts represents a 3% decrease below the FY 1986 request, and less than a 1% increase over the FY 1986 appropriated level (prior to sequestration). The requested levels for the functional accounts will permit A.I.D. at a minimum to help meet the basic human needs of the poor majority in the Third World in the areas of food production, education, training, population and health.

The FY 1987 requested ESF funding level is $4.1 billion, essentially the same level as the FY 1986 request. This level of funding will permit the Agency to maintain adequate funding levels for those A.I.D.-recipient countries which were not earmarked in FY 1986 and which received disproportionate reductions from their requested funding levels. Unearmarked countries received 28% less than requested due to the combination of a substantially reduced ESF appropriation and a high level of earmarkings. The request also will permit A.I.D. to approximate the level of funding recommended by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, something the Agency was unable to do in FY 1986 because of the the considerable earmarking in the ESF account.

Program Priorities

This budget addresses the minimum economic needs for A.I.D. recipient countries in all geographic regions.

Africa

International attention in the recent past has been drawn to Africa's drought and ensuing famine. Much of A.I.D.'s program in Africa has reflected the world's concern. A.I.D., working closely with private voluntary organizations, moved an extraordinary amount of food to people in need saving millions of lives. In addition to famine relief, the Agency's basic human needs programs have continued with the objectives of (1) increasing long-term agricultural production to avoid future famines; (2) improving the health profile of the population with special emphasis on child survival activities; (3) providing family planning assistance to alleviate economic pressures created by overpopulation; (4) educating and training individuals with the major focus on improving primary education and filling critical manpower gaps; (5) stimulating the growth of private sector; and (5) fostering economic policy reform and stabilization measures conducive to growth.

The FY 1987 request for Africa includes $339.9 million in Development Assistance (including the Sahel) and $410.5 million in ESF. As part of the FY 1987 program for Africa, A.I.D. requests $75 million for the third year of funding for the Africa Economic Policy Reform Program which seeks to encourage major policy reforms on the part of recipient countries. The

Development Assistance request is essentially the same as the FY 1986 estimated program level of $336.8 million. The Africa FY 1987 ESF level is approximately the same as the FY 1985 appropriation, although a significant increase over FY 1986 levels because of the disproportionate reduction African countries absorbed as a result of the low overall FY 1986 ESF level and the very high level of ESF earmarkings in other geographic regions. The requested level will help provide needed balance of payments support to a number of African countries experiencing critical shortages and debt problems, and provide appropriate support to those countries in Africa with whom we have military agreements.

Asia/Near East

For FY 1987, the Administration is requesting $384 million in DA funds and $2.737 billion in ESF for countries in Asia and the Near East.

In Asia, the A.I.D. economic program focuses primarily on development assistance to alleviate the high levels of poverty and underdevelopment in this region. While humanitarian concerns are motivating factors in our Asia assistance program, the United States has political and strategic concerns in this region as well.

We are requesting $15 million in ESF for humanitarian assistance to Afghan refugees uprooted as a result of the Soviet invasion of that country. For Cambodian resistance, we are requesting $5 million in ESF humanitarian assistance to aid victims of the Vietnamese invasion of that country.

In the Near East region, the bulk of our assistance continues to support the Middle East peace process, strategic defense, and access to the Persian Gulf. The budget request for Israel and Egypt remains unchanged from the FY 1985 and FY 1986 regular ESF appropriations of $1.2 billion and $815 million respectively. In FY 1985, Congress passed a $2.258 billion supplemental bill to strengthen Middle East security. Of that amount, $1.5 billion was appropriated for Israel; $500 million for Egypt; $250 million for Jordan; and $8 million for Middle East regional activities. These supplemental funds were made available for two years, with the exception of the Jordan money which remains available for three years.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The FY 1987 request for countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region totals $472 million in Development Assistance and $945 million in ESF.

The request includes a total of $942.6 million in DA and ESF for Central America. This is the fourth year of a multi-year program of assistance--responding to recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America--to help stabilize Central American economies, rebuild infrastructure, provide trade credits and encourage rescheduling of multilateral debt. Even at the FY 1987 request level, the Administration will be unable to make up for the shortfall between the Commission's recommended levels and actual appropriations. The cumulative shortfall in DA and ESF through FY 1986 is over $500 million in DA and ESF combined. However, in light of deficit reduction targets, this requested level of assistance for Central America strikes a balance between the minimum needs of this region and the prudent allocation of scarce budgetary resources.

The request also includes $52 million in DA and $72 million in ESF for the Andean countries of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. The FY 1987 request includes a new $15 million ESF program for Uruguay to help the recently elected government achieve long-term growth and economic recovery. In Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, the Agency will continue to support Government efforts to eliminate illegal production and trafficking of narcotics. In addition, a significant economic assistance program has been formulated to help all South American recipients halt economic decline and expand the role and participation of the private sector in economic development.

For Caribbean countries, the FY 1987 request includes $109.7 million in DA and $190 million in ESF to continue to support economic stabilization and recovery; to encourage exports through the Caribbean Basin Initiative; to increase agricultural production; and to improve in social services.

Development Assistance

For Development Assistance, the FY 1987 appropriation request totals $2,116,642,000 compared to an FY 1986 appropriation of $2,109,440,000 (pre-sequestration) and $2,020,589,000 (post-sequestration). The request includes funding for Functional Development Assistance Program, the Private Sector Revolving Fund, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, International Disaster Assistance, the Trade Credit Insurance Program, Operating Expenses, Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, and the Housing Guaranty Reserve.

Functional Development Assistance

The Agency's FY 1987 request totals $1,627,000,000 for the Functional Development Assistance accounts, including $80,000,000 for the Sahel Development Program, requested as an additional Functional account beginning with FY 1987. This compares to an FY 1986 request for the Functional accounts and Sahel program of $1,675,900,000 and an appropriation of $1,611,418,000 (pre-sequestration) and $1,542,127,000 (post-sequestration).

1. Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition

An appropriation of $709,900,000 is requested for this account, compared to an FY 1986 request of $792,352,000 and an appropriation of $699,995,900 (pre-sequestration) and $669,896,076 (post-sequestration).

This account continues to be the largest portion, about 44%, of the request for Functional Development Assistance in response to the fact that insufficient food supplies and inadequate diets remain a principal concern in most development countries.

The World Bank estimates that the number of malnourished people in all developing countries could double, or even triple, from the current 500 million to 1.3 billion by the year 2000. Unfortunately, during this same period of time, about 90% of the projected increase in world population will occur in developing countries.

Most countries in Africa and the Caribbean are not able to produce and distribute the food they need or to afford their growing food import requirements. In fact, per capita food production in the food-deficit countries has declined over the past decade. To help reverse this trend, A.I..D. will continue in FY 1987 to concentrate its agricultural assistance program to increase food availability and improve food consumption. To accomplish these objectives, the Agency will seek to improve country policies which currently constrain agricultural production, marketing and consumption; to develop human resources and institutional capabilities to improve agricultural production methods; to expand the role of the private sector in agricultural and rural development; and employ all available assistance instruments, including PL 480 food aid to meet food and nutrition needs.

The overall increase from FY 1986 (post-sequestration) in this account is 6% . The Latin America and Caribbean and Africa programs are projected to grow substantially because problems of hunger and malnutrition remain most acute in these parts of the world. The request for Africa is up 6.6% and the Latin America and Caribbean account is up 14% compared to the FY 1986 allocation to these regions from new budget authority. Funds from this account will be used to increase agricultural productivity, create rural employment and improve nutrition.

2. Population Planning

For Population Planning, A.I.D. requests an FY 1987 appropriation of $250,000,000, compared with an FY 1986 request of $250,017,000 and an appropriation of $250,000,000 (pre-sequestration) and $239,250,000 (post-sequestration).

Effective family planning programs are a vital part of overall development strategies since very high rates of population growth force nations to spend an increasing proportion of their resources on education and health services for a young and growing population.

High population growth rates can be reduced by effective family planning programs, and evidence exists that high rates of population growth are beginning to level off in a number of developing countries. The most important reductions have taken place in countries which have instituted strong family planning programs. In its Strategic Plan for 1985, A.I.D. adopted the goal that 80% of couples should have access to family planning services. A.I.D.'s FY 1987 population program is consistent with this goal.

Over 40% of the requested funds would be allocated directly to country programs, with the largest portion going to the Asia/Near East regions, where several major national family planning projects are well underway. The remaining 60 percent of the request would be allocated to A.I.D.'s centrally-funded program to support a major part of U.S. family planning technical assistance related to provision of family planning services; biomedical research; operations research; policy analysis and demographic data collection.

In accordance with the United States population policy statement presented at the International Population Conference in Mexico City in 1984, U.S. government funds will be disassociated from foreign non-governmental organizations which support abortion-related activities. When dealing with nations which support abortion with funds not provided by the U.S. Government, the United States will contribute to such nations through segregated accounts which cannot be used for abortion.

3. Health

For Health assistance, A.I.D. requests an FY 1987 appropriation of $150,843,000 (not including an additional $25,000,000 for the Child Survival Fund being requested separately in FY 1987). This level compares to an FY 1986 request of $146,427,000, which included $25,000,000 for child survival activities, and an appropriation of $200,824,200 (pre-sequestration) and $192,188,759 (post-sequestration).

Since 1985, A.I.D. has concentrated a substantial portion of Health account resources for child survival activities--to counter the problems of child and infant mortality. These funds have been and will continue to be used for a focused and coordinated program of bilateral, central, PVO and international organization activities in child survival. Much of the FY 1985 and FY 1986 funding has been directed toward oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and immunization services. In FY 1985, $33 million was devoted to ORT and $19 million for immunization. Immunization funding is expected to double in FY 1986. A three to five year child survival implementation plan is being developed by the Agency to direct use of A.I.D. funds to achieve child survival objectives.

In FY 1987, the level of funding within the Health account for child survival service delivery (exclusive of research) is expected to remain at approximately 50% of total funding for the account. The objectives of the overall Health program are to: reduce infant and child mortality; increase life expectancy for the population as a whole; increase coverage and demand for child survival interventions; improve cost-effectiveness and sustainability of services through improved health care financing mechanisms; improve health management personnel; and support biomedical research and field testing of important new technologies.

Two-thirds of the FY 1987 Health account funds are proposed for direct allocation to country programs with the largest portion, almost $44 million, going to health programs in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

4. Child Survival Fund

For the Child Survival Fund (CSF), A.I.D. is requesting a separate appropriation of $25,000,000, the same amount as requested in FY 1986 within the Health account, and the same as the FY 1986 appropriation, pre-sequestration, (not including $12,500,000 transferred from the Lebanon ESF pipeline) and $23,925,000, post-sequestration.

Half of all deaths in developing countries occur among children under five. Half of these tragic deaths can be reduced by successful application of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and immunization. Approximately 75% of the CSF funds are devoted to these activities. Two other interventions, child spacing and nutrition activities, are also an integral part of the Agency's child survival strategy.

The proposed FY 1987 allocation of the CSF is as follows: $2 million for Africa; $2.5 million in Asia/Near East, $3 million in Latin America and the Caribbean and $17.5 million administered through central accounts--including $6.5 million for bio-medical research, and $11 million for global programs through UNICEF and private voluntary organizations.

5. Education and Human Resources Development

The FY 1987 request for the Education and Human Resources (EHR) account is $179,789,000 compared to an FY 1986 request of $183,533,000 and an appropriation of $169,949,700 (pre-sequestration) and $162,641,863 (post-sequestration). Developing a nation's human resources is key to sustaining economic and social development. The cornerstone of A.I.D.'s education and human resources development program are: raising basic education levels, establishing and maintaining a skilled workforce, and insuring that people have the social and economic opportunity to use their talents and skills productively.

Many developing countries are faced with almost insurmountable basic education problems. In the Third World as a whole about 600 million adults are illiterate. In addition, all countries need additional trained technical and professional personnel. A.I.D.'s EHR assistance objectives center around these developing countries needs. These objectives are to improve: basic schooling opportunities for the 6-14 age group; skills training for adolescents and adults; and scientific, technical, administrative and managerial authority. Almost 95% of the FY 1987 proposed EHR budget would be allocated directly to country programs: about $37 million to support participant training and basic schooling systems in Africa; about $31 million to support education, participant training, labor and PVO activities in Asia and the Near East and over $100 million to support skills training, basic education and expanded participant training programs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

6. Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities

The FY 1987 budget request for the Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities account (Section 106) is $217,210,000 compared to an FY 1986 request of $210,071,000 and an appropriation of $174,358,930 (pre-sequestration) and $166,861,496 (post-sequestration). In addition, $14,258,000 is requested for the Science and Technology program, compared to an FY 1986 request of $13,000,000 and an appropriation of $10,790,000 (pre-sequestration) and $10,326,030 (post-sequestration).

Activities funded within this account support agency initiatives encouraging private sector development, energy, strengthening LDC institutions, promoting human rights and supporting research and technical assistance.

A.I.D.'s private enterprise initiative involves programs which encourage the growth of free markets and private entrepreneurship. Mechanisms used to accomplish these objectives include: policy reform, technical assistance, management training, investment and export promotion, provision of credit and privatization and divestiture.

A.I.D.'s PVO programs address energy, environment, capital saving technology, small enterprise development and urban problems.

A.I.D.'s Science and Technology program supports research in: biotechnology/immunology, plant biotechnology, chemistry for world food needs, biomass resources and conversion technology, biological control and diversity of biological resources. Also included in this program is the U.S./Israeli Program for Cooperative Development Research which finances research proposals involving Israeli Institutions in collaboration with LDCs.

A.I.D. funding from this account will also support human rights activities, mandated under Section 116(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act. Examples of the types of activities the Agency supports are: the strengthening of legal systems; electoral reform; institutions promoting human rights; and research on civil and political rights.

A.I.D. also provides support for energy resource programs. This support takes the form of technical assistance, training and research in making the most efficient use of imported energy resources and developing domestic resources.

Finally, A.I.D. funds from this account are used to develop local institutions and train personnel in effective natural resource management.

The proposed allocation of the $217.2 million requested for this account is: $20.4 million for Africa, $30 million for Asia/Near East, $120 million for Latin America and the Caribbean, and $46.8 million for central programs. The $14.3 million for the Science and Technology program would be administered by the Office of the Science Advisor.

F. Sahel Development Program

For FY 1987, A.I.D. requests $80,000,000 for the Sahel Development Program (SDP) compared to an FY 1986 request of $80,500,000 and an appropriation of $80,500,000 (pre-sequestration) and $77,038,500 (post-sequestration).

Beginning in Fy 1987 the request is included as part of the proposed appropriation for the Functional Development

Assistance program. The SDP covers seven countries bordering the Sahara Desert: Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad and Mali, as well as the Cape Verde Islands. The SDP is A.I.D.'s regional response to overcoming the serious difficulties plaguing these countries which share similar problems and development objectives. The root of the problem in the Sahelian countries is the depth of the poverty which, when measured against any social or economic indication, ranks them among the world's poorest.

Following an assessment in 1984 of A.I.D.'s long-term development strategy in the Sahel, A.I.D. is withdrawing from sectors where host country expertise or management capability has proven to be too limited. The current priority development sectors under the SDP are: food production, economic policy reform, health and family planning, human resource development, infrastructure and financial management. The principal goal of this strategy is to achieve regional food self-reliance.

Other A.I.D. Programs

Private Sector Revolving Fund

To encourage greater participation of the private sector in development, the FY 1987 budget marks the fourth year in which funds are requested for capitalization of the Private Sector Revolving Fund. The FY 1987 request for $13,500,000 is included within the proposed overall level for Functional Development Assistance. The Fund enables the Bureau for Private Enterprise to pursue an investment strategy whereby: private financial institutions can fill gaps in host country capital markets to service small and medium business expansion; investments can be made in the privatization or divestiture of state-owned enterprises; small venture funds can be established to finance new private sector enterprises; and assistance can be provided to private agribusiness firms.

American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA)

For FY 1987, A.I.D. requests $10,000,000 for the ASHA program, which is the same as the FY 1986 request. The FY 1986 ASHA appropriation was $35,000,000 (pre-sequestration) and $33,495,000 (post-sequestration).

The ASHA program assists private, non-profit, American-sponsored schools and hospitals overseas which serve citizens of other countries and demonstrate American ideas and practices in education and medicine.

Priority for FY 1987 funding will be given to those institutions which best serve as study and demonstration centers for U.S. ideas and practices and which offer the greatest potential for developing human resources.

International Disaster Assistance

For International Disaster Assistance, A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $25,000,000 for FY 1987, which is the same as the FY 1986 request. The FY 1986 appropriation was $22,500,000 (pre-sequestration) and $21,532,500 (post-sequestration).

The objective of this program is to save lives and property and to reduce suffering in foreign countries which are struck or threatened by disaster.

In FY 1985, A.I.D. received a $137.5 million supplemental appropriation because of the demands for life-saving, non-food assistance for the famine-stricken peoples of Africa. In FY 1985, the world witnessed A.I.D. responding to other extraordinary disasters: the Bhopal, India chemical explosion; devastating cyclones in Bangladesh and the Philippines; the earthquakes in Mexico and Chile; and the special needs of displaced Afghans.

In FY 1987, A.I.D. will be prepared to respond to other disasters as well as pursue its program of disaster preparedness.

Trade Credit Insurance Program (TCIP)

The Trade Credit Insurance Program (TCIP) is an insurance program to induce U.S. banks to provide short-term trade credit to countries in Central America. For FY-1986, $300 million of guarantee authority has been authorized and for FY 1987, $300 million of guarantee authority is being requested.

As required by the enacting legislation, AID has established a reserve fund for discharging liabilities under the TCIP. In FY 1985, $60 million in ESF was initially earmarked for this fund; subsequently (as a result, *inter alia*, of risk analyses) this figure was reduced to $15 million and the remaining $45 million utilized for other ESF activities. In FY 1986, $27 million is being earmarked for this purpose, and for FY 1987, $35 million is included in the ESF request for this purpose.

Housing Guaranty Reserve Fund

In FY 1987, A.I.D. requests $10,000,000 to increase the level of the HG Reserve Fund to cover claims which have not been refinanced. Claim payments are contractual obligations of the United States which must be paid. The need to replenish the fund arises from the worldwide debt problem and ensuing reschedulings which have necessitated payments from the fund.

Operating Expenses

A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $388,000,000 in FY 1987 to finance management of the Agency's bilateral assistance program, including Development Assistance, the Economic Support Fund and the PL 480 program.

The request covers salaries and operating costs of A.I.D.'s Washington headquarters and overseas operations.

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund

A.I.D. requests $33,992,000 in FY 1987 to finance the annual installment of the unfunded liability created by the extension of eligibility in the Foreign Service Retirement system to A.I.D. foreign service personnel and by subsequent salary increases and changes in legislation affecting benefits. Legislation will be submitted at a later date to change the Foreign Service Retirement system. If this legislation is not enacted in time, the FY 1987 funding requirement would increase by $11,500,000 to a level of $45,492,000.

Inspector General - Operating Expenses

The Agency's FY 1987 budget request includes $21,750,000 for the operations of the Office of the Inspector General. This amount represents a $1.6 million increase over the FY 1986 level of $20.1 milllion.

Economic Support Fund

For FY 1987, A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $4,093,800,000 for the Economic Support Fund (ESF). The request is up slightly from the FY 1986 request of $4,024,000,000 and considerably increased over the FY 1986 appropriation of $3,706,000,000 (pre-sequestration) and $3,546,642,000 (post-sequestration).

ESF provides flexible economic assistance to countries of particular security and political importance to the United States. To the maximum extent feasible, such assistance conforms to the basic policy directions underlying Development Assistance. ESF finances balance of payments support, commodity import programs, infrastructure and other capital projects, and development projects of direct benefit to the poor.

Consistent with its objective of promoting peaceful solutions to problems affecting United States interests, material security and the achievement of foreign policy objectives, the key elements of the FY 1987 ESF request include: the continued efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East; helping Central American countries achieve stability and overcome serious economic deterioration; support the emerging democracies in South America; prevent further political and economic instability of our friends and allies in Africa; and the providing of balance of payments assistance for Turkey's economic reform and stabilization efforts.

Deobligation-Reobligation Authority

In FY 1985 under deobligation-reobligation authority, A.I.D. deobligated a total of $140 million in Development Assistance and ESF and predecessor accounts and reobligated a total of $48.2 million, including amounts carried forward from the prior year.

Deobligations. Deobligations in DA totaled $89 million--including $12.8 million in Somalia, $11.4 in Indonesia, $22.6 million in the Philippines, $5 million in Jamaica, $3.4 million in Panama, $5.8 million in Ghana, $4 million in Kenya, $2 million in Swaziland, $4 million in Tanzania, $4.3 million in Sri Lanka, $2.8 million in Ecuador, $2.8 million in Caribbean Regional programs plus small amounts in several countries totaling just over $8 million. Deobligations in ESF totaled $42.8 million--including $28.8 million in Egypt, $12.5 million in the Philippines, and a total of $1.5 million from several other countries.

Reobligations. Reobligations of FY 1984 deobligations remaining available in FY 1985 totaled $40 million. In addition, a total of $8.2 million of the total $140 million in FY 1985 deobligations was reobligated. Major reobligations included: $1.3 million transferred from Tanzania for disaster assistance, $4.7 million in Jamaica, $5.9 million in Kenya, $1.1 million in Indonesia, $2.7 million in the Philippines, $1 million in El Salvador, $1.1 million in Panama, $6 million in Central Programs, $21.4 million transferred to the Andes and $3.6 million in smaller reobligations from several programs. A total of $131.8 million in FY 1985 deobligations remain available for reobligation in FY 1986.

No deobligation-reobligation authority has been requested for FY 1987.

Cargo Preference Costs

An estimated $48,000,000 of Functional Development Assistance Funds being requested in FY 1987 will be used to pay cargo preference costs to support the U.S. maritime industry, as required by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended.

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
$755.551	$669.895	$709.900

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION

OVERVIEW

Hunger and malnutrition are major development problems that affect people in the low-income, food-deficit countries of the world. The basic causes are low agricultural productivity and the inability of poor and malnourished people to purchase or otherwise acquire the food they need.

The World Bank estimates that the number of malnourished people in all developing countries could double, or even triple, from the current 500 million to 1.3 billion by the year 2000. While per capita food consumption is projected to increase by 21% in the industrial countries during the period 1970 to 2000, the developing countries are expected to be able to raise their per capita food consumption by only 9% during this period.

Most countries in Africa and the Caribbean are not able to produce and distribute the food they need or to afford their growing food import requirements. Per capita food production in these food-deficit countries has declined over the past decade. To reverse this trend, and to meet the growing demand for food generated both by population growth and rising incomes, food production must increase by 3% to 4% annually. Such high food production growth rates, however, are rarely achieved and seldom sustained, even by countries with far more resources than these low-income countries. Therefore, these countries must also significantly raise their level of exports to generate the foreign exchange necessary to import food.

Real progress has been made in conquering hunger and malnutrition in a number of Asian and Latin American countries. However, prospects for improved diets in these countries are not encouraging. This is because the distribution of income and availability of food is skewed in favor of both higher income groups and urban consumers.

Future food availabilities will be influenced significantly by the rate and distribution of income and population growth among developing countries. About 90% of the increase in world population projected between the present and the Year 2000 will occur in developing countries.

Much of the population increase will occur in relatively least developed countries, already unable to assure adequate food supplies for their current populations. These countries will have to compete for available world grain supplies with middle-income and advanced developing countries. It is likely that the most advanced developing countries will be able to afford the food imports they require to satisfy their growing demand for direct human consumption and livestock production. However, low-income consumers in these countries will still lack enough income to purchase an adequate diet. Unless the production of major food crops in the least developed countries improves significantly and unless the purchasing power of the poorer segments in all developing countries is increased through broadly-based growth, the recurring problems of hunger and malnutrition in the world will not be conquered.

Efforts to raise production by expanding the agricultural land base will be restrained by the fact that most good arable land, especially in Asia, is already being cultivated. Land available for cultivation is expected to increase by only 4% by the Year 2000. Thus, increased agricultural production must come largely from new, higher-yielding production technologies that will permit one hectare of arable land, which supported 2.6 people in the 1970s, to support 4 persons by the Year 2000.

As the demand for agricultural land, fuelwood and forest products increases, the world's forests will continue to be lost. If appropriate action is not taken, high rates of deforestation will continue, threatening watersheds and land under cultivation, as agricultural soils are depleted and lost to erosion or flooding. (For example, in Latin America, exclusive of Brazil, inadequate management causes an area the size of the Dominican Republic to be deforested every year.)

A.I.D.'s support of the international agricultural research centers and national research institutes in the developing countries helps these countries to achieve agricultural productivity gains. The Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research reported in 1985 that the new wheat and rice varieties typically outyielded the old varieties by 400 to 500 kilograms per hectare. This means that, worldwide, these new varieties annually provide over 50 million tons of additional food -- an amount equal to the annual grain consumption of a half billion people. The same report confirms that investment in agricultural research has paid remarkably high returns. It estimates that if just one major project at any of the international centers achieves the results anticipated, it will generate returns far exceeding the costs of the entire center.

The research task in Africa is especially challenging because the physical conditions for production are very difficult, labor is often a constraint at critical periods of the year, and research on food commodities by African institutions is limited and generally weak. A.I.D. has adopted a two-pronged strategy to strengthen both agricultural research capabilities and university faculties of agriculture essential to maintain research capacity. In order to make the most effective use of scarce resources, A.I.D. will increasingly concentrate on about eight core countries, while building strong applied research capacities in neighboring countries to enable local scientists to screen and borrow technologies and adapt them to local conditions. Long term assistance for four to six faculties of agriculture in the core countries will be provided to build linkages between education and research programs.

To raise yields, agricultural production, and rural incomes on a sustained basis is a formidable, but in no sense hopeless, task. The experience of the last 30 years has demonstrated that with carefully planned and administered programs such increases are possible. When economic assistance is tailored and coordinated with the self-help efforts of a government and its people, dynamic and productive agricultural systems have been established. U.S. food and financial assistance, as well as scientific and management expertise, have made a critical contribution to the creation of such systems in South Korea, Brazil and Taiwan. This experience has also demonstrated that conquering hunger and malnutrition usually requires sustained improvements in the purchasing power of the poor majority. Expanded employment of nutritionally at-risk families in agriculture, its supporting rural enterprises, and other labor-intensive industries, has enabled them to raise their disposable incomes to purchase the food they need. This increase in the purchasing power by the poor majority is also the most effective way to create agricultural incentives for producers to adopt new, higher-yielding technologies.

FY 1987 REQUEST

Promotion of food self-reliance and assurance of food security will require a concerted effort in agriculture, nutrition and rural development. While the bulk of these efforts, including heavy emphasis on policy and institutional reforms, must be made by the developing countries themselves, external financial, technical and food assistance can significantly accelerate the development process and contribute to broadly-based growth. Accordingly, A.I.D. is requesting $709.90 million for Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition for FY 1987, as compared to an appropriation of $669.90 million in FY 1986.

The FY 1987 proposed budget will finance agricultural research, technical assistance, training, modest rural infrastructure development and other activities. Our assistance will help to: (a) develop new technologies to increase agricultural productivity; (b) strengthen agricultural science and technology capabilities; (c) promote private sector participation; (d) improve agricultural policies and incentives; and (e) induce institutional development.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

The two major objectives of the A.I.D. program in agriculture, nutrition and rural development are:

- -- increased food availability, through: (a) increased agricultural production, with an emphasis on increasing and sustaining the productivity, incomes and market participation of small farmers, with special attention to food production; and (b) greater economic efficiency in the marketing and distribution of agricultural and food production, exports and imports.
- -- improved food consumption, through: (a) expanded productive employment of those who now lack the purchasing power to obtain adequate food; (b) increased awareness and incorporation of sound nutritional principles in the design and implementation of production, marketing, health and education policies and programs; and (c) effective direct distribution of food from domestic or external sources to those facing severe malnutrition and temporary food shortages.

The primary means for achieving these objectives are activities that:

- -- improve country policies to remove constraints to food and agricultural production, marketing and consumption;
- -- develop human resources and institutional capabilities, especially to generate, adapt and apply improved science and technology for food and agricultural development, and conduct research on developing country food and agriculture problems;
- -- expand the role of developing country private sectors in agricultural and rural development, and the complementary role of the U.S. private sector in assisting this expansion; and
- -- employ all available assistance instruments in an integrated manner, including the provision of PL 480

food aid in ways that contribute to the other three elements as well as meeting food security and nutritional needs.

A.I.D. OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

A.I.D. operates with its own agricultural, rural development and nutrition personnel together with scientists and experts in specialized fields made available from American universities, private voluntary organizations, private sector firms, the Department of Agriculture and other U.S. Government agencies, notably the Peace Corps. A.I.D. also draws upon technical expertise from developing countries as well as the food and agricultural development experience of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Council (WFC), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Program (WFP), and other donor agencies.

A.I.D. programs include the following types of activities:

-- increasing agricultural productivity by developing and disseminating improved crop varieties and more efficient agricultural practices; training scientists, economists and others needed for sustained agricultural and rural development; supporting improved land tenure arrangements and agrarian reform policies; assessing the impact of alternative pricing and marketing policies; encouraging the development of small farmer organizations and local participation in project planning and implementation; protecting the environment and natural resource base through better land and water management; halting and reversing deforestation by reforestation and agroforestry and by developing renewable energy alternatives to firewood, testing fast-growing tree species, introducing bio-mass systems as a source for fuel and supporting village woodlots; increasing the availability of water, improved seed, credit, and other agricultural inputs at reasonable prices through private distributors; reducing post-harvest food losses; and facilitating small farmer access to markets.

-- creating rural employment by assisting in the development of small-scale rural enterprises and the use of appropriate, capital-saving technology; promoting labor-intensive agricultural production systems; supporting the creation of rural infrastructure such as roads and irrigation facilities; assisting in the development of alternative forms of energy; and assessing the impact of employment-oriented policy reforms.

- improving nutrition by increasing disposable income through employment generation in both rural and urban areas; reducing post-harvest losses and seasonal variations in food supply through improved storage and processing; improving food distribution and marketing; overcoming nutrient imbalances through food fortification; supporting supplementary feeding; improving food utilization through one-to-one and mass media nutrition education programs; targeting development programs to households with the highest nutritional risk; assisting in the assessment of food consumption effects of agricultural programs and food policies; and integrating nutrition and food consumption objectives in health and agricultural programs.

To implement these activities, A.I.D. provides technical support, capital assistance, food aid, agricultural and non-agricultural credits and commodity assistance. These assistance instruments are used in an integrated way and are provided only when:

- such assistance is linked to proposed changes or effective performance in the areas of policy reform; institutional and human resource development; and technology development, transfer and utilization.

- country performance can be closely monitored and evaluated to determine whether U.S. assistance is effective.

SELECTED PROGRAM EXAMPLES

The Cameroon National Cereals Research and Extension project (631-0013 and 631-0052) provides $46.7 million to create sound research and extension institutions that will develop and test improved production packages and insure strong linkages between research results and small farmers' needs. This 15 year project clearly recognizes the long gestation period between investments in research and increases in production. The project supports basic and adaptive research and policy-oriented research as well as extension services. The project is part of an overall program which is introducing the U.S. land grant model (integrating education, research and extension functions) and which is linked with the expertise of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. The A.I.D.-funded activities complement a major upgrading of research and extension infrastucture funded by the World Bank. The program has strong local support, and the government budget for research has nearly doubled this year.

In Honduras, the Choluteca Natural Resource Management project (522-0168) is stabilzing the hillside environment and reducing soil loss, while at the same time improving small farmer incomes. A $9 million A.I.D. investment in 1983 has enabled over 2,600 farmers to build terraces and wind barriers, learn composting techniques, and adopt new corn varieties, resulting in a doubling of production on approximately 30,000 hectares. This project is also encouraging neighboring farmers to adopt new technologies in the use of agro-forestry techniques to provide fuelwood, thereby further stabilizing the environment. Similar activities are being implemented under several Operational Program Grants in Haiti and the Watershed Management project (525-0191) in Panama. Regional efforts in this area are supported by the centrally funded Development Strategies for Fragile Lands project (936-5438).

A.I.D. is encouraging a more active role for the private sector in Central American and Caribbean countries by supporting the creation of local organizations of business leaders and agricultural producers. These organizations serve as catalysts to link U.S. investors and markets with local investors and producers. These efforts have led to major joint ventures in the production and export of various commodities including herbs, spices, vegetables, dehydrated banana and pineapple chips, juice concentrates, and ornamental plants. For example, the Small Farmer Marketing project (520-0238) in Guatemala is supporting the development of cooperatives among the disadvantaged highland Indian population which are now exporting fresh vegetables.

Site-specific field research, usually a key element in technology transfer, taxes both capital and human resources in many countries. The centrally funded International Benchmark Sites Network for Agrotechnology Transfer (IBSNAT) project (936-4054) was initiated in 1982 to test the feasibility of using simulation models rather than site-specific field testing. Under this $9.9 million project, 20 national and international agricultural research centers around the world are collaborating, both technically and financially, in this effort to generate the data base needed to develop and validate crop performance prediction models. The project supports training of scientists from developing countries in computer simulation of crop response under various management and environmental conditions. If simulation models prove to be reliable predictors of actual crop performance, the IBSNAT approach will be a powerful new tool for agricultural technology transfer.

The Transformation and Integration of the North West Frontier Province's Provincial Agricultural Network (TIPAN) project (391-0488) was initiated in FY 1984 to integrate agricultural research and education at the university level in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. This $64.5 million project (including $35.5 million provided by A.I.D.) will improve the quality of education offered and research undertaken by the Agricultural University at Peshawar. It will also strengthen linkages with the national agricultural extension service through a problem-solving, farmer-oriented outreach program. About 25 percent of the personnel and other resources of the university will be devoted to the outreach extension activities. A.I.D. assistance to the university includes technical assistance from the University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University; participant training; construction, including design services from the American firm of Skidmore Owing and Merrill; and commodities. Undergraduate and graduate training in the U.S. is provided for approximately 140 individuals, and short-term training in the U.S. and third countries is provided for approximately 65 individuals.

The Basic Village Services project (263-0161.02) was initiated in Egypt to decentralize decision making associated with public investment projects and to strengthen the network of administration and management skills at village, district and governorate levels. The $225 million project will develop these skills in 22 governorates by providing a coordinated mix of technical assistance, training and grant funds to 865 village councils. These councils will then have the responsibility to select, design and implement small infrastructure projects (for example, potable water systems, feeder roads, small bridges, swamp filling, and lining of canals). Currently, 4,200 sub-projects have been completed or are underway in approximately 3,400 villages. Over 25,000 village council members and governorate personnel have received training in subjects ranging from planning and management of sub-projects, financial management, engineering design, and managing village level infrastructure maintenance programs. In March 1985 three pilot governorate maintenance improvement programs were begun. Based on these programs, the project will develop maintenance strategies that can be replicated in other governorates.

SUMMARY —FY 1987—
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
BURUNDI	750	750	---
CAMEROON	13,338	13,338	---
CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC	2,000	2,000	---
COMOROS	700	700	---
CONGO	188	188	---
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	1,000	1,000	---
GHANA	1,200	1,200	---
GUINEA	3,730	3,730	---
GUINEA-BISSAU	2,000	2,000	---
KENYA	6,600	6,600	---
LESOTHO	5,460	5,460	---
LIBERIA	4,980	4,980	---
MADAGASCAR	1,000	1,000	---
MALAWI	3,220	3,220	---
RWANDA	6,000	6,000	---
SAO TOME/PRINCIPE	300	300	---
SIERRA LEONE	1,300	1,300	---
SOMALIA	11,438	11,438	---
SUDAN	23,005	23,005	---
SWAZILAND	2,000	2,000	---
TOGO	1,749	1,749	---
UGANDA	5,350	5,350	---
ZAIRE	11,100	11,100	---
ZIMBABWE	5,000	5,000	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	34,592	34,592	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	148,000	148,000	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
BANGLADESH	40,000	40,000	---
BURMA	8,000	8,000	---
INDIA	60,600	15,000	45,600
INDONESIA	28,875	12,250	16,625
MOROCCO	9,500	9,500	---
NEPAL	10,219	10,219	---
PAKISTAN	13,200	13,200	---
PHILIPPINES	13,850	13,850	---
SRI LANKA	19,000	6,000	13,000
THAILAND	12,200	4,600	7,600
YEMEN	11,500	11,500	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	2,300	2,300	---
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	8,702	8,702	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	237,946	155,121	82,825

SUMMARY —FY 1987—
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	1,900	1,900	—
BOLIVIA	4,300	1,600	2,700
COSTA RICA	1,350	1,350	—
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	15,000	4,000	11,000
ECUADOR	9,850	7,850	2,000
EL SALVADOR	38,152	25,652	12,500
GUATEMALA	13,500	11,500	2,000
HAITI	10,166	10,166	—
HONDURAS	20,902	8,702	12,200
JAMAICA	8,000	8,000	—
PANAMA	8,300	3,300	5,000
PERU	8,200	7,200	1,000
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	12,434	12,434	—
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	500	500	—
ROCAP	24,112	15,725	8,387
LAC REGIONAL	2,088	2,088	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	178,754	121,967	56,787
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
AGRICULTURE	36,300	36,300	—
ENERGY	2,700	2,700	—
FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES	4,800	4,800	—
NUTRITION	2,700	2,700	—
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	7,450	7,450	—
PROGRAM OFFICE	1,700	1,700	—
RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS	5,500	5,500	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	61,150	61,150	—
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
FOOD FOR PEACE	6,650	6,650	—
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	12,750	12,750	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	19,400	19,400	—
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO	1,825	1,825	—
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	1,175	1,175	—
PROGRAM BUDGET	47,450	47,450	—
WOMEN IN DEV	1,200	1,200	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	51,650	51,650	—

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE			
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS	6,000	6,000	---
INVESTMENT	5,500	---	5,500
POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW	1,500	1,500	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	13,000	7,500	5,500
TOTAL PROGRAM	709,900	564,788	145,112

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual 1/	FY 1986 [illegible]	FY 1987 Request
290.000	239.350	250.000

POPULATION PLANNING

OVERVIEW

The goal of population assistance is to enhance the well being of families by expanding the availability and use of voluntary family planning services. The right of the family to choose the number and spacing of their children is the cornerstone of the U.S. population policy. This principle was strongly reaffirmed by international consensus at the International Conference on Population in Mexico City. The provision of family planning services makes it possible for people to space their children and to have the option, if they desire, to have fewer children. The United States strongly believes that governments should not dictate the number of children couples can have. However, with family planning services available, families make decisions in their own interest based upon their social, economic and religious situation.

Family planning services make a very important contribution to the health of mothers and children. Complications of pregnancy are a major cause of death for women in the developing world, and the risk of complications increases for women who are very young or at the end of their reproductive period and with the number of pregnancies. Family planning programs also have major implications for child survival. Children born too close together have a significantly greater risk of dying, than do well spaced children. Thus family planning programs save lives. A.I.D. has given high priority to child survival and family planning is considered one of the four main child survival interventions and as such is an integral part of the Agency's child survival strategy.

A third reason for family planning is the reduction of abortion. When couples want fewer children and family planning services are not accessible, abortion is often resorted to, whether or not it is illegal. It is estimated that 25 million abortions occur in LDCs each year compared with about 110 million births. Many of these could be prevented if family planning services were available. In fact, data from Mexico and Chile do show declines in abortion with the increased accessibility of family planning.

The United States has provided substantial population assistance to the developing world for the past 20 years. During that time, developing countries have experienced rapid urbanization, improvements in public health and decreased child mortality. As a result of these changed circumstances in many places, large families are no longer necessary to contribute to agricultural production, or to ensure that enough children survive to care for parents in their old age. Couples increasingly desire fewer children, and as a result the demand for family planning services has increased.

Despite the growing desire for family planning services, population growth rates in most developing countries remain high. They range between 2% and 4% per year, the result of dramatic improvements in public health and medical services. The reduction in mortality without a compensatory reduction in fertility rates has created population growth rates which are unprecedented in history. Very high rates of population growth force nations to spend an increasing proportion of their resources on education and health services for a young and growing population. Natural, renewable resources are degraded at an increased rate. Leaders of developing countries have become increasingly concerned about population and have asked for United States assistance.

High population growth rates can be reduced by effective family planning programs. But family planning alone is not sufficient to bring about economic growth, policies to promote economic growth are also necessary. Economic development and family planning programs are mutually reinforcing; each contributes to reducing population growth rates. As countries experience economic growth, and as they make family planning technology available, fertility rates tend to fall and population growth stabilizes at a lower level.

There is evidence that high rates of population growth are beginning to level off in a number of developing countries. The most important reductions have taken place in countries which have instituted strong family planning programs. These include Taiwan, Thailand, South Korea, Indonesia, Mexico, and Colombia. In other countries, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, birth rates have not declined. Many of these countries are just beginning to become concerned about high population growth rates, and many have little capacity to make family planning services available to their people.

A.I.D.-supported population projects in many countries, even in Africa, have produced very positive results. For example, in Kwara State in Nigeria, a new program in seven government hospitals and clinics which provided training and equipment resulted in a increase in new acceptors of family planning of almost 125% in the first three months. In the conservative rural area of Kenya known as Chogoria, a project working through churches and schools has resulted in 30 percent of couples at risk using modern contraceptives. In Zaire, the percentage of women in an urban area using a modern family planning method rose from 4 to 19 percent after two and on-half years of a community-based family planning project.

A.I.D. is supporting Central American countries' efforts to implement their own population plans of action with major support provided for contraceptive commercial sales programs and for improving the information base. As a result, all Central American countries but Belize have contraceptive commercial sales programs underway, thus increasing accessibility and affordability of contraceptives, providing greater choice to the consumer, allowing for partial cost-recovery for the program and reducing the burden on governments. Virtually all couples of reproductive age in Central America have been surveyed about fertility preferences, thus providing planners a better understanding of the effort and cost to implement national population policies. Surveys taken between 1981 and 1985 show contraceptive prevalence has been steadily increasing, reaching 25% in 1983 in Guatemala, 45% in 1985 in El Salvador, 65% in 1985 in Panama, 66% in 1981 in Costa Rica, and 27% in 1981 in Honduras.

In Egypt, a private organization, the Family of the Future, (FOF) distributes contraceptives through commercial channels. Contraceptives are promoted through consumer advertising in the mass media, detailing to doctors and pharmacists by means of medical representatives, and person-to-person communication with the public through volunteers. Actual annual expenses have less than doubled since the first year of USAID funding, but FOF has multiplied its generation of "couple years of protection" seven fold.

POLICY

The United States population policy statement presented at the International Population Conference in Mexico City in 1984 emphasized three elements.

1. The United States supports voluntary family planning programs in developing countries based on the principle that couples everywhere have the right to freely choose the number and spacing of their children.

2. Sound economic policies aimed at economic growth are necessary to alleviate population pressure. Voluntary family

planning programs and economic development are mutually reinforcing. Each contributes to the goal of fertility decline and the improved circumstances of families and nations.

3. The United States will not support abortion as a method of family planning or coercion in family planning programs. United States government funds will not be used to support family planning activities which involve coercion. The United States insists that population assistance be based on the rights of individuals and couples to choose freely the number and spacing of their children.

In accordance with this policy U.S. government funds will be dissociated from foreign non-governmental organizations which support abortion-related activities. When dealing with nations which support abortion with funds not provided by the U.S. Government, the United States will contribute to such nations through segregated accounts which cannot be used for abortion.

A.I.D. has taken steps to dissociate United States funding from organizations involved in abortion related activities and programs involving coercion:

-- A.I.D. did not provide funds to the International Planned Parenthood Federation in FY 1985 because of that organization's involvement with abortion. However, A.I.D. continues to support certain affiliates of the IPPF which have no abortion-related activities.

-- A.I.D. withheld $10 million from the $46 million earmarked for the UNFPA in FY 1985. The decision was made in accordance with current legislation which prohibits funding to organizations which support or participate in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization. Although it is clear that the UNFPA program itself does not involve coercion or abortion, the UNFPA has supported the population program in China, where a one-child-per-family policy has led to coercive practices.

These decisions do not imply a reduction of support for voluntary family planning, but a strengthening of the United States position that our funds not be used for abortion or coercive programs.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

In its Strategic Plan for 1985, A.I.D. adopted the goal that 80% of couples in the developing world should have access to family planning services.

Major priority emphases of the Agency include:

- -- voluntary family planning service programs which provide a wide range of choices in family planning methods, including natural family planning;
- -- expansion of the number of channels through which family planning is distributed;
- -- greater involvement of the private sector in the delivery of services including, not only not-for profit organizations, but especially the use of commercial channels for the distribution of contraceptives;
- -- biomedical research into safer and better methods of fertility regulation, including natural family planning, and operations research into more effective service delivery and program management;
- -- integration of population policies and programs with economic development policies and programs which reinforce the demand for and effective utilization of family planning services;
- -- strengthening the direct involvement of local institutions in the development process.

FY 1987 REQUEST

A.I.D. is requesting $250 million for population assistance in FY 1987, compared with the FY 1986 request of $250 million. (The FY 1986 appropriated level was $239 million after Gramm-Rudman). This request is consistent with our continued support for voluntary family planning services in the developing world.

In Africa, the 1987 request is for $23 million, only a slight decrease from the the FY 1986 request of $23.9 million. This does not represent the total level of support for population activities in Africa since funds for programs in Africa are also provided from the Central Account. In FY '87 the Office of Population plans to allocate about $39 million to population activities in Africa. Needs for voluntary family planning services in Africa are increasingly recognized by African governments. Rates of population growth are exceedingly high, and access to services is low. A.I.D. is responding with increased family planning technical assistance, including more population officers posted in Africa.

In Asia/Near East, the 1987 request is for $55 million compared with the FY 1986 request of $43.3 million. The increase reflects support for population activities in Pakistan which were initiated under ESF funding, and are being supported with both Development Assistance and ESF now.

For programs in Latin America and the Caribbean, the FY 1987 request is for $25.4 million compared with a request for $24.5 million in FY 1986.

The Central Bureau's Office of Population request for FY 1987 is for $114 million compared with the FY 1986 request of $113 million. An additional $32 million has been requested for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. If, because of UNFPA's inability to meet legislative restrictions, it is not possible to obligate funds to the UNFPA, it is A.I.D.'s intention to use the funds for other voluntary family planning activities.

In addition ESF funds will be used for population activities in FY '87 in Egypt and Pakistan and regional activities in the Near East for a total of nearly $26 million.

Over 80% of the population assistance budget is spent on voluntary family planning services. Services include: training for physicians, paramedicals and fieldworkers; commodities; and, technical assistance in the design and improvement of family planning programs. The increased emphasis over the past several years on inclusion of natural family planning (NFP) methods in A.I.D. programs will continue in FY 1987 as a percent of the total budget, although actual dollar levels will be lower due to the lower overall level of population funds. Emphasis will be given in FY 1987 to commercial retail sales and social marketing programs which deliver contraceptives through the commercial sector. The advantages of social marketing are the increased accessibility and affordability of contraceptives, which provide greater choice to the consumer. At the same time, partial cost-recovery for the program is made possible.

Innovative field research to improve existing delivery systems and to develop new "outreach" programs to make family planning delivery less expensive and more effective are also important activities. A.I.D. will stress the need for family planning delivery systems to become less dependent on external resources by systematically encouraging greater local fundraising, voluntarism, and improved management efficiencies for all programs. National self-reliance must be carefully planned so as not to compromise the provision of family planning services. The Agency will also continue to support efforts by United States private firms involved in the manufacture and distribution of contraceptives to promote similar development in LDCs where technically and financially feasible.

Accompanying the provision of services is dissemination of information and education on family planning and population both for individual users and government policy makers. Where requested by governments, the United States provides technical assistance to help analyze the impact of rapid population growth on other development sectors, such as food, health, and energy. A.I.D. has maintained an increased level of support for biomedical research on the development of new contraceptives, improvement of existing methods, and research on the safety and effectiveness of contraceptives under actual conditions in developing countries.

CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS

In FY 1987 the Bureau for Science and Technology's centrally funded program of $114.3 million plus $32 million for UNFPA will account for approximately 59% of the total population assistance budget. This compares to about 61% of the total appropriated population account which was allocated for central programs and UNPFA in FY 1986.

Centrally funded projects support a major part of U.S. family planning technical assistance related to provision of family planning services in developing countries. They also support biomedical research, operations research, policy analysis and demographic data collection. The program draws upon the expertise of international and U.S. private voluntary organizations.

The $114.3 million requested by the Office of Population for FY 1987 will include three major elements:

-- $75.1 million (66%) is requested for family planning services: technical assistance in program design, contraceptive supplies, education and information, and training.

-- $26.1 million (23%) is requested for research, including biomedical research for improved contraceptive technology and operations research on improved family planning delivery systems.

-- $13.4 million (11%) is requested for policy analysis and demographic data collection.

SELECTED EXAMPLES FROM COUNTRY PROGRAMS

Forty-one percent ($104 million) of the total request for population funds for FY 1987 is allocated directly to regional and national programs. Although these funds are allocated bilaterally or through regional projects, a significant share goes to support the work of non-governmental organizations.

In Africa in FY 1987, a comprehensive nationwide family services project is planned for Malawi (612-0226) which will include training of MOH personnel in family planning, establish fees for all health care, provide contraceptives and establish a social marketing program with the two nationwide grocery chains and through small retailers in rural areas. Funding is estimated at $3 million from the Population Account and $3 million from the Health account. A second phase of the Africa regional Family Health Initiatives project (698-0462) will be started in FY 1987. The project will provide fast reactions and support for new opportunities to enhance family planning in African countries.

In the Latin America and Caribbean Region, $14.5 million will support programs in Central America; $6.9 million will go to the Caribbean, and $3.9 million to South America and Regional programs. Contraceptive sales programs will receive continued emphasis. In the Caribbean Regional program, the proposed privatization of family planning project (538-0143) will focus on improving organizational effectiveness through improved management practices and by empowering private groups to become less donor dependent through cost containment and better marketing of their services.

In Asia, a proposed amendment to the Pakistan Population Welfare Planning Project (391-0469), will give increased attention to improving program management, use of indigenous private voluntary organizations, PVO's to expand service availability, and assistance, both in the public and private sector, to improve the quality and availability of voluntary sterilization (VS) services. In Indonesia, continued funding under an amendment to the Family Planning Development and Services II Project (497-0327) will support expansion of VS services and increased participant training. Finally, the Philippines plans to initiate a new population project in FY 87 (492-0396), which we expect will provide increased support for indigenous PVO's in family planning service delivery.

FY 85 Actual	FY 1986 Appropriated	FY 1987 Request
$290.000 (?)	$239.500 (?)	250.000

SUMMARY —FY 1987—
POPULATION PLANNING
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
GHANA	1,800	1,800	—
KENYA	2,039	2,039	—
LIBERIA	50	50	—
MALAWI	3,000	3,000	—
SOMALIA	2,772	2,772	—
SUDAN	2,250	2,250	—
TOGO	560	560	—
ZAIRE	1,100	1,100	—
ZIMBABWE	4,000	4,000	—
AFRICA REGIONAL	5,429	5,429	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	23,000	23,000	—
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
BANGLADESH	29,000	29,000	—
INDONESIA	6,000	4,000	2,000
MOROCCO	4,000	4,000	—
NEPAL	1,229	1,229	—
PAKISTAN	8,800	8,800	—
PHILIPPINES	4,000	4,000	—
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	1,971	1,971	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	55,000	53,000	2,000
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	50	50	—
BOLIVIA	30	30	—
COSTA RICA	25	25	—
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,650	1,650	—
ECUADOR	1,246	1,246	—
EL SALVADOR	4,000	4,000	—
GUATEMALA	5,650	5,650	—
HAITI	3,040	3,040	—
HONDURAS	4,910	4,910	—
JAMAICA	1,500	1,500	—
PERU	1,600	1,600	—
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	700	700	—
LAC REGIONAL	999	999	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	25,400	25,400	—

SUMMARY —FY 1987—
POPULATION PLANNING
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
POPULATION	114,300	114,300	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	114,300	114,300	—
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	100	100	—
PROGRAM BUDGET	100	100	—
WOMEN IN DEV	100	100	—
U N FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITY	32,000	32,000	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	32,300	32,300	—
TOTAL PROGRAM	250,000	248,000	2,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
223.138	192.189	150.843

HEALTH ACCOUNT

OVERVIEW

In spite of increased international efforts aimed at reducing high mortality and morbidity in developing countries, progress has been slow. Although some gains have been achieved in life expectancy in developing countries, they are threatened by deteriorating economic conditions throughout the developing world. Deteriorating or fluctuating economic conditions have been shown to be accompanied by increases in morbidity and mortality, due in part to decreases in individual expenditures on preventive and curative health care. At the same time, reduced public and private investment in the health sector causes a further lag in the improvement of health status indicators even when economic conditions improve.

The major determinant of low life expectancy in poor countries is high infant and child mortality. Early childhood mortality is a result of conditions of poverty which contribute to and interact with a vicious cycle of infection, malnutrition, and reinfection. The cycle often begins when closely spaced births and inadequate maternal nutrition contribute to low birth weight. The already weakened defense mechanisms of surviving children are further assailed by inadequate weaning practices and by repeated episodes of diarrhea and other infectious diseases. A lack of adequate, nutritious food exacerbates the effect of disease episodes, until in the end the child dies of what would otherwise have been classified as a routine childhood illness.

Since 1985 A.I.D. has concentrated a substantial proportion of Health account resources to counter the problem of infant and child mortality. In FY 1985 A.I.D. programmed an additional $85 million appropriated by Congress over and above the A.I.D. request. These funds included $50 million for child survival and primary health care in the Health account, $10 million for nutrition in the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition account, and $25 million for a Child Survival Fund.* The funds were used for a focused and coordinated program of bilateral, central, PVO and international organization activities in child survival. FY 1985 Agency Health and Child Survival account expenditures on ORT and immunization services, the two main child survival interventions, amounted to approximately $70 million ($44 million for ORT and $26 million for immunization services).

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*See separate narrative on Child Survival Account for more details on these funds.

In FY 1986 A.I.D. requested $146 million in DA Health funds and Congress appropriated $192 million for Health, and $23.925 for Child Survival not including $12.5 transferred from the Lebanon pipeline. In FY 1986 ORT activities are continuing to receive substantial support, while immunization activities will receive significantly increased emphasis. Funding for immunization services from the Health and Child Survival accounts is expected to increase to approximately $40 million in FY 1986. A.I.D.'s immunization effort was expanded in FY 1986 as part of a major worldwide immunization program, in collaboration with other international donors, and in response to Congressional directives. A 3-5 year child survival implementation plan is being developed by the Agency to continue to direct the use of A.I.D. funds from all sources to achieve child survival objectives. Detailed guidance on the design of immunization activities is incorporated in the Agency's Immunization Strategy (January 1986). A similar strategy for ORT and diarrheal disease control is being prepared.

Use of ESF and PL 480 local currency generations for health and especially child survival activities is being encouraged. An estimated $45 million in ESF funds in FY 1985 and $42 million in ESF funds in FY 1986 was spent on health projects, exclusive of water and sewerage infrastructure projects.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. HEALTH PROGRAM

The primary objectives of the Agency's health sector activities are:

-- to reduce infant and early childhood mortality and to increase life expectancy for the population as a whole;

-- to increase coverage of and demand for child survival interventions including immunization, ORT, child spacing, and improved child nutrition practices;

-- to improve cost-effectiveness and sustainability of services through improved health care financing mechanisms emphasizing both improved efficiency and cost recovery;

-- to improve health management through strengthening of logistical and information systems and through continued improvements in training and supervision of health personnel;

-- to support biomedical research and field testing of important new technologies such as malaria vaccine and operational research on delivery of child survival services.

Given the importance of child survival to raising life expectancy, A.I.D. is concentrating about half of its health DA funds on child survival interventions. In recent years A.I.D.'s health assistance strategy has begun to shift from a diffuse group of programs variously emphasizing a broad range of Primary Health Care (PHC) objectives to a more narrow set of programs concentrating on selected child survival interventions. This shift occurred because experience in many countries created an awareness of the difficulties of the broad PHC approach. Attempting too many varied interventions at once overloads the system and results in little improvement in health status and child survival. Congressional directives and international interest in child survival helped to reinforce and accelerate this trend toward focused interventions aimed at reducing infant and early childhood mortality.

The current strategy within A.I.D., which is shared by the international health community, is to focus on a few selected interventions which have been shown to be most effective in reducing early childhood morbidity and mortality at the lowest cost. These interventions can also be used effectively as the basis on which to build improved health service delivery. They include immunization, diarrheal disease control including oral rehydration therapy (ORT), child spacing, improved nutrition practices, and where appropriate other selected interventions such as treatment of malaria and acute respiratory disease in young children. In many countries delivery of a few well selected services can incrementally strengthen the health system for eventual delivery of a full range of services. Successful programs with visible impact also will contribute to confidence in the health system and to creation of a greater effective demand by recipient families.

A.I.D. child survival efforts have begun to focus increasingly on demand creation through education and advertising, as well as on provision of supplies and services. Particular emphasis is being placed on improved financing mechanisms and on increased use of private health care systems and commercial retail marketing to increase coverage of child survival programs. Research and field testing of important new technologies such as malaria and [illegible] vaccines, as well as applied or operational research on improved service delivery mechanisms, remain important parts of A.I.D.'s program.

A.I.D. health programs are carried out through U.S. private and voluntary organizations and [illegible] health providers. A.I.D. also collaborates closely with UN organizations, including contributing direct financial support to activities undertaken by organizations such as UNICEF, WHO, and PAHO in support of A.I.D. program goals [illegible]. Policy dialogue aimed at improving health sector efficiency and effectiveness is an important part of A.I.D.'s health effort.

HEALTH/CHILD SURVIVAL ACTIVITIES

The following examples describe new and more recently focused health programs which build on experience gained and systems developed in previous A.I.D.-assisted projects. These projects have received funding from various accounts, including Health, Child Survival, Population, and ESF.

The Africa Regional CCCD Project was designed to build on experience with successful campaigns such as smallpox eradication, [illegible] control. CCCD concentrates on immunization, ORT, and malaria control. The project, begun in 1981, [illegible] million children against major childhood diseases at an average cost of [illegible] each. [illegible] against tetanus [illegible]. Training in ORT and [illegible]. [illegible] The project does, however, provide technical assistance to [illegible] information and health education systems. An important aspect of the CCCD Project design is the emphasis on host country assumption of recurrent costs in order to ensure institutionalization of the program.

An interesting example of an A.I.D.-funded health project focused on child survival is a health project in Egypt which is funded by ESF account funds. The program of the Child Survival Project in Egypt follows a successful AID-funded Control of Diarrheal Diseases (CDD) Project. The

*See Also Narrative on Child Survival Account

Child Survival Project will emphasize immunization; early diagnosis and treatment of acute respiratory infections; child nutrition; and child spacing. The project emphasizes improved and expanded services in the private sector through use of mass media to create demand for preventive health services, training of private sector providers, and development of private sector products. Each of these mechanisms was tested and proved successful in the CDD Project. Finally, the administrative/managerial approach as well as technical assistance and training inputs for the proposed project will be based on successful precedents in the CDD Project.

Another A.I.D.-funded child survival project has been funded from the Population and Child Survival accounts. In Morocco, what began as a discrete operations research/pilot project to test the acceptability and effectiveness of household-based distribution of family planning services in one province is developing into the locus for the national primary health care delivery strategy. Drawing from experience in primary health care interventions, the "VDMS" family planning pilot evolved into an integrated health care delivery program. VDMS workers deliver a carefully selected service mix, now recognized as the basic components of child survival: family planning information, services and referral; oral rehydration packets, demonstration and education; vaccination referral; breast feeding promotion; and weaning food and iron-folate distribution to target individuals. The activity has contributed to increased contraceptive prevalence, and immunization and diarrheal disease management coverage. Further improvements, e.g., the addition of neo-natal tetanus coverage, managerial, supervisory and logistics strengthening, are the focus of current assistance.

Other health activities which do not directly support child survival include major primary health care projects in Liberia, Swaziland, Indonesia, Burma and Nepal; water and sanitation projects in Sri Lanka, Yemen, the Philippines, Haiti and Honduras; Malaria control projects in Haiti, Ecuador, and Sri Lanka; health management improvement projects in El Salvador, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the Caribbean; and School of Public Health projects in Zaire and Indonesia.

FY 1987 Program

A total of $171 million is being requested for the FY 1987 Health account. (An additional $25 million requested for the FY 1987 Child Survival account is discussed in the narrative on

Child Survival.) Fifty million dollars will be spent through the central accounts. Africa Bureau is requesting $30 million, Asia and Near East $27 million and Latin America and Caribbean $44 million.

In FY 1987 the proportion of the Health development assistance account devoted to child survival activities is expected to remain at approximately half of the account, the proportion reached in FY 1985 and sustained in FY 1986. Approximately $20 million of Health account funds will be spent on research related to child survival in FY 1987. Following A.I.D.'s direction, PVO activities will increasingly emphasize child survival. In addition continued funding from other accounts PL 480, ESF) for child survival activities is projected. In FY 1987 an estimated $30 million in ESF funds will be spent on health projects, exclusive of water and sewerage infrastructure projects.

The FY 1987 program will include a number of both new and continuing bilateral, regional, and centrally funded child survival activities. These include the projects described below.

SELECTED BILATERAL AND REGIONAL PROJECTS

- An additional $11.9 million for the Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases Project (6980421) in Africa to provide immunization, ORT and malaria control services in 13 countries, including the most recent country program to be initiated in Nigeria in 1986.

- An additional $4 million for the Zaire SANRU II Project (6600107) for expansion of the successful SANRU I health project into an additional fifty health zones throughout Zaire. Project services include ORT, vaccinations, growth monitoring, malaria treatment and prophylaxis, water and sanitation.

- $3.0 million for a Child Survival Support Project (3860504) in India to accelerate expansion of immunization and ORT services and help to improve planning and mechanisms for delivery of child survival services.

- $5.0 million for an Expanded Program of Immunization Project (4970253) in Indonesia aimed at improving immunization coverage in high density urban areas.

- $3.0 million for the Indonesia Health Training, Research and Development Project (4970273) directed toward changing parental behavior concerning treatment of diarrheal disease.

- $2.3 million for a Child Survival Project (2790082) in Yemen designed to improve child survival through immunizations, ORT, family planning and better breastfeeding/weaning practives.

- $4.3 million for an Oral Rehydration Therapy Project (5200342) in Guatemala.

- $3.5 million for a Health Sector Effectiveness for Child Survival Project (5270285) in Peru.

- $7.8 million for continuation of the Health Systems Management Improvement Project (519-0308) in El Salvador.

- $3.2 million for continuation of Health Sector I Project (522-0153) in Honduras.

CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

Most of the Health account funds programmed centrally will be used for child survival-related research in FY 1987 and for basic field support in the area of vector control and water and sanitation. Child Survival account funds will be used for centrally-funded technical support for child survival activities worldwide.

- $9.0 million for the Malaria Immunity and Vaccination Research Project (931-0453) to continue development and testing of prototype malaria vaccines.

- $5.5 million for the Diarrheal Disease Research Project (936-5952) to support research conducted by the International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research/Bangladesh and by WHO on development of cholera, shigella, typhoid, and rotavirus vaccines.

- $2.5 million for the Tropical Disease Research Project (931-1126) to provide support for research and training conducted by WHO on six major tropical diseases.

- $1.2 million for the Vaccine Development and Health Research Project (936-5947) to support development of new and improved vaccines and vaccine delivery methods.

- $1.5 million for the Diagnostic Technology Development Project (936-5935) to identify, adapt and develop new cost-effective techniques for quick and reliable diagnosis of childhood diseases such as diarrheal disease, acute respiratory infection, and malaria at the community level.

- $1.5 million for the Applied Diarrheal Disease Research Project (936-5952) for field research aimed at improving design and management of diarrheal disease control programs.

- $2.0 million for the Operations Research Health Project (936-5920) to fund small operations research activities to improve management and cost effectiveness of child survival and other health projects in twelve countries.

- $2.5 million for the Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH II) Project (936-5942) to provide technical assistance for community water supply and sanitation projects.

- $20 million for the Vector Biology and Control Project (936-5948) to provide technical assistance for vector control projects emphasizing malaria and river blindness (onchocerciasis) control.

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
HEALTH
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
CAMEROON	2,000	2,000	---
KENYA	2,500	2,500	---
LIBERIA	4,200	4,200	---
MALAWI	3,000	3,000	---
SOMALIA	1,200	1,200	---
SUDAN	50	50	---
SWAZILAND	1,000	1,000	---
TOGO	751	751	---
ZAIRE	4,100	4,100	---
AFRICA REGIONAL	10,847	10,847	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	29,648	29,648	---
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
BURMA	1,500	1,500	---
INDIA	6,000	6,000	---
INDONESIA	8,400	5,400	3,000
NEPAL	1,699	1,699	---
PHILIPPINES	1,450	1,450	---
THAILAND	700	200	500
YEMEN	4,430	4,430	---
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	400	400	---
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	2,830	2,830	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	27,409	23,909	3,500
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	2,050	2,050	---
BOLIVIA	600	600	---
COSTA RICA	50	50	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	3,200	3,200	---
ECUADOR	2,500	1,000	1,500
EL SALVADOR	8,698	8,698	---
GUATEMALA	4,692	4,692	---
HAITI	4,050	4,050	---
HONDURAS	3,617	3,617	---
JAMAICA	1,500	1,500	---
PERU	4,500	4,500	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	1,200	1,200	---
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	2,638	2,638	---
ROCAP	75	75	---
LAC REGIONAL	4,341	4,341	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	43,711	42,211	1,500

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
HEALTH
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
HEALTH	30,825	30,825	---
NUTRITION	2,675	2,675	---
RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS	3,000	3,000	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	36,500	36,500	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	6,450	6,450	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	6,450	6,450	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	625	625	---
PROGRAM BUDGET	500	500	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	1,125	1,125	---
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE			
INVESTMENT	6,000	---	6,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	6,000	---	6,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	150,843	139,843	11,000

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
$25.000	$36.425*	$25.000

CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

OVERVIEW

Half of all deaths in developing countries are accounted for by deaths to children under five. In order to reduce this tragic statistic and to increase life expectancy in developing countries, A.I.D. has joined other donors in a worldwide effort to increase child survival significantly by the end of the decade. It is estimated that half of the approximately 15 million deaths of children in developing countries can be reduced by successful application of two key technologies, oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and immunization. Major emphasis of the Agency's child survival program has therefore been increasingly focused on ORT and immunization. Two other interventions which are an integral part of the Agency child survival strategy are child spacing and a focused nutrition package emphasizing breastfeeding. Family planning services are funded from the Population account and some nutrition interventions receive Agriculture funding. Where applicable other interventions which contribute substantially to child survival, such as treatment of malaria and acute respiratory infection in young children, are also considered child survival interventions.

A.I.D. has long emphasized programs promoting child survival. However, in FY 1985, additional funds appropriated by Congress for Child Survival allowed A.I.D. to accelerate its efforts in this area. In FY 1986, Congress again appropriated additional funds for Child Survival, and for FY 1987, A.I.D. is requesting funds for the Child Survival account as well as continuing substantial Health account funding for child survival. As in FY 1985 and FY 1986, ORT and immunization activities will be emphasized in FY 1987, with approximately 75% of the $25 million Child Survival account funds being spent on these two activities.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAM

A.I.D. and other donors, including UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, and PAHO, have joined together in the worldwide effort to achieve goals for both ORT and immunization by the end of the decade. The international community has agreed to extend the use of ORT in order to save two million children from death due to dehydration by 1990. A.I.D. has also pledged to collaborate in an international effort to provide immunizations for all the world's children, with specific coverage goals defined at the country level. A.I.D. will encourage the development of national plans for ORT and immunization to set country-specific targets which will contribute to the worldwide goals.

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*Includes $12.5 million transferred from Lebanon account.

In striving to reach the internationally agreed goals, A.I.D. will place special attention on institutionalization of programs in order to insure that child survival services will be available for future cohorts of children. Particular attention will be given to development of financing mechanisms which will reduce dependence on donor financing in the long term. As service availability expands, emphasis will be placed on creative use of modern communication strategies to increase demand for these services and to provide education on their use. In addition to increasing service availability and use, A.I.D. will continue to support both basic research and operational research related to child survival, using a combination of Health and Child Survival funds.

CHILD SURVIVAL ACTIVITIES

In 1985 Child Survival Account funds supported grants to UNICEF ($7.5 million) and UNDP ($3.5 million) for child survival activities of host country PVOs, particularly in Africa. A PVO competitive grants program was organized by FVA for U.S.-based PVOs to undertake child survival projects in selected countries in which A.I.D. has programs. In addition, major bilateral programs were funded in Bangladesh: a nationwide ORT social marketing project (388-0050), building on a successful family planning social marketing program; and in Haiti: the Mobilizing Mothers for Child Survival Project (521-0194) expanding ORT, immunization, nutrition and family planning interventions targeted to mothers of children at risk of infant and early childhood mortality.

In 1986, bilateral projects focusing on ORT and immunization will be funded in Nigeria, Zaire, India, Bangladesh, Morocco, Bolivia, Haiti, and Guatemala. As in FY 1985, PVO grants will be made on a competitive basis in selected countries, with a particular emphasis in Africa. Host country PVO activities will be funded in Haiti and Bangladesh. In FY 1986 Child Survival Account funds will also support centrally funded technical assistance for child survival activities undertaken in countries assisted by A.I.D., with increasing emphasis on child survival emphasis countries. Central account S&T funds will also provide support to accelerate child survival-related research, particularly for development and testing of new and improved child survival technologies.

FY 1987 REQUEST

Over the next five years, A.I.D. child survival resources from several sources - DA Health and Child Survival accounts, ESF and PL 480 - will be concentrated in approximately 20 countries where the combination of large populations and high infant and child mortality indicates an obvious need for assistance, where some basic health delivery infrastructure is already in place, and where the government is strongly committed to improving child survival.

A total of $25 million is being requested for the FY 1987 Child Survival account. Seven and a half million will be spent in emphasis countries through the regional bureaus: $2 million in Africa, $2.5 in Asia/Near East, and $3 in Latin America and Caribbean. Seven and a half million dollars is requested for competitive PVO grants to be programmed in emphasis countries by FVA. To support field activities in emphasis countries $10 million is requested for S&T technical assistance and support programs.

Projects to be funded from the Child Survival Account in FY 1987 include:

- An additional $2.0 million for immunization efforts in Nigeria;

- $2.5 million for an urban volunteers program for ORT in urban areas in Bangladesh;

- $1.3 million for grants to PVOs in Bolivia for ORT and other child survival efforts;

- An additional $1.7 million for the Guatemala national ORT program;

- $7.5 million for competitive awards program for PVO efforts in child survival emphasis countries;

- $10 million additional for S&T centrally funded projects to provide support in emphasis countries for ORT, immunization, health financing, child survival education and communications, and monitoring and evaluation. The Technology for Primary Health Care Project (936-5927) will provide technical assistance to plan, design and implement ORT and immunization programs in emphasis countries. The Communication for Child Survival Project (931-1018) will support short and long-term technical assistance, communications, evaluation, and information services in 4-6 emphasis countries. The Child Survival Action Program Support Project (936-5951) will support technical assistance, applied research, information dissemination and training on child survival technologies.

SUMMARY —FY 1987—
CHILD SURVIVAL
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
AFRICA REGIONAL	2,000	2,000	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	2,000	2,000	—
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
BANGLADESH	2,500	2,500	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	2,500	2,500	—
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BOLIVIA	1,292	1,292	—
GUATEMALA	1,708	1,708	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	3,000	3,000	—
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
HEALTH	10,000	10,000	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	10,000	10,000	—
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	7,500	7,500	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	7,500	7,500	—
TOTAL PROGRAM	25,000	25,000	—

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
188.833	162.642	179.789

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

Sustained efforts to raise basic education levels, to establish and maintain a skilled workforce and to ensure that people have incentives and opportunities to use their talents and skills productively are among the fundamental requirements for sustained economic and social development. Basic education sufficient to make informed choices is key to non-coercive approaches to fertility and other personal decisions, to efficient functioning of market economies and to full participation in modern social and economic institutions.

> In the wage economy, general education increases people's options for employment as well as for specialized skills training. Employers benefit from improved efficiency and productivity and a wider range of investment and technology choices. Society benefits from economic growth, increased employment and better distribution of opportunity.
>
> For the self-employed, basic education and skills training enable individuals to use resources more productively and to respond more quickly to opportunities. Information is obtained more easily; new technologies and marketing practices are adopted more readily; risks are calculated more accurately and inputs used more efficiently.
>
> For individuals and families, household incomes and family welfare improve as education levels rise and more members develop economic skills. Education for girls and women is particularly important. As female education increases, health, sanitation and nutrition practices tend to improve, infant mortality to decline and birth rates to fall.

Countries need basic schooling systems of sufficient size and quality to raise general education levels as well as advanced and specialized training capacities of sufficient diversity to meet labor market requirements and institutional needs for management, technical and research personnel. Both the general and the specialized capacities are needed. However, until the basic education systems are established, the specialized training programs rest on a weak foundation and only a fraction of a nation's human resources potential can be realized.

For this reason, while A.I.D. programs provide substantial and increasing support for specialized and advanced training as needed in each sector, the education sector priority is strengthening basic schooling and adult education systems.

- approximately 600 million adults are illiterate.

- educational resources are poorly distributed, with children in the rural areas, the urban poor and females having the least opportunities to learn.

- educational quality is poor, with schools typically overcrowded, in poor repair and lacking essential equipment, materials and trained teachers.

- grade repetition and dropout rates are high; typically, only half to two-thirds of those who enter school complete the primary cycle and even fewer continue to secondary school or vocational training.

- administrative, analytic and logistic support systems are weak, making it difficult to use available resources efficiently and to implement needed reforms.

In addressing these education problems, countries face major budgetary and administrative burdens which are unlikely to ease in the near future. Difficult budgetary and policy choices must be made between investments to improve quality, including such basic needs as textbooks, and pressures for expansion to accommodate additional children. Assisting countries to identify inefficiencies, strengthen key institutions and management systems, and explore financing and administrative options for education and training at all levels contributes directly to needed public budget and public policy reforms.

In addition, all countries need more trained personnel. A growing priority is training for self-employment and small scale enterprises, the sectors likely to provide the needed employment growth. Countries face simultaneous problems of shortages of skilled workers, skilled worker unemployment or underemployment and strong social and economic demand for additional training. Countries need to diversify technical training options, involve employers more fully and consider alternative approaches for financing technical training and

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]

Most countries in which A.I.D. education sector programs were concentrated in the 1960s have made substantial economic as well as educational progress and no longer require concessional assistance. While the specific problems for currently assisted countries differ from those addressed in previous A.I.D. education sector assistance programs such as in Brazil, Colombia, Jordan and Korea, a number of general lessons are being applied in A.I.D. programs in Nepal, Indonesia, Yemen, Honduras, Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe and other countries.

A general lesson is that A.I.D. can contribute most effectively by: a) supporting systemic reform over an extended period, and; b) strengthening key institutional capacities for research and analysis, administration, teacher training and instructional materials production. Assistance focused more narrowly or for shorter periods generally has been less effective or enduring. For this reason, A.I.D. emphasizes a) detailed assessment of education and training system capacities and weaknesses as the first stage of program planning and b) long-term program strategies aimed at systemic reform, technical innovations and strengthening of key institutions and institutional capacities.

For example, A.I.D. has supported sector assessments as part of long-term program development in Botswana, Liberia, Somalia, Indonesia, Yemen, Haiti and in Central America as part of the planning for implementation of the NBCCA recommendations. In Indonesia and in Zimbabwe, A.I.D. is helping to strengthen education research and analysis capacities, building on previous experience in countries such as Korea and Brazil where such assistance contributed to major and continuing national education reform efforts. In addition, A.I.D. continues to support the experimental application of innovative technologies and approaches, building on experience with: nonformal education and skills training in Ecuador and Lesotho; the use of radio and other media to improve rural instruction in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Nepal, Kenya and the Dominican Republic; the use of satellite telecommunications to link universities and research institutions in Indonesia and in the Caribbean, to reduce rural isolation in Peru and to support university extension programs in the South Pacific, and; adaptations of Children's Television Workshop programming in the Near East.

A second general lesson, applicable to all sectors, is that training for key managers, technicians and analysts is key to institutionalizing competence and ensuring a lasting impact. External and local training is central to A.I.D. strategies for strengthening institutions in all sectors, including education and training institutions. Total participant training in U.S. institutions is expected to exceed 15,000 individuals in FY 1986 and will increase further in FY 1987.

Most EHR assistance will continue to be provided on a bilateral basis. The central-bureau EHR program[1] provides field support to A.I.D.'s overseas missions and administrative support for the participant training and labor development programs. Centrally funded programs also support research and development on: education and training systems; development applications of mass media and communications systems; and, administrative and management systems. Regional programs provide technical support for the bilateral programs and administer a number of advanced training programs on a regional basis. In addition, the EHR offices (bilateral, regional, central) provide technical and administrative support for programs in other sectors, in which specialized education and training may be 20 percent or more of total activities.

To implement its education and training programs, including the ESF-funded programs, A.I.D. relies on 34 education and training officers in its field missions, and 19 education and training officers in regional and central bureau offices in Washington.

FY 1987 REQUEST

In FY 1987, A.I.D. is requesting $179.8 million for education and human resources development, compared with $183.5 million requested and $162.6 million appropriated in FY 1986. Training for administrators, managers, scientists and technicians is about 55 percent of the EHR program and about 10 percent supports local vocational/technical training programs. About 21 percent supports elementary, secondary and adult education. The remainder supports research and analysis, labor, PVO and Women-in-Development programs.

About 21 percent of the FY 1987 EHR program will support activities in Africa, where education and training systems are inadequate at all levels. There is increased emphasis on participant training and a continuing program focus on improving the efficiency of basic schooling systems. About 56 percent of the FY 1987 program will support programs in Latin

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[1] Detailed description of centrally funded education program can be found in Annex V.

America and the Caribbean, where there is a major expansion of participant training as well as increased attention to skills training and to strengthening basic schooling systems. Approximately 17 percent of the request will support education, participant training, labor and PVO activities in Asia and the Near East. The remainder of the request will support: central bureau research and development; administration of participant training programs; Labor; Women-In-Development and PVO programs.

SELECTED PROGRAM EXAMPLES

In Africa in FY 1987, A.I.D. will support education reform and expansion in Cameroon, Lesotho, Liberia, and Swaziland. Other efforts will support nonformal education and training for out-of-school adolescents and adults through PVO programs and through institutions providing technical support to training and extension programs. A major program allocation supports internal and external training for disadvantaged South Africans. In addition, all programs in Africa will include advanced training for key administrators, managers, scientists and technicians, emphasizing staff development for training and research institutions.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, A.I.D. will support efforts to expand and revitalize rural schools systems in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica and Haiti. There is increasing attention to skills training for employment in Belize, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica and Panama, concentrating on training needs of the private sector and training for self-employment. Management training is a priority throughout the Region, with major programs in Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Jamaica, Peru and for the Caribbean Region. The largest program allocation is for bilateral and regional training programs, including the Caribbean Training Initiative and the Central and Latin America Scholarship Program (CLASP), which will support increased training in the United States at the undergraduate and graduate levels and in technical training programs.

In Asia and the Near East, A.I.D.'s program will concentrate on participant training, PVO and labor programs, with the largest allocations for expanded participant training for Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan and Yemen as well as regional programs for the ASEAN countries and for the South Pacific.

The major thrust of the Central Bureau program is research and development on education technologies including radio, the economics and financing of education and strategies for education decentralization. Education sector analysis and field support is provided under the program for Improving the Efficiency of Education Systems (IEES). The Office of International Training provides analytic and field support for the participant training programs.

SUMMARY —FY 1987—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
BURUNDI	1,250	1,250	—
CAMEROON	6,357	2,952	3,405
CONGO	312	312	—
KENYA	250	250	—
LESOTHO	4,200	4,200	—
LIBERIA	3,450	3,450	—
SOMALIA	3,000	3,000	—
SWAZILAND	3,500	3,500	—
ZAIRE	800	800	—
ZIMBABWE	1,000	1,000	—
SOUTHERN AFR REG	3,000	3,000	—
AFRICA REGIONAL	9,750	9,750	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	36,869	33,464	3,405
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
BANGLADESH	2,000	2,000	—
BURMA	500	500	—
INDIA	1,400	1,400	—
INDONESIA	4,500	1,500	3,000
MOROCCO	1,500	1,500	—
NEPAL	1,253	1,253	—
PAKISTAN	3,000	3,000	—
PHILIPPINES	650	650	—
YEMEN	10,070	10,070	—
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	1,100	1,100	—
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	5,147	5,147	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	31,120	28,120	3,000

SUMMARY —FY 1987—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	1,050	1,050	—
BOLIVIA	760	760	—
COSTA RICA	600	600	—
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,100	1,100	—
ECUADOR	3,204	3,204	—
EL SALVADOR	15,000	15,000	—
GUATEMALA	6,250	2,200	4,050
HAITI	2,900	2,900	—
HONDURAS	7,544	4,044	3,500
JAMAICA	4,000	4,000	—
PANAMA	2,500	1,500	1,000
PERU	1,300	1,300	—
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	9,700	9,700	—
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	30,900	30,900	—
ROCAP	2,125	2,125	—
LAC REGIONAL	12,467	12,467	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	101,400	92,850	8,550
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
EDUCATION	5,675	5,675	—
INTL TRAINING	2,200	2,200	—
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	225	225	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	8,100	8,100	—
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	1,000	1,000	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	1,000	1,000	—
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	300	300	—
PROGRAM BUDGET	200	200	—
WOMEN IN DEV	800	800	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	1,300	1,300	—
TOTAL PROGRAM	179,789	164,834	14,955

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
200.0*	177.2**	231.468***

ENERGY, PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS, AND SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

OVERVIEW

A.I.D. requests an appropriation of $231,468,000 in FY 1987 for the Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities (Section 106) account compared to an FY 1986 appropriation level of $166,862,000 and FY 1985 obligations of $226,486,000. In FY 1987 $14,258,000 is programmed in this account for the Office of the Science Advisor compared to $10,326,000 in FY 1986. Activities funded within this account support major agency initiatives encouraging private sector development, strengthening LDC institutions, promoting human rights and supporting research and technical assistance.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

This account is uniquely suited for addressing cross-sectoral development problems and for mobilizing additional resources from non-U.S. government sources. Activities funded from this account also play an important role in the successful implementation of A.I.D.'s principal emphases: promoting the private sector's role in development; policy dialogue; institution building; and technology transfer. Program objectives within this account are designed to (1) expand the role of U.S. and LDC private enterprises in promoting economic development; (2) support the activities of Private Voluntary Organizations; (3) support science and technology efforts; (4) promote human rights; and (5) carry out research and technical assistance activities to alleviate energy and natural resources constraints to development.

Approximately 40 percent of the funds requested for this account are devoted to private enterprise development. This request level of $90.945 million represents a substantial increase over the $41.829 million proposed obligation in FY 1986, reflecting the importance A.I.D. attaches to utilizing the resources and capabilities of the private sector to meet the challenges posed by today's development problems. A.I.D. has made substantial progress in the past four years demonstrating its commitment to the belief that a vigorous private sector is key to development by directing many of its resources and programs toward market-oriented activities.

* Includes 12.0 for the Office of the Science Advisor.
** Includes 10.3 for the Office of the Science Advisor.
*** Includes 14.3 for the Office of the Science Advisor.

A. Rely on U.S. and LDC private enterprises, operating in free market economies, to promote economic development in the Third World.

A.I.D.'s private enterprise initiative is based on the belief that greater reliance on private enterprise, individual initiative and entrepreneurship, the preservation of competition, and on market forces to guide economic progress is essential for sustained, equitable growth in the Third World.

A.I.D.'s private enterprise programs are an important component of the policy dialogue which the Agency conducts with the host country. A.I.D. believes that this program can best be carried out by support to the indigenous private sector of developing nations. By encouraging the growth of free markets and private entrepreneurship, A.I.D. promotes the establishment of a hospitable climate for the LDC private sector and harnesses its potential to contribute to the growth and development of the host country.

An extensive and diverse number of private enterprise activities are being developed and implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, and the Near East. The objectives of these projects, some of which are described below, are to ensure the establishment of viable, competitive markets and the expansion of private enterprise in developing nations.

Although the development problems of each country are unique, A.I.D. has developed several categories of program and project support to the private sector that allow the Agency to address the problems associated with low economic growth in LDCs. These include: policy reform, technical assistance and management training, investment and export promotion, provision of credit (at market rates, where possible), and privatization and divestiture. The choice of mechanism employed depends on the problem being addressed, the resources needed and available, and local economic and institutional conditions in which enterprises operate.

Similarly, the choice of institution used in a project is determined by the nature of the type of project. There are a wide variety of intermediaries, including private enterprises; business, trade, and labor associations; intermediate credit or financial institutions; private commercial and development banks; private voluntary organizations; cooperatives; and others. Several mechanisms and intermediaries are frequently combined in a single activity to accomplish our development goals.

Approximately $100 million in SDA funds will support private enterprise in FY 1987, compared with a program level of $42 million in FY 1986. Representative private sector activities either now underway or to be started within the next year cover a range of approaches:

- A new Privatization of State-owned Enterprises Project in Honduras (522-0289) will lead to the divestiture of more than 10 parastatals and lead to greater economic growth in several productive sectors of the Honduran economy.

- The Africa Private Enterprise Fund (698-0438) will continue to supply economic, business, and management consultants to missions and African countries in an effort to mobilize private sector resources and improve productivity and agricultural production.

- In Belize and the Regional Development Office of the Caribbean, new Export and Investment Promotion Projects (505-0027 and 538-0043, respectively) will help Belize and countries in the Eastern Caribbean to encourage increased foreign and domestic investment in the area of non-traditional exports. Several similar projects started in previous years, such as the Honduras Export Development and Services Project (522-0207) and the Export Investment Promotion Project in the Dominican Republic (517-0190), will continue to promote economic growth and stability in Latin America through export promotion.

- The recently initiated Mission support programs of the Private Enterprise Bureau will continue to provide technical assistance to Missions and LDC governments in the areas of Privatization (940-0008) and Financial Markets (940-2005). These Mission support programs are instrumental to the Missions as they develop projects in these areas.

- Small business development is a focus of many new or continuing private enterprise projects, including Light Industry Development in the Dominican Republic (517-0231), Small Business Development in Ecuador (518-0056), the Small/Medium Enterprises Assistance Project in Guatemala (520-0341), and Small Enterprise Development in the Eastern Caribbean (538-0133). These projects will provide technical assistance and credit to small businesses and entrepreneurs necessary for broad-based economic growth.

B. Collaborate with PVOs by tapping U.S. private resources to mount people-to-people and self-help development initiatives and to build the private sector in LDCs.

A.I.D. supports a wide variety of PVO activities. The Agency-wide SDA account provides about $18 million in grants to PVOs for programs which address energy, environment, capital saving technology, small enterprise development and urban problems in LDCs. In addition, the SDA account provides $6.5 million reimbursement to PVOs for the shipment of purchased or donated commodities used in their relief and development programs overseas.

Examples of the kinds of projects being funded with PVOs using SDA funds are:

> Save the Children Federation (938-0200). A five year partnership grant will be given to Save the Children to establish community skills centers in 8 countries. The centers will serve as the locus of community development activities which may support food production, family and community income opportunities, water supply and construction. The new project builds on successful projects undertaken in Sri Lanka and the Dominican Republic. Training and technical resource programs and workshop activities that had been funded under earlier Save the Children grants will continue to be supported. AID grant funds for the project will be matched dollar for dollar by Save the Children.
>
> Cooperation for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)(938-0267) was awarded the Agency's first five-year, $8.5 million Partnership Grant in FY 1985 to support its multi-sectoral program and development strategies in agro-forestry, micro-enterprise development, primary health care and food aid. The program builds on CARE's excellent track record under its previous matching grant for agro-forestry which supported 10 agro-forestry projects, made excellent use of Peace Corps volunteers and leveraged significant private contributions.
>
> World Wildlife Fund (WWF) (938-0268) and A.I.D. are jointly supporting a wildlands and human needs program designed to integrate natural resource conservation and development. The project goal is to improve the quality of life of the rural poor and to provide long-term protection for biological resources in Latin America and Africa. It supports field research, training, and demonstration programs to improve the management of wildlands and wildlife.

C. Supports innovative solutions to the problems of development by stimulating research and technology transfer.

Funds requested for this category total $19.758 million as compared to proposed obligations of $18.4 million FY 1986. Support is provided for the programs of the Office of the Science Adviser ($14.258 million in FY 1987) as well as for science and technology transfer programs funded by A.I.D. missions. The Science Advisor's program seeks to promote "cutting edge" science and technology in A.I.D. The program has supported a series of research grants related to biotechnology (human and animal health as well as plant genetics) and is now supporting innovative proposals for research on biological diversity. The Office currently supports three major activities:

> The Innovative Scientific Research Program (936-5542) is designed to stimulate research on problems that confront developing countries. Research proposals are solicited in the following topical areas: biotechnology/immunology, plant biotechnology, chemistry for world food needs, biomass resources and conversion technology, biological control, and diversity of biological resources.
>
> The Applying Science and Technology to Development Project (936-5538) is designed to identify under-exploited technologies of potential economic value to developing countries and to fund networks of developing country research institutions to explore and improve these technologies.
>
> The US/Israel Program for Cooperative Development Research Project (936-5544) is designed to facilitate the application of Israeli experience, especially in agriculture and rural development, to help solve development problem confronting AID assisted countries. The project finances research proposals involving Israeli institutions in collaboration with LDCs.

An example of a major mission science and technology transfer project is the Program for Advancement of Commercial Technology in India (386-0496). This project is stimulating commercial research and development by promoting and financing Indian-U.S. Research and Development joint ventures. It is anticipated that the project will accelerate the pace and quality of technology innovation and offer opportunities for new business ventures in industry, agriculture, health, energy and other areas essential to Indian economic development.

D. Emphasize the encouragement of development processes in which individual civil and political rights are respected and enhanced.

A.I.D.'s human rights programs is funded at a level of approximately $4.0 million, $1.5 million of which is Economic Support Funding to assist in promoting adherence to human rights in South Africa. The human rights program was mandated in 1978 under Section 116(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act to encourage the enhancement of civil and political freedoms. A.I.D.'s vigorous human rights policy is reflected in its policy which is designed: (1) to encourage the building of institutions that promote human rights and uphold democratic principles; (2) to emphasize activities that originate in developing countries themselves and directly involve the people; (3) to develop projects which will have a positive influence on governmental human rights policies; and (4) to encourage the cooperation of private groups and individuals in the development of human rights activities.

A principal strategy underlying Section 116(e) initiatives is to strengthen the host country's legal system, focusing such efforts on establishing the fundamental principles of law. Through helping to establish a strong and independent legal tradition, which is intended to encourage a fair legal system with equal protection for all, significant progress can be made in protecting the civil and political rights of the citizens of a nation. Projects implementing this principle have a particularly significant impact when related to institution building.

Another strategy underlying A.I.D. human rights initiatives is electoral reform. While Section 116(e) appropriately prohibits the use of funds to influence the outcome of any election, this does not affect the use of funds for election reform and related projects. The right to vote, the right of a secret ballot, and the right to a fair and accurate count of the votes are fundamental to the establishment and perpetuation of free elections.

In FY 1987, SDA funds totalling approximately $1.8 million will support projects in the following areas: (1) assistance in strengthening legal systems; (2) encouragement of free and democratic electoral systems: (3) support for the development of democratic principles and institutions which promote human rights; (4) research on and discussion of civil and political rights; (5) studies, seminars, and educational programs to promote awareness of civil and political rights; (6) support for non-government affiliated indigenous, regional, and international human rights institutions; and (7) support for the increased access of women and ethnic groups to the judicial system and to political processes.

Illustrative examples of specific human rights activities underway in FY 1986 which will continue in FY 1987 include:

> Assistance in election preparations and support for regional organizations, such as the Inter-American Center for Electoral Assistance and Promotion (CAPEL), to develop activities designed to encourage and help governments to hold free and fair elections.
>
> A regional program in Asia, jointly sponsored with the Asia Foundation, which provides regional legal literacy programs, law conferences on the non-judicial settlement of disputes, publications on human rights issues, and conducts programs on public service and legal education.
>
> A legislative training program in Africa designed to determine on a country-by-country basis the particular needs of each legislature, and recommendations for activities which address improved individual legislative skills, procedures and activities.

E. Increase and diversify energy supply and improve energy efficiency.*

A.I.D. provides support for technical assistance, training and research designed to assist developing countries in making the most efficient use of imported energy resources and in developing their own domestic resources. The total Agency energy program for FY 1987 is $178 million -- $124.1 million in ESF and $53.9 million in Development Assistance. The FY 1987 SDA request provides about $8.9 million in FY 1987 for energy, as compared to program levels of $15.9 million in FY 1986 and $26.6 million FY 1985.

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*See Special Issues Section on Energy Programs for More Detail.

The centrally funded Conventional Energy Training Project (936-9997) offers both long and short term training to students from developing countries in scientific, engineering, and management skills necessary to develop and manage conventional energy resources.

The Centrally funded Energy Policy Development and Conservation Project (936-5728) provides assistance for energy planning to address critical energy constraints to development especially for the expansion of agricultural production, as well as training and technical assistance for energy conservation.

The Sudan Energy Planning and Management Project (650-0059) is designed to improve the institutional capabilities of key Sudanese energy organizations and to plan and effectively manage energy resources. Improving the operations of the electricity sector is an important element of the project.

F. Strengthen the institutional capability of developing countries to protect and manage their natural resources to support long-term economic growth.*

Developing countries face increasing severe environmental and natural resource problems. The industrial accidents in India and Mexico during the last year are obvious examples of the terrible environmental consequences that can occur as industrialization proceeds. The African drought and resulting famine have focused worldwide attention on the continent's deteriorating natural resources and the need to develop more effective ways to rehabilitate and manage renewable natural resources.

While many countries now have a heightened awareness of the seriousness of their environmental and natural resource problems, few have been able to implement effective programs in response. This is, in part, a result of the lack of trained personnel, ineffective local institutions and insufficient data on existing conditions and resource trends. SDA funds amounting to $1.5 million in FY 1987 are used to develop these local institutions and train personnel in effective resource management. For example, the Environmental Planning and Management Project (936-5517) assists A.I.D. countries in conducting environmental or natural resource profiles and in

*See Special Issues Section on Environmental Issues and Programs and Forestry.

developing programs to manage these resources. Technical assistance programs in grazing systems development, range management and agriculture have been increasingly important objectives of this project. Support for environmental activities, including many of those described in the "U.S. Biological Diversity Conservation Strategy" and those concerned with forestry and agro-forestry are also provided in other accounts.

SUMMARY —FY 1987—
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
CAMEROON	195	195	—
KENYA	6,423	6,423	—
LIBERIA	1,100	1,100	—
SUDAN	2,695	2,695	—
ZAIRE	2,200	2,200	—
AFRICA REGIONAL	7,772	7,772	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	20,385	20,385	—
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST			
BANGLADESH	1,500	1,500	—
INDIA	4,000	4,000	—
INDONESIA	7,225	5,225	2,000
MOROCCO	3,000	3,000	—
PHILIPPINES	3,050	3,050	—
SRI LANKA	1,000	1,000	—
THAILAND	6,100	5,200	900
SO PACIFIC REGIONAL	700	700	—
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL	3,450	3,450	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	30,025	27,125	2,900
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
BELIZE	2,450	2,450	—
BOLIVIA	2,310	1,510	800
COSTA RICA	13,975	4,975	9,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	7,708	2,708	5,000
ECUADOR	5,700	4,200	1,500
EL SALVADOR	19,150	19,150	—
GUATEMALA	8,200	2,200	6,000
HAITI	2,100	2,100	—
HONDURAS	14,052	9,452	4,600
JAMAICA	8,000	8,000	—
PANAMA	7,300	3,300	4,000
PERU	4,400	4,400	—
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	11,800	6,800	5,000
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL	500	500	—
ROCAP	8,150	8,150	—
LAC REGIONAL	4,205	4,205	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	120,000	84,100	35,900

SUMMARY —FY 1987—
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
ENERGY	3,300	3,300	—
FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES	1,000	1,000	—
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	600	600	—
PROGRAM OFFICE	400	400	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	5,300	5,300	—
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST			
PRIVATE/VOL COOP	12,500	12,500	—
PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFF	500	500	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	13,000	13,000	—
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION			
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	425	425	—
EVALUATION AND DEV INFO	2,775	2,775	—
POL DEV/PROGRAM REV	1,400	1,400	—
PROGRAM BUDGET	500	500	—
WOMEN IN DEV	400	400	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	5,500	5,500	—
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE			
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	6,500	6,500	—
INVESTMENT	2,000	—	2,000
POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW	14,500	14,500	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	23,000	21,000	2,000
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR			
SCIENCE ADVISOR	14,258	14,258	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	14,258	14,258	—
TOTAL PROGRAM	231,468	190,668	40,800

WORLDWIDE

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
10.0	10.3	9.5 1/

1/ Requested under Section 106(e)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act for the Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities account

SCIENCE ADVISOR

OVERVIEW

The Office of the Science Advisor seeks to take advantage of breakthroughs and advances on the cutting edge of science and to explore the potential uses of new and particularly innovative technologies that are related to international development. Simultaneously, the Office seeks to strengthen the capacity of less developed countries (LDCs) to apply these new technologies. The program emphasizes innovation, e.g., biotechnology, genetic engineering, tissue culture, immunochemistry, biological control of disease-carrying organisms, the development of new food and tree crops, etc. This modest program is an important instrument of A.I.D.'s policy to collaborate with LDC scientists in establishing priorities for future programs of technology transfer. The program began in FY 1981 as the Program for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (PSTC). The purpose was to take a more innovative and collaborative approach and to seek alternative solutions to the problems and processes of development and technology transfer. The funds provided are in addition to those made available for regular research and technical assistance under other A.I.D. functional accounts.

The program has grown quickly to involve scientists from over 50 developing countries. While their scientific approaches may be new, the problems they are researching are often long-standing and intractable, e.g., control of disease-carrying mosquitoes, plant resistance to disease, control of respiratory diseases, low cost enrichment of soils, recycling of wastes, development of new vaccines and diagnostic tests, elimination of disease-carrying snails, and alternatives to petroleum-based fertilizers. Over 2700 requests for funding have been submitted to PSTC to date; the majority are from LDC scientists who are participating for the first time in an A.I.D. research program. The growing LDC interest in the program, in the face of rigorous scientific review criteria, demonstrates an increasing readiness of LDC institutions to contribute to their own development.

WORLDWIDE

POLICIES

Relevant research contributes to accelerated economic growth. Accelerated social and economic growth in LDCs is a central theme upon which A.I.D.'s specific policies rest. To develop and transfer technology for long term sustainable growth in LDCs, the PSTC program specifically seeks innovative ideas for application in selected LDCs. Concurrently, the PSTC program strives to strengthen competence among researchers in developing countries.

Current policy is to focus on particularly promising research in target countries. Hence approximately 60% of PSTC funds are used for research in biotechnology-immunology; plant biotechnology; chemistry for world food needs; biomass resources and conversion technology; biological control of disease-bearing organisms and a new area, biological diversity. The remaining 40% of the funds are used to identify underexploited resources of potential economic value such as grain amaranth; biological nitrogen fixation; fast growing trees; mosquito vector field studies; rapid epidemiologic assessment methods; and acute respiratory infections in children.

In keeping with its exploratory role, this program supports the initial research phase of chosen topics. Program activities are concerned primarily with the so-called hard sciences, e.g., biology, chemistry and engineering.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

I. Competitive Research Grants

A.I.D. requests $5.5 million for this competitive research grants program in FY 1987. In FY 1986 A.I.D. plans to obligate $6.3 million for the 30-35 proposals to be selected from over 500 submitted for competitive consideration. In FY 1985 A.I.D. obligated $6.0 million. Of this amount, $5.7 million was for 52 proposals under the Innovative Scientific Research Project (936-5542) and $0.3 million for technical assistance activities under the Strengthening Scientific and Technological Capacity Project (936-5543).

Proposals are sought in accordance with guidelines which emphasize three objectives:

- To stimulate and support new research approaches to current or emerging development problems;
- To assist LDCs in building the scientific and technological capacity they need to attack such problems on their own; and
- To involve LDC scientists and scientific institutions more directly in science planning, information exchange and technology transfer.

WORLDWIDE

Proposals are sought principally within the following six priority research modules:

1. Biotechnology/Immunology, in human or animal systems, including recombinant microbiology (genetic engineering), monoclonal antibodies and related immunological techniques for better and more rapid diagnosis, immunotherapy, vaccine development, and related health applications.

2. Plant Biotechnology, including tissue culture research, protoplast fusion, somaclonal variation, and recombinant microbiology for use in agriculture, e.g., gene expression, transfer and regulation; drought tolerance; insecticide and herbicide resistance, etc.

3. Chemistry for World Food Needs, particularly biochemical growth regulation in plants and animals, soil chemistry, soil-plant-animal relationships (biochemistry), innovative food chemistry, and the chemistry of integrated aquaculture systems.

4. Biomass Resources and Conversion Technology, emphasizing new and improved processes for producing fuels, fodder and chemicals from biomass, especially better digestion and use of lignocellulose, improved thermochemical cleaning and storage of producer gas, and development of under-utilized land or marine biomass resources.

5. Biological Control of human schistosomes and associated snail vectors, and plant crop viruses and their arthropod vectors. Emphasis is given to biologically and ecologically acceptable approaches for the interruption of disease transmission based on innovative studies of microorganism-host-vector relationships encompassing genetics, biochemistry, immunology, pathophysiology, reproductive biology (juvenile hormones, pheromones), natural predation, ecology and pathobiology of the pathogens themselves.

6. Biological Diversity will be a new research module for FY 1986 to develop additional knowledge and technology in this increasingly important area. The substantive focus of this research module will be derived from the results of the Congressionally mandated study of biological diversity and PSTC and NAS experience with previous projects in genetic resources research.

In addition to the foregoing, there will be some flexibility to consider a very small number of proposals in engineering technology, and in earth, atmospheric and marine sciences. Proposals funded in these additional areas may form the basis for establishing future research modules.

The proposals undergo internal and external scientific peer review and are specifically evaluated for scientific merit, relevance to development, innovative character, and LDC capacity-building aspects. Research proposals from LDC institutions which have good potential but inadequate design may receive modest technical assistance from the Strengthening Scientific and Technological Capacity Project to enhance their competitiveness.

Response from the scientific community has been most enthusiastic and is increasing. In FY 1981 120 submissions were received; more than 600 were received for the FY 1985 competition. Altogether some 2700 submissions have been received through October 1985, with the majority now originating in LDCs.

Two-thirds of the proposals funded in FY 1985 were awarded directly to LDC institutions. An additional one-third involves active LDC collaboration with U.S. scientists. Research topics included: rapid diagnosis of Leishmaniasis (Peru); halotolerant yeast for the production of alcohol fuels (Thailand); mass propagation of papaya plants (Sri Lanka); epidemiology of rabies-related Mokola virus (Zimbabwe); tissue culture for plantain and banana (Panama); a fluid bed gasifier/engine system using rice hulls (Philippines.)

II. LDC Research Networking

In FY 1987, A.I.D. requests $4.0 million for the Applying Science and Technology to Development project (936-5538) administered by the National Academy of Sciences. Four million was budgeted for FY 1986. In FY 1985, $4.0 million was obligated for this project.

By the end of 1987 the NAS will have an active portfolio of 80-100 subgrants. The NAS solicits proposals from LDC institutions which are judged to have the competence, interest and local conditions for best contributing to the objectives of the research networks. External experts review proposals for scientific merit. A committee of scientists from developing countries and the United States approves the proposals that are funded. About one-third of the proposals generated in this process have been funded. From the time of institution preselection through the end of the research grant, the NAS provides a range of support services to the principal investigator: help in project design; workshops where 10-14 principal investigators in the same research area meet to exchange information; and, when required, short-term training in innovative research technologies.

For FY 1987 the NAS program will fund the following six networks of LDC research:

1. Grain Amaranth, which was widely grown in pre-Columbian America, was discouraged by the Spanish conquerors because of its role in Aztec sacrificial rituals. Although traditional farmers in remote areas have continued to rely on this "poor man's crop," scientists have ignored it until very recently. The grain has high nutritional potential and grows well in semi-arid climates where many other food crops are unproductive. Nine grants have been

approved to institutions in Guatemala, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, and Thailand to increase the productivity of this plant through germ plasm selection and specific field trials.

2. The network on Fast-growing Trees deals primarily with leguminous trees and other species which form symbiotic relationships with soil microbes that fix nitrogen from the air. It has been expanded to deal with other fast-growing tropical species. Twelve grants have been approved in Chile, the People's Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, and Thailand.

3. The network on Biological Nitrogen Fixation is searching for ways to reduce or eliminate the need for petroleum-based nitrogen fertilizer for legumes and hopefully other crops as well. Fifteen grants have been approved to date in Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Senegal, Thailand, Panama, and the Philippines.

4. The Mosquito Vector research network will study the ecology of mosquitoes which transmit malaria and viral diseases such as dengue and yellow fever, and develop new vector control mechanisms such as natural predators and pathogens of the vectors. Sixteen institutions in Columbia, Guatemala, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Uganda are participating in this network.

5. The network on Rapid Epidemiological Assessment will develop low-cost, easily implemented, approaches to the identification of public health problems in developing countries. Institutions in Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Peru, the Philippines, and India, are working in this area.

6. The sixth network - Acute Respiratory Infection in Children - has approved seven subgrants with activities in such countries as Guatemala, Papua New Guinea, Uruguay, Kenya, Nigeria and the Philippines, Bangladesh, Colombia, Chile, India, Pakistan, and Thailand. While respiratory disease is a major killer of children in developing countries, public health authorities lack information on which specific disease-causing organisms are incriminated as the major killers. This network is beginning to provide the basic data to allow more effective control measures to be taken.

While the first grants in this program were only made in 1982; some promising results have already been obtainined. Luis Sumar, of the University of Cusco in Peru has developed a new, high-yield strain of amaranth. This new strain, named after Noel Vietmeyer (the NAS scientist who drew world attention to the potential of amaranth), is being distributed to farmers in the altiplano of Peru to replace their lower-yielding traditional varieties. In Pakistan, where large areas of land are unusable due to their high salinity, Kauser Malek has succeeded in developing a new pasture system using Kaller grass and associated nitrogen-fixing soil bacteria. Not only is the Kaller grass turning wasteland into pasture and adding nitrogen to the soil, but it also reduces salinity in the upper layers of the soil. Malek and his colleagues, therefore, hope that conventional crops can be eventually grown in rotation with Kaller grass on highly saline soils.

The NAS also carries out selected studies, workshops and other activities related to the development of LDC research programs, including a major dissemination effort of NAS findings. Examples include: 1) publications on Amaranth and jojoba, a desert shrub of economic promise for its high quality oil, 2) a workshop (November 4-7, 1985) on applications of microcomputers to educations in developing countries, and 3) publication on opportunities in marine science and technology for developing countries.

WORLDWIDE

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
2.0	4.8 1/	4.8

1/ Appropriated for FY 1985 by separate Congressional action under P.L. 99-190, the FY 1986 Continuing Resolution.

U.S.-ISRAEL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH PROGRAM

OVERVIEW

The U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) Program is a separate initiative linking Israeli and developing country scientists in joint research projects. In FY 1987 A.I.D. requests $4.8 million for this program. $2 million was authorized from Energy and Selected Development Activities, Development Assistance in FY 1985 and made available for Science and Technology, Development Assistance for the initial year of funding for the U.S.-Israel CDR Program (936-5544).

For several decades, Israel has carried out a process of rapid agricultural growth and rural development based largely on technological innovation. The U.S. Congress has expressed an interest in facilitating the application of this Israeli experience and technical expertise to help solve problems that confront less developed countries (LDCs).

POLICIES

The U.S.-Israel CDR Program is distinctly different from existing A.I.D. programs in that it provides U.S. funding for cooperative research involving Israeli and LDC scientists on significant LDC problems, thereby strengthening the capability of LDC scientists to do such research. The Program will fund cooperative Israeli-LDC research proposals up to $150,000, initiated by either LDC or Israeli scientific institutions. Projects will generally be 2-3 years duration. Investigators may be from universities, government laboratories or the for-profit private sector.

U.S.-Israel CDR seeks innovative research ideas in the natural sciences and engineering that aim to solve serious development problems. CDR will concentrate on the initial, particularly innovative phase of an investigation. Renewals of the same research project are not currently contemplated.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

It should be noted that the U.S.-Israel CDR is not focused on the economic development of Israel but emphasizes areas in which Israeli research interests and expertise are particularly valuable to LDCs. These include, but are not limited to: arid lands agriculture, plant biotechnology, biotechnology related to human and animal tropical diseases, aquaculture, biological vector control, genetic diversity, and earth sciences.

The exact number of grants awarded under this program depends on the availability of funds and on the amounts requested. However, it is anticipated that between 25-30 projects will be funded in FY 1986, and a comparable number in FY 1987.

It is intended that applying Israeli research expertise cooperatively to problems facing LDCs will help LDCs build the scientific and technical capacity they themselves need to address their own problems.

During the first year of the CDR program several promising activities were initiated. In agriculture, projects are underway: for minimizing the incidence of cassava mosaic virus by providing an efficient and simple way to control the whitefly vector; for improving genetic material of wheat genomes to better resist "take-all" disease; for developing male hybrid fish (tilapia) for aquaculture; for developing biocontrol agents against soil-borne plant pathogens; for biologically controlling mosquitoes with bacteria; for developing drought resistant wheat; for improving sesame cultivars by enhancing genetic variability; for developing a new method of shelling cashew nuts; for improving fruit and nut crops in Botswana; for optimizing nitrogen fertilization of rice through use of water fern azolla; and for controlling coffee rust with natural parasitic microbes.

In nutrition a project is underway to investigate the use of the naturally occurring isotopes of carbon, nitrogen and hydrogen as indigenous tracers for studying the flow of nutrition in humans. In the field of environmental engineering a project is underway to develop an anaerobic biological system for processing industrial wastes in ponds.

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
97.5	77.0	80.0

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Sahel Development Program (SDP) was established as a special initiative in the U. S. Foreign Assistance Act of 1978. The program covers seven countries which border the Sahara Desert: Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Burkina Faso (ex-Upper Volta), Niger, Chad, and Mali, as well as the Cape Verde Islands. A.I.D.'s program in the Sahel includes a combination of project and non-project assistance designed to help achieve food self-reliance on a regional basis, environmental stabilization, and long-term economic growth. However, persistent drought over the past decade, with especially serious shortfalls of food production in 1983 and 1984, have required continuing attention to emergency relief.

The root of the problem in the Sahel is the depth of the poverty and the highly dependent and vulnerable nature of Sahelian country economies. The Sahel countries, as a whole, have a per capita income of only $300. By any social and economic indicator--life expectancy, infant survival rates, literacy, access to safe water, or supply of trained people--these countries rank among the world's poorest. Sahelian economies are also vulnerable to external market forces, given their dependence on a single major foreign exchange earning export, e.g. iron in Mauritania, groundnuts in the Gambia and Senegal, and cotton in Mali and Chad. Similarly, pasturage for livestock and arable land for staple foods production are almost totally dependent upon rainfall quantity and distribution.

Inadequate and poorly distributed rainfall in 1983 and 1984 devastated a wide range of millet and sorghum production zones. The Senegal and Niger rivers experienced their lowest levels in over 50 years and, thus, recessional irrigated agricultural production was reduced. Serious shortfalls of food production in 1983 and 1984 led to the declaration of food shortage emergencies in Niger, Chad, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Mauritania. Drought and food shortfalls are recurring phenomena in the Sahel that have become commonplace in recent years.

The Sahel is also short of trained people and dependent to an unusual degree on imported skills. These elements of dependency reduce the flexibility of Sahelian economies.

Following an assessment in 1984 of A.I.D.'s long-term development strategy in the Sahel, A.I.D. is narrowing the range of activities under the SDP by withdrawing from sectors where host country expertise or management capability has proven to be too limited. This revised strategy will increase the effectiveness of the SDP and help to reduce financial and managerial pressures on the Sahel countries. The current priority development sectors under the SDP are: (a) food production, including dryland and irrigated agriculture; (b) economic policy reform; (c) health and family planning; (d) human resource development (especially technical and managerial training); (e) infrastructure; and (f) financial management.

The principal goal of this strategy is to achieve regional food self-reliance, based on sustainable production systems within the region. Such sustainable production in turn depends on increased productivity of rainfed and irrigated agriculture and the exploitation of comparative advantages in agricultural production and trade.

The SDP operates within the framework of a coordinated regional program developed by the Sahelian states and in cooperation with the donor community. The organization for Sahelian country regional cooperation is the CILSS, a French acronym for the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel. International donor coordination is achieved, chiefly, through donor membership in the Club du Sahel.

A.I.D.'s strategy for the Sahel reflects the revised strategy adopted by the CILSS Council of Ministers in 1984, whose main elements are:

-- to encourage private initiatives and limit the extent of government intervention in the development process;

-- to emphasize the need for policy reform and the establishment of sound economic foundations as a precondition to development;

-- to link the food security objective to overall development of the agricultural sector;

-- to recognize that environmental stability is based on appropriate, integrated planning in the agriculture, forestry and livestock sectors.

Annual U. S. economic assistance to the Sahel since 1978 has averaged $113 million through FY 1984, including PL 480 food aid. In FY 1985, this figure reached $390 million, which included $103 million of SDP, $43 million of ESF, $244 million of PL 480 resources, including drought disaster assistance.

Most A.I.D. assistance is channeled through bilateral projects. However, about one-quarter of the program has been allocated to regional projects which pool resources from various donors and address common problems susceptible to a regional solution, e.g., river basin development.

While U. S. interests in the Sahel are primarily humanitarian, we also recognize its political and economic importance. The Sahel has the potential to attain a greater degree of self-reliance in food production. Assisting the Sahelians to achieve this objective will advance U. S. humanitarian and political interests and will provide opportunities for U. S. private investment. Investment opportunities exist, e.g., uranium in Niger, phosphate in Burkina Faso, iron in Mauritania, and bauxite in Mali. By strengthening Sahelian economies, we will improve regional political stability and strengthen this region against Libyan threats.

Despite the overwhelming obstacles, progress in stimulating economic development in the region has been achieved. The SDP has helped to build a foundation for long-term growth by (a) introducing innovations in food production, (b) encouraging reform of economic policies that hinder productivity, (c) improving family health care, and (d) broadening the technical skills base of the Sahelian countries.

Food Production: Although the economic foundation of the Sahelian countries is agrarian, agricultural production is highly variable and generally declining on a per capita basis. To a significant extent, it is hostage to the vagaries of the cyclical periods of drought which plague the area. Thus, A.I.D.'s top priority is to help create the institutional and policy environment needed to promote increased and stabilized agricultural production. This involves an approach that encourages crop diversification and accepts the treatment of environmental issues as a sine qua non to agricultural development in the livestock, forestry, and agronomy subsectors.

At present, a sound technological package for increasing the food production of the majority of Sahelian farms does not exist. The development and testing of new cereal varieties is a long-term effort which the SDP assists through several agricultural research institutions in the Sahel. For example, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is engaged in crop varietal development and the testing of improved staple food grains. Noteworthy is the attention given to food technology. In Mali, research is attempting to determine the consumer acceptability of certain high yielding varieties prior to undertaking wider distribution.

The SDP is also assisting farmers to use water resources more efficiently--both surface and ground water. Studies of the irrigation possibilities of several river systems (Senegal, Gambia, and Niger) are being carried out. The SDP is also assisting in the development of small scale irrigated perimeters like the Bakel and Casamance in Senegal, where two and threefold production increases have been achieved.

Concurrently the SDP is strengthening faculties of agriculture in order to increase the contribution of agricultural science and technology to the achievement of food self-reliance. SDP support will include research on soil fertility, the management of irrigated production systems, and the integration of crop and animal production. The basic strategy is to forge an effective link between research and farmers.

Financial and Program Management: The Sahel Regional Financial Management project (625-0950), which promotes the improvement of host country accounting systems, as required by Section 121(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act, has been a focal point of A.I.D.'s efforts to improve the management of Sahelian development resources. Based upon a favorable evaluation and audit, the project will be extended in order to further expand the institutionalization of improved management practices in the Sahel's public and private sectors. To date the project has trained 450 persons in improved financial procedures. Trainees have included government bureaucrats to mid-level technicians and private sector entrepreneurs.

Policy Reform/Economic Stabilization: Economic policy reform is critical to long-term development in the Sahel. Increasingly, A.I.D. is participating with the IMF, the IBRD, and other donors in economic stabilization efforts to assure that Sahelian economies do not collapse during what may be a difficult adjustment process. A major A.I.D. initiative in Niger uses program assistance to support reforms in Niger's agricultural sector. In Mali, a grant made in 1985 under the African Economic Policy Reform Program is supporting fiscal reform and a more efficient restructuring of government expenditures. In Senegal, A.I.D. resources are supporting fiscal, agricultural, and other economic reforms. In FY 1987, A.I.D. is requesting ESF program funding to further encourage policy reforms in Senegal, and Niger, and to continue road maintenance in Chad. Also, to enhance Sahelian capability to implement policy reforms which promote economic growth, the Sahel Policy Project (625-0970) was initiated in FY 1985 for a four year period. PL 480 generated local currency programs in Cape Verde, Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, The Gambia, and Burkina Faso are also directed, in part, at supporting balance of payments and recurrent cost reforms, as well as at inducing liberalization in cereals markets.

To stimulate private enterprise a Sahel region wide project was authorized in FY 1985, the Private Enterprise Project (625-0971). This project provides economic, business, and management consultants services to enable Sahelian countries to use their indigenous private sectors to increase food production, income and employment opportunities.

Health/Family Planning Projects: The SDP assists programs in public health and voluntary family planning. These activities relate to the food security objective of the Sahel countries, since health is viewed as a key factor in food production. Senegal's Sine Saloum primary health care project is an example of a model activity. More than three hundred health facilities have been constructed and are functioning in the heavily populated groundnut basin. In Mauritania and Burkina Faso, A.I.D. has successfully carried out training programs for health workers. In Chad, a medicine and medical supply activity reorganized the national pharmacy and set up a distribution and management system. This system proved to be an effective conduit for emergency medical supplies during the recent drought. In The Gambia, an A.I.D. mass media infant health care project has successfully disseminated the techniques of oral rehydration therapy.

A recent A.I.D. evaluation of the Onchocerciasis Control Program has judged the activity to be very successful, both in reducing the impact of river blindness and in opening new and potentially productive farm land in the river basin area. Beginning in FY 1986, Phase III of this activity will increase the controlled land area from 764,000 square kilometers to 1,315,000 square kilometers, increase river areas under control from 18,500 square kilometers to 46,300 square kilometers, and increase the number of people protected from 16.5 million to 21.5 million.

Workforce Development: In addition to the bilateral projects providing funding for participant training, a Sahel regional project has been funding long- and short-term participants in the fields of agriculture, public health, and management. More than 1,300 have been sent for training in the United States, third countries, and in country over the past six years. This type of training will be expanded beginning in FY 1986, with more exposure given to technical and managerial training in development sectors and greater reliance placed on West African training institutions. Training opportunities for productive elements of the private sector will also be increased.

Humanitarian Assistance: With the abnormally low rainfall in 1983 and 1984, humanitarian assistance again absorbed a large proportion of external resource flows to the Sahel. Substantial progress has been made in helping Sahelian countries cope with the effects of drought, and in providing food and relief supplies to "at risk" populations. The institutional and physical infrastructure for implementing drought emergency programs has improved in every Sahel country, as evidenced by the handling of U.S. and other donor relief supplies this past year. A.I.D. assisted activities have also lessened the drought's impact on food grain shortages and mitigated against any significant loss of life.

Recognizing that timeliness of food deliveries was the major problem faced during the recent crisis, Sahelian and donor countries are placing renewed emphasis on drought preparedness. Thus, weather forecasting and health surveillance measures have become increasingly important. Improved U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data, combined with data from the Sahel regional climatic monitoring center, AGRHYMET, should produce information needed to reach rapid assessment of potential cereal yields and, thus, facilitate more timely and effective planning in response to any future food deficits.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

The basic priorities of the SDP remain unchanged, i.e., (1) food self-reliance on a regional basis, (2) environmental stabilization, and (3) long-term economic growth, including assistance to address short-term balance of payments problems.

In FY 1987, $80 million in Sahel Development Program (SDP) funds is requested to contribute toward understanding and overcoming the constraints to increased agricultural production and to developing the human, institutional and physical infrastructure necessary to achieve lasting food production capabilities and environmental stabilization. U.S. assistance will continue to support both rainfed agriculture ($12.6 million) and irrigated agriculture ($9 million) through river basin development in Mali, Mauritania and Niger. For livestock improvement in Mali, $2 million is programmed. In addition, $6.6 million is programmed for agricultural research and technology transfer. A.I.D. assistance will also continue in ecology/forestry ($2.5 million); this assistance is aimed at the preservation of the region's natural resource base and increasing the production, supply and conservation of the region's principal source of energy, firewood. A.I.D. will continue supporting initiatives reflecting priority concerns in institution building ($7.0 million), such as agricultural institutions and regional organizations; human resources ($8.0 million), including long and short-term participant training; family health and population ($15 million), including supporting the multidonor onchocerciasis control program in the river basin areas of Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Senegal; for project design, studies, evaluation and program support ($2.4 million); for improving and strengthening the accounting systems in Sahelian institutions ($2.5 million); for enhancing Sahelian capability to implement policy reforms ($6.1 million); and to promote private enterprise development ($6.3 million). In addition to SDP funds $29.0 million of Economic Support Funds (ESF) will support policy reforms in Senegal and Niger, and assist Chad develop an institutional capacity for road maintenance.

SUMMARY - FY 1987
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS	ESF
BURKINA FASO	1,000	1,000		
CAPE VERDE	2,000	2,000		
CHAD	11,000	4,000		7,000
GAMBIA	4,000	4,000		
MALI	10,000	10,000		
MAURITANIA	3,000	3,000		
NIGER	24,000	17,000		7,000
SENEGAL	35,000	20,000		15,000
SAHEL REGIONAL PROGRAM	19,000	19,000		
TOTAL	109,000	80,000		29,000

SUMMARY --FY 1987--
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	GRANTS	LOANS
BUREAU FOR AFRICA			
BURKINA	1,000	1,000	—
CAPE VERDE	2,000	2,000	—
CHAD	4,000	4,000	—
GAMBIA	4,000	4,000	—
MALI	10,000	10,000	—
MAURITANIA	3,000	3,000	—
NIGER	17,000	17,000	—
SENEGAL	20,000	20,000	—
SAHEL REG PROGRAM	19,000	19,000	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	80,000	80,000	—
TOTAL PROGRAM	80,000	80,000	—

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 Appropriated	FY 1986 less PL 90-177 Reduction	FY 1987 Request
6,084.0 a/	3,706.0 b/	3,546.6	4,093.8

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

OVERVIEW

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) provides flexible economic assistance to countries of particular security and political importance to the United States (U.S.). ESF planning is carried out in accordance with Chapter 4 of Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended, which states that to the extent feasible, policy guidance governing provision of development assistance should be applied to ESF programs. ESF finances balance of payments support, commodity import programs, capital projects, and development projects of direct benefit to the poor. ESF conditionality is used to encourage economic and financial policy reforms while ESF funds assist nations to meet critical debt burdens, ensure the availability of essential U.S. commodities when foreign exchange is scarce and promote development of the private sector and greater reliance on market forces and individual initiative. Local currency generated by many of these programs provides critical funds to enable host governments to contribute to high priority agriculture, health, education and private sector enhancement projects.

The Administrator of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) is responsible for administering the ESF program in cooperation with and under the overall policy direction of the Secretary of State.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ESF PROGRAM

The primary objectives of ESF are to support U.S. economic, political and security interests and the advancement of U.S. foreign policy objectives. This Fund provides the resources needed to carry out U.S. economic development policies designed to stem the spread of economic and political disruption and to help friends and allies in dealing with threats to their security and independence.

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a/ Excludes $15.0 million authorized to be transferred by Congress from the DA account to ESF

b/ Includes $6.0 million of reobligated funds in Ecuador

ESF may be used in a number of ways to address critical economic problems. An important use of ESF resources is to encourage nations to take courageous steps to adopt economic and financial policies required for sustained economic development. Also, direct balance of payments support can be provided for imports essential to sustain economic activity and restore equilibrium when foreign exchange is critically scarce. Where longer term political and economic stability is the primary concern, ESF may be used to finance capital projects, projects to encourage private sector enhancement and institutional development, and projects which directly benefit the poor. In accomplishing these objectives, A.I.D. officials work with host country counterparts and cooperate with international financial institutions and other bilateral donors, as appropriate.

In promoting peaceful solutions to problems affecting U.S. interests, national security and the achievement of foreign policy objectives, ESF is used to:

--support continued progress for peace and stability in the Middle East region through economic aid to Egypt and Israel.

--support development activities in agriculture and technology transfer in Jordan; assistance for development activities in the West Bank and Gaza; and regional cooperation activities between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

--provide balance of payments assistance for Turkey's economic reform and stabilization efforts;

--furnish economic assistance to countries with which the United States has base rights agreements such as the Philippines and Portugal;

--support efforts by the Central American countries to achieve economic stabilization and lay the basis for long-term growth, to promote equity and broader participation in development and to strengthen democratic institutions and respect for human rights;

--provide economic assistance to meet the basic needs of the poor and ward off the threat of social and political unrest in countries of special interest;

--support economic policy reform initiatives necessary for sustained economic growth in various African countries;

--prevent political instability by supporting the efforts of friends and allies to alleviate severe economic problems in African countries such as Liberia, Sudan, Senegal, Niger, Somalia, and Kenya; and

--close the gap between the requirements for short-term stability and longer-term development in countries important to the United States which face economic downturn (e.g., the Philippines, Jamaica).

Accomplishments that have resulted from use of ESF assistance for development purposes and improvement of economic performance include:

--In Egypt's Alexandria governorate, infant mortality during the diarrhea season (May-August) dropped 25 percent between 1983 and 1985. The dramatic reduction is a direct outcome of a national campaign funded under the Control of Diarrheal Diseases (CDD) Project to reduce infant/child mortality from diarrheal dehydration. In less than 3 years the project has established 30 oral dehydration therapy (ORT) training centers for health personnel and 2,471 ORT service units in health facilities in all governorates, and implemented a national T.V. promotional campaign. Local production of oral rehydration salts (ORS) has increased from 16.5 million liters in 1983 to 90 million liters in 1985, sixty percent of which is sold through private pharmacies at affordable prices, set with a high enough profit margin to pharmacists to encourage their sale. Sample surveys indicate 94 percent of mothers know about ORS and 63 percent had used ORS by June 1985. More importantly, survey data from 8 governorates indicate a decline in infant death rates during peak diarrhea months.

--The Agricultural Research Project in Pakistan supports the national level agricultural research organization--the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC)--in strengthening the institutional base necessary to coordinate agricultural research activities throughout Pakistan.

The project refined the concept of coordinated national programs and supported the development of federal/provincial cooperation of several research projects of national scope and importance. For example, PARC and the Provincial Research Institutes, using laboratory equipment and farm machinery provided under the project, initiated several "traveling seminars" which have improved cooperation between research scientist and extension workers. To date several nationally coordinated research programs have been established in 1) wheat, barley and triticale; 2) maize, sorghum and millet; 3) rice; 4) oilseeds; 5) legumes and pulses; and 6) forage and fodder. These programs have not only led to increases in production of specific crops but, as important, are seen as role models for continuing expansion of the coordinated national program concept. PARC is now capable of coordinating nationally focused research programs through the provincial agricultural networks.

--Meeting the need for school classrooms and rural roads is a serious problem in the Philippines. Many schools are forced to operate two or three shifts to accommodate the rapidly increasing school age population while residents in remote rural areas find it difficult to obtain services and market their produce in urban centers. Responding to this need, the $50 million ESF-funded schools and roads component of the Regional Development Fund (RDF) Project finances needed infrastructure proposed by local government units in participating provinces and chartered cities. As of September 1985, localities constructed over 700 three-classroom schools and 650 local roads nationwide. An additional 650 subprojects under RDF are under construction. The school buildings constructed by the ESF program also provided unexpected benefits as shelter after recent severe typhoons hit the country. In badly damaged areas of the central and southern Philippines, the school buildings were among the only surviving structures, and these often were used as disaster assistance centers and temporary shelter for families whose homes were destroyed.

--During 1985, when A.I.D. provided $95 million of ESF assistance, the Dominican Republic's economic adjustment performance was exemplary. In January, a system of administered exchange rates was unified to a single, market determined rate, and the Dominican peso actually appreciated 10% in nominal terms during the first eight months of the year. The balance of payments current account deficit declined from 5% of GDP in 1983 to 2% in 1984 and is expected to decline to 1% in 1985. The monthly inflation rate fell from 6% in January to 0.4% in July and no change in August. Under a one-year Stand-by Arrangement with the IMF the Dominican Republic met all program targets for June and September by substantial margins. As a result, the country was able to negotiate external debt reschedulings with the Paris Club and commercial banks affecting some $1 billion of obligations, equivalent to one-third of its outstanding external debt. This should facilitate future economic growth by allowing the country to devote a larger proportion of its foreign exchange earnings to productive investments.

--ESF assistance to Costa Rica began in FY 1982 in response to a sharp economic decline caused by a combination of external events and misguided economic policies, including the accumulation of an external debt that in per capita terms was (and remains) one of the highest in the world. ESF assistance supported Costa Rica's decision to adopt a stabilization program together with structural adjustment measures that would facilitate economic recovery. Costa Rica succeeded in reducing its fiscal debt from 14% of the GDP to 3% in just two years; bringing down the annual inflation rate from 82% to 11%; unifying its exchange rate; converting a net short-term capital outflow into a net inflow; and rescheduling its debts with public and private external creditors. Banking reforms were enacted to expand the scope for private banking, and a number of steps were taken to encourage exports. Costa Rica's per capita GDP, after falling for four consecutive years, rose by 3.8% in 1984. Although per capita GDP fell somewhat in 1985, partly because of weather damage to the banana crop, non-traditional export growth was strong and bodes well for a resumption of economic recovery in 1986 and beyond.

LOCAL CURRENCY GENERATIONS

Programming of local currency proceeds generated as a result of ESF dollar aid can enhance the impact of dollar assistance. in Costa Rica, local currency generations will support divestiture of parastatal enterprises and export promotion programs. In Ecuador, these generations will finance El Nino disaster rehabilitation projects, investment credits and housing programs. Kenya and Guatemala will also program local currencies to support domestic private sector credit lines and other interventions to strengthen agribusiness and the non-traditional export sector. In Senegal local currency will finance reforestation, family planning and land tenure activities. In some cases, such as the Philippines and Pakistan, local currencies generated will be used to augment host country support to donor financed development projects where lack of local counterpart has slowed implementation.

FY 1987 Program 1/

The proposed FY 1987 program is $4093.8 million. The major components of the FY 1987 program include continued support for

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1/ For country detail see individual CP annexes.

economic stabilization to permit long-term growth and encourage private investment in Central America, support for the peace process in the Middle East, security and development-oriented programs in Asia and critical economic assistance in Africa. Following is a summary, by country, of the FY 1987 request.

AFRICA

Botswana - $8 million for continued assistance in education programs ranging from primary education to workforce skills training, in addition to an ongoing agricultural technology project.

Chad - $7 million for an ongoing road rehabilitation and maintenance project to improve rural access, especially for farmers. An integral component is the rehabilitation of a key road leading from the potentially highly productive area of Lake Chad toward the capital.

Djibouti - $5 million to fund vocational training and low-cost housing activities, as well as starting a new program to improve Djibouti's economic base and financial stability.

Kenya - $22 million to continue balance of payments and budgetary assistance (general commodities and fertilizer) in support of the Government of Kenya's economic restructuring program. Local currencies will be used for mutually agreed upon rural development, private sector and family planning development projects.

Liberia - $40 million to provide balance of payments and budgetary support to assist in laying the groundwork for economic recovery and growth.

Madagascar - $4 million for agricultural rehabilitation by providing short-term technical assistance and training as well as foreign exchange for needed imports, including support to private entrepreneurs.

Mauritius - $3 million to finance essential imports; local currency proceeds will be used to support training programs and small business loans.

Mozambique - $15 million to continue the Private Sector Rehabilitation Program, whose core elements are technical assistance, training and imports of agricultural commodities and raw materials to aid indigenous private companies. Local currencies generated will be jointly programmed for high priority agricultural, rural development and private sector activities.

Niger - $7 million to support agricultural economic policy reforms through local cost financing of ongoing agricultural productivity activities, especially encouraging increased private sector participation.

Senegal - $15 million for budgetary support to promote economic and policy change emphasizing the increased role of the private sector. Local currencies will be used to finance those activities that directly support policy changes in the agricultural sector, reforestation, family planning, farm credit and land tenure.

Seychelles - $2.5 million for balance of payments support through financing petroleum imports; local currencies generated will finance development activities.

Somalia - $30 million to finance import of vital commodities in support of the private sector, in particular for agriculture, to stimulate economic recovery and stabilization. Program conditionality will encourage continued policy reforms.

South Africa Republic (formerly funded under Southern Africa Regional) - $20 million for ongoing education, training and scholarship programs as well as human rights and self help activities, all slated for non-white South Africans. None of these funds will be programmed through the government.

Sudan - $90 million for balance of payments support by funding imports of high-priority commodities, especially agricultural commodities and petroleum which will largely benefit private agricultural producers and manufacturers; local currencies generated from the sales of these imports will finance development projects.

Zaire - $16 million to continue road rehabilitation, seed farm development, and crop extension work, while improving marketing efficiencies and financing limited commodity imports.

Zambia - $20 million to assist economic recovery and encourage policy reform efforts through commodity imports and agricultural programs, including training, institutional development, research and extension activities.

Zimbabwe - $11 million for imports of private sector raw materials and equipment and to continue support for an improved system of formal education and technical and vocational training. Local currency will finance development activities.

Southern Africa Regional (now excludes South Africa programs noted above) - $20 million for continued rehabilitation of the region's transport network, food crop research and regional food security activities, support to Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference and support of regional management training.

Africa Regional - $75 million for the third year of the African Economic Policy Reform Program, which supports policy dialogue and policy reform efforts in African countries through cash grants, or CIPS, depending on individual country situations. This program is particularly focused toward private sector development.

ASIA

Afghanistan - $15 million to complement a similar amount earmarked by Congress in FY 1986 for a program of cross border humanitarian assistance. Activities in health, education, agriculture and commodity support will enable the Afghans to continue to live inside their own country and support the resistance fighters.

Cambodian Resistance - $5 million to provide training and other assistance directly related to the needs of the non-Communist Cambodian resistance forces.

Fiji - $1.5 million to promote economic growth in the agriculture and health sectors, with a focus on private enterprise development.

Pakistan - $250 million will provide balance of payments support and will support agricultural production through irrigation, improved on-farm water management, food storage and distribution, research and extension, and new farm-to-market roads; support energy projects to help bring electricity to rural villages, develop Pakistan's indigenous energy resources (particularly coal) and increase the supply of fuelwood and wood products; control the incidence of malaria; help create a private sector financial institution in order to mobilize domestic resources for economic development; and support the government's efforts to eradicate opium poppy cultivation in conjunction with the development of the North West Frontier Province and the Tribal Areas. Funds requested will also provide incentives for the Government of Pakistan to make necessary structural changes to improve overall economic growth and development in both the public and private sectors.

Philippines - $95 million to provide needed foreign and local currency resources and strengthen rural infrastructure. ESF will provide balance of payments support with the generated local currency utilized as the Philippine Government contribution to donor funded agriculture and rural development projects. Funds will also finance productive rural infrastructure while improving economic and social conditions around the U.S. military bases.

South Pacific - $1.5 million to continue a regional fisheries development program.

Thailand - $5 million to support the Royal Thai Government's efforts to stabilize economic and social conditions of Thai villagers located in the disrupted areas along the borders with Cambodia and Laos.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Belize - $3 million to continue balance of payments support. The Government of Belize will contribute an equivalent amount in local currency for institutional credit through the private sector.

Bolivia - $15 million for balance of payments support to assist the government in continuing to implement its economic reform program begun in August 1985. A.I.D. will encourage the Government of Bolivia to increase its reliance on private sector organizations where they are more efficient, effective alternatives to public agencies.

Costa Rica - $150 million to continue balance of payments support with a focus on financing imports of U.S. raw materials and intermediate goods needed to keep private businesses functioning. Local currency generated under the program will support divestiture of parastatal enterprises; expanded housing and infrastructure; export promotion programs; and health, education, and training activities.

Dominican Republic - $50 million to provide balance of payments support while the GODR takes difficult adjustment measures to resolve external and internal financial imbalances. In addition to its continued commitment to important economic measures already taken, the Government of the Dominican Republic is expected to take further measures to reduce government controls on food prices and to lower export taxes and reduce other export restrictions.

Ecuador - $15 million to continue needed balance of payments support, encourage private investment and support public sector development expenditures. The Government of Ecuador has taken courageous steps to increase Ecuador's reliance on market forces and individual initiative. The United States is seeking to support these initiatives and to lessen the short-term social and political costs which can result from them. Local currency associated with the program will finance El Nino disaster rehabilitation projects, investment credits, housing, and counterpart for A.I.D.-supported projects.

El Salvador - $240 million for balance of payments support, public services restoration, industrial recovery and infrastructure rehabilitation and to assist families displaced by the ongoing conflict. The balance of payments support program will help El Salvador to maintain economic stability and restore economic growth by making foreign exchange available for imported raw materials and capital goods and by assisting the government to make necessary policy changes. The other programs are designed to facilitate the functioning and recovery of the economy during the conflict and to assist families affected by it.

Guatemala - $70 million for balance of payments support to promote economic stabilization and growth. The United States intends to pursue a policy dialogue to encourage the Government of Guatemala to restore the country to a path of moderate growth, to adopt fiscal measures to improve the equity and elasticity of the existing system, and to adopt policies supportive of private sector investment. The ESF will provide foreign exchange to facilitate the importation of essential commodities and capital goods required by local producers. A portion of the local currency generated under the program will be used to support private sector development of non-traditional exports. Other local currency will support public sector investment in rural development.

Haiti - $5 million to support PVOs and other non-government organizations. Funding will be used to continue support of the Development Finance Corporation and to complete funding of the Haitian Mortgage Bank. Other funds will support non-government organization activities in soil conservation and watershed management, rural employment generation, health and family planning outreach and educational development.

Honduras - $90 million for balance of payments support to allow for increased importation of essential raw materials, spare parts and intermediate goods to maintain and expand local production. The ESF is provided in direct support of the Government of Honduras' measures aimed at economic stabilization and recovery, including public expenditure rationalization and restraint, reduction of public sector participation in productive activities, and liberalization of administrative restrictions to foreign trade and payments. Local currency generated under the program will support expansion of the private sector particularly in developing non-traditional exports; provide funding for PVOs, agricultural sector cooperatives, educational institutions and other rural organizations; and cover local costs of development projects supported by A.I.D. and other donors.

Jamaica - $100 million for balance of payments support to alleviate Jamaica's severe shortage of foreign exchange and support the Government of Jamaica's (GOJ) structural adjustment program. The funds will allow for increased importation of raw materials and other essential goods to minimize a decline in local production resulting from the severe contraction of the bauxite/alumina industry, which at one time was Jamaica's major source of export resources. Through policy dialogue, A.I.D. will reinforce the GOJ's efforts to implement a fundamental tax reform, eliminate administrative impediments to exports, maintain a floating exchange rate and increase investment. In negotiating the use of local currency generated under the program, A.I.D. places priority on support of donor-financed development projects.

Panama - $28 million to cover a portion of the government's unfinanced fiscal gap. This assistance will be provided in a manner to reinforce economic policy reforms and continued streamlining and orderly financing of public sector operations.

Peru - $42 million primarily for balance of payments support and to facilitate the policy dialogue with the Government of Peru (GOP). Local currencies associated with the program will support U.S. and Peruvian collaborative efforts in narcotics control, including agricultural and community development, and narcotics education and public awareness activities; the GOP's south and central sierra development program; and private sector credit, especially for small-scale agricultural and industrial enterprises. A portion of the ESF will be used for an administration of justice program to strengthen the Peruvian judicial system.

Caribbean Regional - $35 million for infrastructure expansion and maintenance systems development, public management and institutional development, and for community development projects. These activities will continue to respond to specific needs of the Caribbean islands assisted under the program by improving transportation facilities and public utilities, developing preventive maintenance systems, encouraging economic policy reforms, improving efficiency of health services and upgrading community infrastructure.

Central American Regional - $75 million for a trade and development corporation project to provide investment packaging and loan and equity financing for extra-regional trading ventures; a shelter and urban development assistance project to provide affordable housing and infrastructure services for lower income groups; and continuation of a regional agricultural higher education project to produce a professional human resource base to address the agricultural problems of Central America, a regional training project for short and long-term training in the United States, a regional administration of justice project to strengthen the judicial systems in Central America, a strengthening of democracy project primarily to support activities of private and voluntary organizations in this area, and the trade credit insurance program to encourage increased private sector credit to the region.

LAC Regional - $12 million for a new regional administration of justice project to strengthen the judicial systems of the countries of the Caribbean and South America, a free labor development project to support the activities of the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) in the region, and the regional human rights initiative.

MIDDLE EAST

Egypt - $815 million for assistance with short-term balance of payments and long-term development needs. The proposed program provides funds for a cash transfer and private sector and public sector commodity import programs. It also includes technical and capital assistance for infrastructure, decentralization, agriculture and social services projects such as family planning and primary education. New projects will include private sector health initiatives, agriculture, production credit assistance to the informal private sector through a private enterprise credit program, a power plant and an initiative in science and technology for development.

Israel - $1.2 billion to assist in meeting balance of payments requirements and to enable Israel to procure desired commodities and services. ESF is provided as a cash transfer.

Jordan - $18 million to finance programs to increase agricultural production in the rainfed highlands; to promote economic growth in small towns and villages; to assess and exploit groundwater resources; and to continue technology transfer, especially in agriculture development and water, technical assistance and participant training programs.

Lebanon - $2 million for emergency relief assistance (food, shelter, medical services and supplies) to displaced and injured Lebanese and for limited reconstruction and rehabilitation activities in education, agriculture, health, and reconstruction planning.

Morocco - $40 million for a new agricultural production loan, and to provide additional funding for a private sector support and export promotion project begun in FY 1986. These programs will remove key production constraints for private entrepreneurs in the agriculture and small industry sectors.

Oman - $18.8 million to continue to support the operations of the Omani-American Joint Commission for technical assistance and training in the fisheries and education sectors, and for a water resources development program that includes preparing a master plan for the nation, carrying out feasibility studies and preparing designs for water sector development in the capital region and several other areas.

Tunisia - $20 million in ESF to promote policy change and support technology transfer, private sector development, agricultural growth, rural development in central Tunisia, and population programs.

Middle East Regional - A total of $25 million will include financing for:

-- development projects which will benefit the populace of the West Bank and Gaza, such as health and sanitation, land reclamation and agricultural development, water storage and distribution, community and rural development and vocational and higher education.

- -- cooperative scientific and technical activities of mutual interest to Israel and Egypt in such areas as the marine sciences, health, agriculture technology exchange, and arid land use.
- -- budget support to the American University of Beirut for repair of war-damaged facilities and to offset income losses from declining tuition receipts and added costs of operating the university hospital.

EUROPE

Cyprus - $3 million to support activities which promote cooperation between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

Portugal - $80 million for economic and social development of Portugal pursuant to a base rights agreement. Funds are expected to be made available by the Government of Portugal to the regional Government of the Azores for development projects and to the Luso-American Development Foundation to promote the development of Portugal's private sector.

Spain - $12 million to continue educational, cultural and scientific exchange programs administered on behalf of the U.S. Government by the Department of State and the United States Information Agency.

Turkey - $150 million to continue support of Turkish economic reform, stabililzation and development efforts.

OTHER

Oceanographic Research - $1.5 million to finance surveys for petroleum, natural gas and valuable minerals off the coasts of several of the small island nations of the South Pacific.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Congress authorizes Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) under Chapter 6, Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. Information on PKO support for United Nations Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and Multinational Observers in the Sinai may be found in the FY 1987 Congressional Presentation on Security Assistance.

AIDCP

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
PROGRAM TRENDS BY OBLIGATION - FY 1984-1987
(Dollars in Thousands)

Region/Country	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 * Estimated	FY 1987 Proposed
AFRICA				
Botswana	800 a/	10,000	7,656	8,000
Chad	3,000	5,000	4,785	7,000
Djibouti	3,000	3,500	3,350	5,000
Kenya	21,000	25,000	14,355	22,000
Liberia	35,000	43,000	28,710	40,000
Madagascar	0	3,000	2,871	4,000
Malawi	0	15,000 e/	0	0
Mali	0	18,000 e/	0	0
Mauritius	4,000	7,000 e/	1,914	3,000
Mozambique	7,000	13,000	9,570	15,000
Niger	5,000	5,000	4,785	7,000
Rwanda	0	12,000 e/	0	0
Senegal	10,000	15,000	11,484	15,000
Seychelles	2,000	2,000	1,914	2,500
Somalia	35,000	30,000	22,011	30,000
Sudan	120,000	114,000	59,812	90,000
Zaire	10,000	10,415 f/	9,570	16,000
Zambia	21,322	40,000 e/	15,000	20,000
Zimbabwe	40,000	28,000	9,570	11,000
South Africa Republic	0	0	4,785	20,000
So. Afr. Regional	15,996	18,924	28,710	20,000
Afr. Econ. Policy Reform	0	0 e/	47,850	75,000
Subtotal	333,118	417,839	288,702	410,500
ASIA/NEAR EAST/EUROPE				
Afghanistan	0	543	16,206 j/	15,000
Cambodian Resistance	0	0	3,350	5,000
Cyprus	15,000	15,000	14,355	3,000
Egypt	852,949 a/	1,065,000 g/	1,031,382 k/1/	815,000
Fiji	0	0	957	1,500
Israel	910,000	1,950,000 g/	1,898,400 k/	1,200,000
Jordan	20,000	100,000 g/	89,570 k/	108,000 q/
Lebanon	27,765 a/	18,775 m/	21,943 m/	2,000
Morocco	7,000	15,000	11,484	20,000
Oman	15,000	20,000	9,570	18,800
Pakistan	225,000	200,000	239,250	250,000
Philippines	50,000	140,000	119,625	95,000
Poland	0	0	4,000 n/	0
Portugal	40,000	80,000	76,560	80,000
Spain	12,000	12,000	11,484	12,000
South Pacific	0	0	957	1,500
Thailand	9,115 b/	8,000 h/	5,000	5,000
Tunisia	1,500	20,000	19,140	20,000
Turkey	138,500	175,000	119,625	150,000
Asia/Near East Reg'l.	14,004	18,202 g/	17,779 k/	25,000
Subtotal	2,337,833	3,837,520	3,710,637	2,826,800

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
PROGRAM TRENDS BY OBLIGATION - FY 1984-1987
(Dollars in Thousands)

Region/Country	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 * Estimated	FY 1987 Proposed
LATIN AMERICA/CARRIBEAN				
Belize	0	14,000 i/	1,914	3,000
Bolivia	0	0	14,355	15,000
Costa Rica	130,000 c/	160,000	120,582	150,000
Dominican Republic	34,000	95,000 i/	40,000	50,000
Ecuador	0	4,414	20,097 o/	15,000
El Salvador	120,234	285,000 i/	177,045	240,000
Guatemala	0	12,500	47,850	70,000
Haiti	5,096	5,000	2,871	5,000
Honduras	40,000	147,500 i/	61,248	90,000
Jamaica	55,000	81,000	59,334	100,000
Panama	0	50,000 i/	5,742	28,000
Peru	0	0	9,570	42,000
Uruguay	0	0	14,355	15,000
Caribbean Reg'l.	77,787 d/	31,128 d/	25,172	35,000
Cent. Am. Reg'l. (ROCAP)	0	97,993 i/	51,678	75,000
LAC Regional	2,000	1,490	6,699	12,000
Subtotal	464,117	985,025	658,512	945,000
OTHER				
Oceanographic Research	1,100	1,000	1,435	1,500
Am. Schools & Hospitals	0	6,000 i/	0	0
Italy	10,000 a/	0	0	0
Subtotal	11,100	7,000	1,435	1,500
TOTAL	3,146,168 a/b/c/d/	5,247,384 e/f/g/h/i/	4,659,286 j/k/l/m/n/o/p/	4,183,800 q/

* Levels after Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reduction.

Footnotes:

a/ Includes deobligation/reobligation as follows: Botswana $.8 million; Italy $10 million (from Syria pipeline); Lebanon $.557 million; and Egypt $102.949 million.

b/ Thailand includes obligations of $4.115 million of the $5 million transferred in FY 1983 from State's Migration and Refugee account for anti-piracy activities in the Gulf of Thailand.

c/ Costa Rica includes obligations of $60 million made available from FY 1984 Supplemental funds from PL 98-396.

d/ Caribbean Regional includes obligations in FY 1984 of $46.967 million and in FY 1985 of $8.033 million for Grenada from a total of $40 million from the FY 1983 no-year supplemental for Lebanon and $15 million which was deobligated from the Syria pipeline.

e/ The $75 million requested for the African Economic Policy Reform was programmed as follows: Malawi $15 million; Mali $18 million; Mauritius $5 million; Rwanda $12 million; and Zambia $25 million.

f/ Zaire includes an obligation of $.415 million from deobligation/reobligation authority.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
PROGRAM TRENDS BY OBLIGATION - FY 1984-1987
(Dollars in Thousands)

g/ Of the $2,258 million made available from the FY 1985 Supplemental, obligations were made as follows: Egypt $250 million; Israel $500 million; Jordan $80 million; Asia/Near East Regional $3.141 million.

h/ Includes $3.0 million of funds deobligated from the Syria pipeline for use in Thailand.

i/ Includes obligations of $290.5 million of funds made available from PL 98-396 FY 1984 supplemental funds as follows: for Central America--Belize $10 million; El Salvador $90 million; Honduras $72.5 million; Panama $30 million; and Central American Regional (RDCAP) $27.098 million; Other--Dominican Republic $50 million and Poland $6 million obligated through America Schools and Hospitals for the Zablocki Clinic.

j/ Afghanistan includes $1.851 million obligated as of 12/31/85 from funds deobligated from the Syria pipeline in FY 1985. The balance available of $1.606 million carry forward funds will be obligated in FY 1986.

k/ Includes carry forward from the FY 1985 Supplemental as follows: Egypt $250 million, Israel $750 million; Jordan $80 million; ANE Regional $4.859 million.

l/ Includes $1.427 million no-year funds.

m/ FY 1986 excludes $16.1 million transferred by Congress to other accounts. FY 1987 Includes $20.507 million carry forward from the FY 1983 no-year supplemental and excludes $22.85 million transferred by Congress to other accounts.

n/ Carry forward from the FY 1984 supplemental funds from PL 98-396 for the Zablocki Clinic.

o/ Includes $6 million reprogrammed from Somalia deobligations to Ecuador.

p/ Excludes $42.794 million of deob/reob authority.

q/ Includes $90 million carry forward from the FY 1985 Supplemental.

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - FY 1987 CP
(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

Region/Country	Project Type Assistance	Com. Imp. Prgs. & Spec. Proc. Activities	Cash/Balance of Payments	TOTAL FY 1987 CP
AFRICA				
Botswana	8.000	0.000	0.000	8.000
Chad	7.000	0.000	0.000	7.000
Djibouti	1.448	0.000	3.552	5.000
Kenya	0.000	22.000	0.000	22.000
Liberia	0.000	0.000	40.000	40.000
Madagascar	0.000	4.000	0.000	4.000
Mauritius	0.000	3.000	0.000	3.000
Mozambique	0.000	15.000	0.000	15.000
Niger	0.000	0.000	7.000	7.000
Senegal	0.000	0.000	15.000	15.000
Seychelles	0.000	2.500	0.000	2.500
Somalia	4.000	26.000	0.000	30.000
Sudan	0.000	90.000	0.000	90.000
Zaire	16.000	0.000	0.000	16.000
Zambia	5.000	15.000	0.000	20.000
Zimbabwe	7.000	4.000	0.000	11.000
South Africa	10.000	0.000	0.000	10.000
So. Afr. Reg'l	30.000	0.000	0.000	30.000
Afr. Econ. Policy Reform	0.000	0.000	75.000	75.000
Subtotal	88.448	181.500	140.552	410.500
NEAR EAST AND ASIA				
Afghanistan	15.000	0.000	0.000	15.000
Cambodia	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000
Cyprus	3.000	0.000	0.000	3.000
Egypt	600.000	100.000	115.000	815.000
Fiji	1.500	0.000	0.000	1.500
Israel	0.000	0.000	1,200.000	1,200.000
Jordan	48.000	60.000	0.000	108.000
Lebanon	2.000	0.000	0.000	2.000
Morocco	20.000	0.000	0.000	20.000
Oman	18.800	0.000	0.000	18.800
Pakistan	250.000	0.000	0.000	250.000
Philippines	47.500	0.000	47.500	95.000
Portugal	0.000	0.000	80.000	80.000

CATEGORIZATION OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS - FY 1987 CP
(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

Region/Country	Project Type Assistance	Com. Imp. Prgs. & Spec. Proc. Activities	Cash/Balance of Payments	TOTAL FY 1987 CP
NEAR EAST AND ASIA (CONT'D)				
South Pacific	1.500	0.000	0.000	1.500
Spain	12.000	0.000	0.000	12.000
Thailand	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000
Tunisia	20.000	0.000	0.000	20.000
Turkey	0.000	0.000	150.000	150.000
Middle East Reg'l	25.000	0.000	0.000	25.000
Subtotal	1,069.300	160.000	1,597.500	2,826.800
LATIN AMERICA				
Belize	0.000	0.000	3.000	3.000
Bolivia	0.000	0.000	20.000	20.000
Costa Rica	0.000	0.000	150.000	150.000
Dominican Republic	0.000	0.000	50.000	50.000
Ecuador	0.000	0.000	15.000	15.000
El Salvador	33.000	0.000	207.000	240.000
Guatemala	0.000	0.000	70.000	70.000
Haiti	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000
Honduras	0.000	0.000	90.000	90.000
Jamaica	0.000	0.000	100.000	100.000
Panama	0.000	0.000	28.000	28.000
Peru	1.000	0.000	36.000	37.000
Uruguay	0.000	0.000	15.000	15.000
Caribbean Regional	25.000	0.000	10.000	35.000
LAC Regional	12.000	0.000	0.000	12.000
ROCAP	75.000	0.000	0.000	75.000
Subtotal	151.000	0.000	794.000	945.000
OTHER				
S&T Bur. (Ocean. Res.)	1.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
Subtotal	1.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
GRAND TOTAL	1,309.748	341.500	2,532.052	4,183.300

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
42,257	40,760*	42.000**

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE INITIATIVE

1. Overview

The A.I.D. private enterprise initiative is based on the belief that foreign economic development, kindled by private enterprise operating in all segments of open and competitive markets, will produce self-sustaining development. The success of the private enterprise initiative will be dependent upon individual initiative and entrepreneurship, and a reliance on market forces to guide economic progress is essential for sustained, equitable growth in the Third World. In addition to stimulating economic growth to increase the potential for self-reliance, private enterprise also improves the lives of the poor and increases their capacity to be a part of their country's economic development. Over the long term, economic growth through the private sector is critical if developing countries are to attain the capacity to meet their own basic needs requirements.

A.I.D.'s private enterprise initiative represents an alternative and effective means of promoting growth in developing countries. At the same time, and equally important, benefits to the poor are provided through the promotion of the kinds of policies, programs and projects in developing countries which will accelerate their "graduation" from the ranks of the impoverished.

This approach is fully consistent with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA). Sections 102 and 601 of the FAA, in particular, recognize the importance of a dynamic private enterprise system in achieving economic progress and development. The FAA declares it to be the policy of the United States to foster private initiative and competition, to utilize expertise from U.S. private enterprise and, to the maximum extent practicable, to carry out programs of assistance through private channels.

A.I.D. has made substantial progress since 1981 in demonstrating its commitment to the notion that a vigorous private sector is key to development by redirecting many of its resources, programs, and personnel toward market- oriented, private sector activities. To accelerate the implementation of the private enterprise initiative, the Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE) was established. To promote integration of the initiative

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*Excludes $389,000 of PRE deobligated funds to be reobligated in FY 1986.
**PRE Bureau request which includes budget request of $6.5 million for the PRE Bureau's support of the Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H). Does not include PRE/H $10 million request for the Housing Guaranty Program Reserve Fund. The narrative for PRE/H can be found under Other Programs in this volume.

into the mainstream of A.I.D. programming, an Inter-Bureau Private Enterprise Council was created. In addition, an extensive and varied number of private enterprise activities (in areas as diverse as privatization and divestiture and trade and investment) are being developed and implemented for many of the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, and the Near East. Many of these activities are discussed below.

3. Start-Up Years

Initially, during the "start-up" years (1981-1984), A.I.D.'s private enterprise initiative was directed toward determining steps which could be taken to enhance the growth of private enterprises in developing countries. PRE worked with A.I.D.'s regional bureaus and overseas Missions to encourage them to embrace private sector approaches in their programs. A.I.D. also demonstrated greater interest and activity in examining policies and regulations in developing countries which were constraining private enterprise growth, and identifying other types of constraints to enterprise development.

This approach led to the development of new project and program activity which would support private enterprise development by enlarging access to:

-- Capital, which was generally transferred through intermediate financial institutions (IFIs);

-- Management skills, which were taught in business schools and through training programs which A.I.D. supported in the developing countries, and through programs operated by private and voluntary organizations with which A.I.D. was already working;

-- Technology, which was developed and transferred through projects that fostered foreign investment and joint ventures in the developing countries and through experimental efforts;

-- Markets, which were developed through export promotion and free zone projects, the reduction of barriers to market entry, and programs to bring innovations in product technology and other market information directly to firms in LDCs (such as those offered by the International Executive Service Corps); and

-- Imports and Exports, which was accomplished primarily through export promotion projects that would generate the foreign exchange these countries needed to purchase commodities not locally available, and through the elimination or reduction of import barriers.

New approaches were developed for private enterprise development projects, including policy dialogue and change; capital market development; transfer, adaptation, and commercialization of technology; investment promotion; non-traditional export promotion; and training and entrepreneurship development. Additional activities focused on financial constraints to enterprise growth, and led to the establishment and utilization of PRE's "Revolving Fund." By the end of 1984, sufficient testing had taken place to establish the basis for a transition to a more focused approach in implementation of the initiative.

3. A Year of Transition

Thus, 1985 became a transition year for the private enterprise initiative. A.I.D. revised its Private Enterprise Development Policy Paper, and the Bureau for Private Enterprise began to direct its efforts to integrating the private enterprise approach and perspective into the mainstream of A.I.D.'s programs in agriculture, rural development, nutrition, health, education, energy, and other fields.

This new focus has placed an increased emphasis on defining the proper balance between public and private sector activities within developing countries, and addressing issues which concern the transfer of production and service functions from public organizations to private enterprises. In the revised Policy Paper on Private Enterprise Development (March 1985), A.I.D. Bureaus and Missions are asked to identify situations in which private enterprise can be used as the mechanism through which foreign assistance is delivered.

A.I.D. is also initiating major activities in the area of privatization, and is examining approaches for helping developing country governments to manage divestiture efforts. A.I.D. also began to take steps to help governments transfer responsibilities for delivering goods and services to the private sector (such as fertilizer distribution in Bangladesh and family planning services in Egypt).

4. A.I.D.'s Present and Future Strategy

A primary objective of the Agency's private enterprise strategy is to incorporate use of private enterprise mechanisms in the mainstream of A.I.D.'s programs. Therefore, the Agency is systematically expanding assistance to Missions overseas for private enterprise development and utilization of the private sector. The major elements of this strategy are:

- Examination of the macro-economic policies and practices of developing countries which have (1) led governments to appropriate to themselves functions which could be performed more efficiently and effectively by private enterprise and (2) closed off avenues of opportunity for private enterprises, thereby adversely affecting private enterprise development and investment;

- Utilization of the private sector in A.I.D.'s traditional and other programs (A.I.D. is also reviewing, at a very detailed level, its own practices with respect to the design of projects that channel funds through the governmental organizations in cases where private enterprise options are available or can be developed. The Agency is now seeking to identify the possible ways in which private individuals and organizations can help address the social concerns of LDCs, as well as those publicly provided services and state-owned enterprises which might better be operated by private enterprises. A.I.D. is helping LDC governments to effect such transfers.);
- Improve understanding of the composition and operations of existing private sector organizations (firms, cooperatives, business associations, individual entrepreneurs, etc.);
- Determination of the need for additional privately owned and controlled intermediate financial institutions to provide the equity, term debt, and working capital needs of private businesses;
- Identification of infrastructure inadequacies which hamper business operations with special emphasis on electrical supplies, water, roads, ports (air and sea), worker housing, and free zones;
- Assessments of the management, manpower, training and human development needs of the private sector; and
- Focus on the technology transfer potential of private businesses.

4.1 The Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE) General Strategy and Approach to Private Enterprise Development

i. PRE Strategy: To fulfill its role as the lead bureau for promoting the private enterprise initiative within A.I.D., PRE Bureau strategy will consist of the following elements:

— Promotion of the Understanding and Use of Private Enterprise Mechanisms as Engines of Development Change: The full integration of the private enterprise approach into Agency programming will entail an expansion of activities in policy dialogue and change; market development; investment promotion (especially in agribusiness); transfer, adaptation and commercialization of technology; training and entrepreneurship development, especially related to the informal sector; and new Mission support projects (described below).

— Program Development and Mission Support: New conceptual insights and analytical capabilities, new programming and project design techniques, and new forms of support from A.I.D. Washington will be crucial to permit Missions to meet the challenge of fostering market and private enterprise-based solutions to development problems. One form of assistance provided to Missions is PRE's Private Enterprise Training Course. This highly successful training course will be taken overseas to provide practical training in implementing the private enterprise initiative.

-- Investments (Revolving Fund): The elements of investment strategy will include:

- Mobilization of private financial institutions to fill gaps in host country capital markets to service small and medium business expansion, diversification, and export requirements;
- Investments in the privatization or divestiture of state-owned enterprises;
- Establishment of small-venture funds to finance new private sector enterprise involving the transfer of technology necessary to process and market bio-mass, agricultural waste, or by-products of agricultural processing;
- Assistance to private agribusiness firms that will provide extension services to small farmers who produce crops for processing and marketing by the firms; and
- Emphasis on investment through private financial and corporate entities which will assume the burden of individual credit review and risk, sub-project development and design responsibility, and profit-induced monitoring incentives.

-- Cooperatives and Business Development: PRE does not anticipate initiating any new core grant programs during this period, but it will continue to improve the management of those it currently supports. While continuing core grant support, PRE will utilize the vast resources and network of the cooperative movement to enhance mission support efforts. New, cooperative-related initiatives will be used as leverage for small business support activities. For example, as a way of promoting capital market development, we will continue to work with credit unions and other cooperative organizations, encouraging them to develop programs which provide financial and other services to small enterprise. At the same time, grant supported cooperative development organizations will be encouraged to position themselves so increased income is derived from other sources, and dependency on A.I.D. core grant support is reduced. The organizations included under this grant program include:

- International Executive Service Corps (IESC)
- National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA)
- Credit Union National Association (CUNA)
- Agricultural Cooperative Development

International (ACDI)
- o Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF)
- o National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA)
- o Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance VOCA

-- Evaluation: With a growing portfolio of innovative and experimental grant and loan projects, PRE recognizes the critical importance of evaluation as a way to: 1) identify and correct problems in the design or management of existing projects; 2) provide useful guidance in the design of future private enterprise projects; and 3) develop and provide guidance to the rest of the Agency in the development of future private enterprise related projects. During FY 1987, we will continue a cycle of evaluations begun in FY 1985. This will include four mid-term reviews of loan investment projects and two end-of-project evaluations of institutional support grants.

ii. Implementation: Program implementation requires effective management of both ongoing and new program/project initiatives. To be successful A.I.D. must utilize all available resources, including PRE staff and other outside resources as well as maximizing coordination, and, where possible, pooling resources with the regional and other central A.I.D. bureaus. Effective management of a complex and growing portfolio of activities requires close supervision of the assets of the Revolving Fund in terms of project and funds management; effective involvement of other regional bureau, central bureau and Mission staff; and effective utilization of the new regional office in both the field management of PRE-funded projects and the implementation of mission support activities. Whenever possible, PRE emphasizes the need for close mission management involvement.

The small size of PRE's staff requires substantial reliance on resources external to the Agency for project design, development and supervision with overall management and guidance provided by PRE. The resources available to PRE to help it assure effective project portfolio management include:

- -- Grantee organizations (including IESC, and the Cooperatives), under general PRE management guidance, which will be expected not only to supervise their own activities but also to provide increased attention to supporting overseas Missions;

- -- Resources in the U.S. business community, that assist in project management efforts, including resources such as the Conference Board, the Young Presidents' Organization, and the National Council for International Health, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and others;

-- The PVO community (e.g., Partnership for Productivity, ACCION-Aitec, FMME) and universities, where appropriate;

-- The PRE Loan Review Board, which will be called upon to help improve our management by early screening and advice on potential investment projects; and

-- Outside contractors and consultants, Indefinite Quantity Contract firms, and Section 8(a) minority businesses whose use will also increase.

4.2 Private Enterprise Approaches in Africa

A.I.D. Missions in Africa use a number of mechanisms to promote private enterprise activities in Africa. Africa faces major challenges in many countries where the policy framework does not encourage private sector growth, business skills are lacking, the banking and institutional framework is weak, and opportunities for A.I.D. to act with the private sector have been limited.

The principal mechanism used to promote policy reform in Africa is the Africa Economic Policy Reform Program, which is used to augment policy dialogue in selected African countries willing to work on policy reforms. The other instrument available to Missions is the Commodity Import Program (or CIPs), which is often used to encourage policy changes, and to strengthen local private industries. The latter goal is accomplished through such activities as allowing private firms to acquire foreign exchange when otherwise they would not be able to import capital equipment, industrial raw materials, and spare parts for productive industries.

Technical assistance is provided to African private enterprises through different methods. Technical assistance projects promote improved climates for business, provide training in business skills, and expand operations of small and medium enterprises. PVO development programs assist small, micro-enterprises in remote rural areas and urban centers of Africa.

Africa Missions rely on two other mechanisms in their private enterprise development efforts. Intermediate credit institutions are used in several countries to provide qualified small industries with credit. Many Missions are also placing increased emphasis on using the private sector to implement agricultural, health, infrastructure and other "traditional" A.I.D. projects.

The choice of mechanism employed depends on the problem being addressed, the resources needed, and local physical and institutional conditions in which enterprises operate. Several mechanisms are frequently combined in a single activity, such as audit and PVO technical support to enterprises.

4.3 Private Enterprise Approaches in Asia and the Near East

The private sector strategy objective of Missions in Asia and the Near East is to utilize the capability of private entrepreneurs to help LDCs achieve their economic and social development goals. Private firms and organizations already play an important role in all sectors in which A.I.D. is engaged in Asia (health, family planning, agriculture, forestry, energy, and education). In the Near East, the private sector emphasis has been on expanding the role of the indigenous private sector in traditional A.I.D. sectors, assistance to export-oriented private sector companies, promotion of joint ventures, and technology transfer.

Missions in Asia seek opportunities to expand entrepreneurial activity and, concurrently, remove constraints to private sector expansion. The former goal is addressed by a variety of interventions which are characterized below. The latter is usually addressed by some form of policy dialogue, associated with a specific project.

The primary mechanisms used to support private enterprise development in Asia are: investment promotion, small and medium enterprise technical assistance, management training, credit projects, technology development and transfer, and policy studies.

In Asia, A.I.D. works through a variety of counterpart institutions as intermediaries to reach the private sector and ultimate beneficiaries. They include government ministries, banks, PVOs, cooperatives, business associations, and educational institutions. The choice of intermediary is determined by the nature of the intervention and circumstances in each country.

The private sector emphasis in the Near East region, which was noted above, has been complemented, as necessary, by funding of IFIs and direct loans to private sector entities. The major categories and mechanisms utilized for private sector development in the Near East include: management technology transfer; product/process technology transfer; capital and credit market development; export promotion; investment promotion; privatization of state-owned enterprises; agriculture; micro-enterprise development; and private sector business climate studies.

4.4 Private Enterprise Approaches in Latin America and the Caribbean

A.I.D.'s program in the Latin America and Caribbean region is designed to stimulate economic growth, create higher standards of living, improve foreign exchange earnings, create new jobs for the unemployed of the region, and strengthen democracy. A.I.D.'s efforts are focused on building an improved policy and regulatory environment for business while concurrently carrying out projects that promote investment, developing trade opportunities, and creating a positive context for the establishment and expansion of enterprises.

The primary instrument for private enterprise growth in Latin America is policy reform to improve the business climate. A.I.D. supports policy reforms and incentives meant to restore domestic business confidence, rationalize interest rates, attract foreign investment, privatize public enterprises, and develop new export-led trading patterns. Each Mission in Latin America has developed a country specific policy dialogue with its cooperating country designed to achieve modifications to restrictive policies which hamper development and expansion of the free market system and deter economic recovery.

Also important to A.I.D.'s program in Latin American is direct assistance to the business community. For example, there are a number of training and technical assistance programs that upgrade human resource skills and management capabilities. Skills in planning, problem solution, and control are important managerial elements lacking in both the private and the public sectors are the focus of entrepreneur and management training programs.

In addition, A.I.D. supports trade associations, chambers of commerce, business, training facilities, and financial institutions that are needed to encourage free enterprise and private investment. We give particular focus to the small entrepreneur. Contacts between Caribbean trade associations or chambers of commerce and U.S. Chambers of Commerce, trade associations, and other free market institutions provide an exceptional opportunity to learn about new market development and private sector mobilization.

A.I.D. also relies upon intermediate credit institutions to provide Latin American and Caribbean entrepreneurs access to credit. These institutions are used throughout the region.

A final form of direct assistance to private enterprises is designed to encourage links between Latin American and U.S. businesses to stimulate trade and investment, access to eachother's export markets, and credit for indigenous business enterprises. As a result, investment and export promotion projects are important elements in private enterprise growth and U.S.-LDC trade linkages.

The third element of A.I.D.'s private enterprise program in Latin America is financial assistance for short-term economic stabilization. Substantial resources are provided to help finance imports from the U.S. of raw materials and intermediate goods for the private sector.

5. FY 1987: PRE Bureau Strategy Focus Detail: ($42 Million)

During FY 1987 PRE will focus on specific areas for experimentation and new initiatives. Grantees will be encouraged to develop policies and procedures to reduce their dependency on A.I.D. funding. The role of Mission support activities will become more predominant. Within the PRE Bureau, itself, there will continue to be an increased focus on improved efficient management of the Bureau portfolio.

5.1 Policy Dialogue and Change

During this fiscal year, PRE will focus on implementing, in selected countries and through its Mission support efforts, the policy guidance developed in the area of divestiture and privatization of state enterprises and financial market development.

A major role will be given to implementing a program on A.I.D./IFI relationships. The institutions include development banks, commercial banks, investment banks, leasing companies, venture capital firms, export trading companies, and other intermediate institutions which may provide financing and other services to small business.

5.2 Investments (Revolving Fund) ($13.5 Million loan; $900,000 grant*)

FY 1987 will see a major emphasis on four priority areas:

- Capitalization of private financial institutions for on-lending to micro-, small, and medium sized enterprises;
- Establishment of LDC small venture firms for new business including technology transfer and commercialization;
- Support to agribusiness firms with extension services to small farmers; and
- Experimentation with leasing operations, limited partnership R&D and methods to assist in mobilization of financial resources (e.g., LDC oriented Mutual Fund, RF backed book issues in the United States and LDCs).

5.3 Program Development and Mission Support ($6.94 Million)

A major part of the PRE Bureau's strategy during FY 1987 will be to increase Mission support efforts. This includes: emphasizing the PRE role as a technical resource for USAID missions; focusing Mission attention on strategy development, divestiture and privatization, financial market development, and policy change to remove constraints in the informal sector and developing and implementing an integrated A.I.D./USAID strategy for private enterprise development in selected countries.

5.4 Commercialization of Technology ($1.5 Million)

The Program for the Advancement of Commercial Technology (PACT) (940-2029) is an experimental project designed to accelerate the pace and quality of technological innovation for products and production processes having application industry, agriculture, health, energy and other areas beneficial to the development of India.

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*Occasional start-up grant funding may be provided from the PRE Investment Development and Packaging Project (940-0002) or, if necessary, limited technical assistance under the Program Development and Support Project (940-0001).

Specifically, PACT is intended to bring together private Indian & U.S. enterprises interested in collaborating on developing new products or processes for commercially viable markets. Formation of Indo-U.S. Joint ventures in R&D will engage both Indian and U.S. firms in a collaborative process which will not only introduce new technology and processes, but expand viable opportunities for both firms.

5.5 Training Development ($500,000)

PRE efforts in this area will focus on Mission training and strategy support. Opportunities include assistance to existing advanced management training/business schools through a strengthening of curriculum and the possible development of "sister" institution relationships with similar U.S. schools/universities/institutes.

5.6 Cooperatives and Business Development ($6.0 Million)

With continued but reduced core grant support from A.I.D., the cooperatives will increasingly focus on development of small business support activities in their A.I.D.-related programs. The current Cooperative Development Organization (CDO) strategy includes movement, with A.I.D. assistance, toward the recipients becoming increasingly self-reliant, developing trade programs, credit and financial systems for micro- and small enterprise support, and increased capabilities for development planning. This strategy is based on the assumption that cooperatives are economic institutions--businesses--and the services to be provided from national and international level cooperative organizations should be business support services. The program has become more pragmatic and business-oriented, and is working toward eventual self-sufficiency for many CDO-sponsored activities.

Through the centrally funded cooperative program, A.I.D. will continue to give core grant support to six U.S. cooperative development organizations to pursue new initiatives and to provide a means for small farmers and entrepreneurs to meet mutual needs in such areas as credit, savings, housing, storage, purchasing, processing, marketing and electricity. The grantees are listed in Section 4.1.

Cooperative matching grant support enables U.S. cooperatives to establish and strengthen the development capabilities of their LDC counterparts and increases the ability of U.S. cooperatives to attract and channel additional development funding from other sources. A.I.D. has on-going matching grants with Land O'Lakes, League Insurance Companies, and NCBA

Section 406(a)(1) and (2) of P.L. 480 authorizes a Farmer-to-Farmer Program. A.I.D. was charged with implementing a pilot program which involved sending U.S. farmers to provide short term technical assistance to LDC farmers. The pilot program in the Caribbean and Latin America was undertaken by VOCA. An evaluation of their activities during FY 1986 will determine the future direction of the program.

During FY 1987, the feasibility of an approach to business development through business centers or associations is being examined and the viability of a program, in selected countries, will be explored. We will try to capitalize on the experiences of small business development centers in the United States and, with adaptation and modification as required by the host country environment, transfer this technology to selected LDCs.

5.7 Grants ($5.76 Million)

Beyond the cooperative program and our support to the IESC ($ million) no major new core grant activities are planned. By fiscal year 1987 we should be entirely disengaged from some major existing grant projects including International Management Institute, Thailand (IMET). Any new grant projects will only be undertaken in direct support of mission strategies and programs, or to complement (through institution building) investment activities.

5.8 Evaluation ($400,000) (Some Funding included in project budgets)

Evaluation is a major part of our strategy because of its critical importance if overall program efforts are to achieve and maintain their credibility. An experimental and innovative program is only effective if the lessons learned are reflected in project re-design and future programming. A PRE evaluation program is currently under implementation, which will result in several evaluations of ongoing or recently completed projects during FY 1987. The approach will be directed toward improvement of both program management and implementation.

PRE has made considerable progress, in a short time period, of integrating the cooperative program into the overall PRE strategy. The new initiatives are consistent with other targeted areas, in particular financial market development. Because cooperatives represent a vast potential private enterprise resource, we intend to utilize them increasingly in our Mission support program and we will encourage them, as in the case of IESC, to market the services they can provide directly to USAID missions.

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
30,000	33,495	10,000

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

The diversity of America's privately operated educational and medical institutions is one of our nation's greatest strengths. It promotes private initiative, independent inquiry, pluralism and innovative approaches to problem solving. The desire to share these benefits has prompted U.S. citizens to establish and support a wide array of educational and medical institutions overseas. The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program assists a selective group of these overseas institutions.

In the last five fiscal years (1981-1985), 69 institutions have received ASHA assistance. These institutions

- educate 135,000 students annually from more than 100 countries,
- provide medical services to more than three million people each year,
- operate facilities worth more than $2 billion in replacement costs, and
- raised $236 million from user fees and $79 million from private contributions last year.

OBJECTIVES

The ASHA program assists private, non-profit, American-sponsored schools and hospitals overseas which serve citizens of other countries and demonstrate American ideas and practices in education and medicine.

ASHA assistance increases the capacity of these institutions to

- transfer American technical ability for economic and social development,
- adapt American educational and medical practices to foreign cultures,
- train independent thinkers,

- educate a cadre of citizens who can communicate, share values and work with Americans in business, government, the sciences and other mutually beneficial endeavors,
- serve as models for replication,
- increase understanding between the people of the United States and those of other countries, and
- promote a favorable image of the United States.

ASHA grants help selected institutions to build and renovate facilities, to purchase equipment and, in a few cases, to meet operating costs of educational and medical programs. ASHA supported institutions train future leaders in a wide variety of disciplines, including agriculture, economics, business and public administration, medicine, nursing, public health, education, engineering and the arts and sciences. They also offer adult education programs to improve the skills of those already in the workforce.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

ASHA grants are awarded competitively. In managing this program, the Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

- uses a comprehensive application form which calls upon the applicant to demonstrate 1) the role of the U.S.-sponsoring organization, 2) the merit of the overseas institution and 3) the need, impact and cost-effectiveness of the proposal,
- competitively evaluates each application, using A.I.D. reviewers and outside consultants to identify those which best comply with Section 214 of the Foreign Assistance Act, ASHA program criteria and A.I.D. development objectives,
- places priority on projects with long-term development potential,
- seeks a wide and balanced geographic distribution of funds, consistent with the merits and needs of individual institutions,
- requires cost-sharing and grant-matching to the greatest possible extent,
- expects institutions in advanced developing countries to achieve higher levels of fund-raising, and
- encourages all institutions, particularly those dependent on ASHA for operating subsidies, to increase income from private contributions and, where feasible, from tuition, fees and auxiliary services.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE ASHA PROGRAM

How much assistance has ASHA provided in the 1980s? To how many institutions?

During the period FY 1981-1985, ASHA granted $120 million of its Development Assistance-appropriated funds to 69 institutions. ASHA also provided an additional $55.4 million of ESF and other funds during this period.

How was the $120 million used?

Most of this assistance ($83.5 million or 70%) helped finance institutional infrastructure, e.g., classroom, laboratory, library and dormitory construction, as well as scientific, teaching and medical equipment. The remainder ($36.5 million or 30%) provided operating subsidies to a few institutions unable to fully meet operating costs from tuition, fees and private contributions. Attachment A shows the distribution of $120 million by country, institution and fiscal year.

How was the $55.4 million of ESF and other funds used?

The largest portion (60%) of these funds were used to support American-sponsored institutions in Lebanon, in response to the extreme circumstances prevailing in that country. In total, these funds were provided as follows: American University in Beirut, $29.1 million; Beirut University College, $2.6 million; International College of Lebanon, $1.5 million; Project ORBIS, $450,000; and the American Children's Hospital in Poland (including the Zablocki Outpatient Center), $6 million plus $1.44 million equivalent in Polish zlotys. In addition, $14.3 million equivalent in U.S.-owned excess Egyptian pounds was granted to the American University of Cairo.

Have many of the same institutions received grants each year?

Twenty-eight of 69 institutions (41%) received assistance only once in the past 5 years. Sixteen institutions (23%) received grants in 2 years; 8 institutions (12%) in 3 years; and 7 institutions (10%) were assisted in 4 of the 5 years. Only 10 of the 69 recipients (14%) received assistance in each of the past 5 years. Attachment A shows the number of years in which an institution received assistance.

What change has taken place in the geographic distribution of ASHA resources since 1979, when program criteria were first published and the competitive review process was instituted?

Assistance to institutions in Africa, Asia and Latin America more than doubled, increasing from $42 million to $85 million. In the case of Africa, the increase has been more than 15-fold. The following table compares the seven-year periods prior to and beginning with 1979.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASHA FUNDS BY REGION*
COMPARISON OF PERIODS BEFORE AND AFTER MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS
(In Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

REGION	GRANTED [illegible]	% OF TOTAL	GRANTED [illegible]	% OF TOTAL	CHANGE
Africa	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	$ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
Latin America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
SUBTOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
Europe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	- [illegible]
Near East	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	- [illegible]
SUBTOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	- [illegible]
TOTAL	$[illegible]	100%	$[illegible]	100%	+ [illegible]

* Based on ASHA dollar appropriations excluding deobligations and funds allocated for program support in the [illegible]. Does not include grants of local currency, [illegible] or other funds.

__Which institutions have received the largest amount of ASHA assistance over the past five years?__

Shown in descending order, the top 15 institutions are:

1. American University of Beirut
2. Panamerican Agricultural School, Honduras
3. Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences, Worldwide
4. Hadassah Medical Center, Israel
5. American University in Cairo, Egypt
6. University of the Valley, Guatemala
7. Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel
8. Project HOPE, Worldwide
9. Admiral Bristol Hospital, Turkey
10. Payap University, Thailand
11. Cuttington University, Liberia
12. [illegible] University, [illegible]
13. American Farm School, Greece
14. Good Shepherd Hospital, [illegible]
15. [illegible] Hospital, [illegible]

__Which countries have received the most ASHA funds in the past five years?__

In descending order, the countries are as follows; it should be noted that many institutions serve people from a number of countries.

1. Lebanon
2. Israel
3. Honduras
4. Guatemala
5. Egypt
6. Greece
7. [illegible]
8. Philippines
9. Thailand
10. Turkey
11. India
12. Liberia
13. [illegible]
14. Mexico
15. [illegible]

What is the dollar value of the educational and medical facilities of the recipient institutions?

The replacement cost of these facilities is conservatively estimated at more than $2 billion based on information from the institutions and knowledge of current building and equipment costs.

What is the value of services provided by these institutions?

While the precise value of educational and medical services is difficult to quantify, the willingness of people to pay for these services through fees and contributions is one indicator of their worth. Last year, 135,000 students and over 3 million persons who received medical services paid $235.6 million in tuition and fees. Private contributions last year amounted to an additional $78.5 million.

What percentage of the applications are assisted? Should fewer or more institutions receive assistance?

The general consensus is that the ASHA program should remain both open and competitive. In the past five years the percentage of applicants assisted has varied from a low of 42 percent in FY 1981 to a high of 67 percent in FY 1984.

Sixty percent were assisted in FY 1985, receiving, on average, 54% of the amounts they had requested. Given the increasing cost of projects, as well as budget and staffing limitations, a trend toward greater concentration of resources may be unavoidable. While increasing project costs have been met in part by greater reliance on cost-sharing and matching arrangements, private fund-raising needs to be directed away from specific projects and toward creating or strengthening private endowments. Such endowments are the best long-term solution to the problem of increasing costs, particularly for institutions in the poorest countries which must keep tuition and fees low.

FISCAL YEAR 1985 PROGRAM

Sixty-seven applicants requested $87 million. Forty were awarded grants totalling $30 million. Of these 40 grantees, 13 had not received assistance in FY 1984 and 6 were first time recipients. Seven of the grants exceed $1 million. The majority ($21.3 million or 71%) will finance long-term investments to expand and improve educational and medical facilities. Institutions receiving assistance and the amounts granted may be found in Attachment A.

FISCAL YEAR 1986 PROGRAM

Fifty-eight applicants are requesting $85.4 million. The FY 1986 applicants are listed in Attachment B.

FISCAL YEAR 1987 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $10 million for the ASHA program. Priority will be given to those institutions which best serve as study and demonstration centers for U.S. ideas and practices and which offer the greatest potential for developing human resources.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD
GRANTS BY COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION, FYs 1981-1985
(In Thousands of Dollars)

COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	TOTAL
Botswana	900	-	600	550	425	2,475
Kanye Hospital, Kanye	900	-	600	-	-	1,500
Maru a Pula School, Gaborone	-	-	-	550	425	975
Brazil	190	200	-	150	-	540
Esperanca, Santarem	190	200	-	150	-	540
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	325	325
Hospital Central D'Enongal	-	-	-	-	325	325
Ecuador	300	-	-	-	-	300
Working Boys' Center, Quito	300	-	-	-	-	300
Egypt	400	800	900	1,000	2,250	5,350
American University in Cairo	400	800	900	1,000	1,850	4,950
Holy Family College, Cairo	-	-	-	-	400	400
Greece	975	725	695	1,380	1,075	4,850
American College of Greece, Athens	-	300	-	380	-	680
American Farm School, Thessaloniki	550	425	295	350	475	2,095
Anatolia College, Thessaloniki	425	-	200	375	600	1,600
Athens College, Athens	-	-	200	275	-	475
Guatemala	1,200	950	875	1,825	850	5,700
Hospital de la Familia, Nuevo Progreso	-	-	-	125	-	125
Francisco Marroquin University, Guatemala City	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
University of the Valley, Guatemala City	1,200	950	875	700	850	4,575
Haiti	400	150	200	-	675	1,425
Adventist Hospital, Port-au-Prince	400	-	-	-	-	400
Bohoc Technical Institute, Bohoc	-	-	200	-	375	575
Hospital St. Croix, Leogane	-	150	-	-	300	450

COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	TOTAL
Honduras	1,300	1,500	1,655	1,700	2,500	8,655
Panamerican Agricultural School, Zamorano	1,300	1,500	1,455	1,700	1,700	7,655
Escuela Internacional Sampedrana, San Pedro Sula	-	-	200	-	800	1,000
India	-	500	500	900	1,410	3,310
Kodaikonal School, Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	300	300
Ludhiana Christian Medical College, Punjab	-	-	500	500	500	1,500
Vellore Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore	-	500	-	400	500	1,400
Woodstock International School, Musoorie	-	-	-	-	110	110
Israel	2,000	2,950	3,100	4,100	4,650	16,800
American College of Belz, Jerusalem	-	-	-	-	500	500
Beth Rivka Comprehensive School, Kfar Chabad	-	-	300	450	-	750
Boys Town Jerusalem	-	800	250	-	300	1,350
Emunah Women of American Community College, Jerusalem	-	-	450	-	200	650
Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Insti. of Sci., Rehovot	1,000	1,000	750	1,200	500	4,450
Gan Yavne Youth Village, Gan Yavne	-	-	-	-	150	150
Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem	1,000	1,000	850	1,500	1,500	5,850
Jerusalem College of Technology	-	-	-	250	-	250
Kfar Silver, Ashkelon	-	-	-	200	-	200
Laniado Hospital, Netanya	-	-	-	-	500	500
Or Hachayim Girls College, Bnai-Brak	-	150	-	-	-	150
Ohr Somayach School, Jerusalem	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem	-	-	500	500	-	1,000
Italy	250	225	200	325	350	1,350
Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, Bologna	250	225	200	325	350	1,350
Jamaica	-	-	-	625	-	625
St. George's College, Kingston	-	-	-	625	-	625

COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	TOTAL
Jordan	-	200	-	400	250	850
American Center for Oriental Research, Amman	-	200	-	400	250	850
Korea	1,250	1,150	300	800	1,300	4,800
Kwangju Christian Hospital	-	-	-	250	-	250
Presbyterian Medical Center, Jeonju	450	200	200	-	400	1,250
Sogang University, Seoul	800	950	-	550	-	2,300
Soong Jun University, Seoul	-	-	-	-	900	900
St. Joseph's Girls High School, Cholla Nam Do	-	-	100	-	-	100
Lebanon	4,375	4,000	4,250	5,000	5,350	22,975
American University of Beirut	3,500	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	21,500
Beirut University College	375	-	-	-	350	725
International College of Beirut	500	-	250	-	-	750
Liberia	750	-	900	650	600	2,900
Cuttington University College, Suacoco	750	-	900	650	600	2,900
Malawi	750	400	-	-	700	1,850
Malamulo Hospital, Makwasa	750	400	-	-	700	1,850
Mexico	-	700	-	1,500	-	2,200
American British Cowdray Hospital, Mexico City	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
University of the Americas, Puebla	-	700	-	500	-	1,200
Philippines	-	1,190	1,300	1,200	1,100	4,790
Ateneo de Davao University, Davao City	-	1,190	-	-	250	1,440
Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City	-	-	-	1,200	-	1,200
Ateneo de Zamboanga, Zamboanga City	-	-	-	-	850	850
De La Salle University, Manila	-	-	800	-	-	800
Silliman University, Dumaguete City	-	-	500	-	-	500

COUNTRY AND INSTITUTION	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	TOTAL
Poland	-	300	150	750	250	1,450
American Children's Hospital, Krakow	-	300	150	750	250	1,450
Rwanda	-	-	575	-	-	575
Mugonero Hospital, Kibuye	-	-	575	-	-	575
Sudan	-	-	-	425	-	425
Loyola Secondary School, Wau, Bahr el Ghazel	-	-	-	425	-	425
Thailand	1,075	960	500	1,225	700	4,460
Bangkok Adventist Hospital	-	-	-	725	700	1,425
Payap College, Chiang Mai	1,075	960	500	500	-	3,035
Turkey	1,205	750	550	680	650	3,835
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Istanbul	930	750	550	400	650	3,280
Robert College, Istanbul	275	-	-	280	-	555
West Bank	750	-	-	1,000	-	1,750
Bethlehem University, Bethlehem	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Mount of David Children's Hospital, Bethlehem	750	-	-	-	-	750
Zaire	130	-	550	715	550	1,945
Good Shepherd Hospital, Kananga	130	-	550	715	550	1,945
Zambia	300	-	-	600	690	1,590
Mwami Adventist Hospital, Chipata	300	-	-	600	690	1,590
Worldwide	1,500	2,350	2,200	2,500	3,350	11,900
Project HOPE Schools of Health Sciences	1,500	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,600
Project ORBIS	-	750	700	1,000	1,850	4,300
TOTALS:	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	120,000

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD
Fiscal Year 1986 Applicants

INSTITUTION	TOTAL
Admiral Bristol Hospital, Turkey	$ 1,705,000
American-British Cowdray Hospital, Mexico	2,000,000
American Children's Hospital, Poland	701,886
American College of Greece	1,250,000
American Collegiate Institute, Turkey	423,350
American Farm School, Greece	360,000
American University of Beirut	7,500,000
American University in Cairo	2,900,000
American University of Les Cayes, Haiti	1,855,000
Amit Kfar Batya Youth Village, Israel	250,000
Anatolia College, Greece	1,078,700
Angeles University, Philippines	757,363
Athens College, Greece	492,369
Bar Ilan University, Israel	1,850,000
Beirut University College	600,000
Bohoc Technical Institute, Haiti	330,000
Bologna Center, Italy	375,000
Boys Town Jerusalem, Israel	1,500,000
Central Philippines University, Iloilo City	1,484,956
Childrens Town, Israel	1,000,000
Chung Ang University, Korea	1,500,000
Cuttington University College, Liberia	1,130,000
Escuela International Sampedrana, Honduras	1,115,540
Esperanca, Brazil	202,500
Feinberg Graduate School, Israel	2,290,000
Francisco Marroquin University, Guatemala	2,500,000
Girls Town, Ohr Chadash, Israel	600,000
Good Shepherd Hospital, Zaire	1,100,000
Hadassah Medical Center, Israel	4,558,000
Harry S. Truman Research Institute for Advancement of Peace, Israel	300,000
Hospital St. Croix, Haiti	605,000
Indo-American Hospital, Hyderabad, India	3,000,000
Kanye Hospital, Botswana	995,800
Kwangju Hospital, Korea	640,000
Lampang College, Thailand	1,013,412
Ludhiana Hospital and Medical School, India	500,000
Machanaim High School, Israel	628,000
Malamulo Hospital, Malawi	700,000
Migdal Ohr School, Israel	2,090,000
Mother and Baby Hospital, Israel	3,000,000
Nancy Fulwood Hospital, Pakistan	722,560
New England College, United Kingdom	1,565,000
Notre Dame University, Cotabato City, Philippines	1,276,956
Panamerican Agricultural School, Honduras	4,350,000
Payap University, Thailand	920,000
Presbyterian Medical Center, Korea	620,000
Project HOPE, Worldwide	3,100,000
Project ORBIS, Worldwide	2,000,000
Sha'Alvim Teachers College, Israel	3,000,000
Shaare Zedek Medical Center, Israel	2,174,000
Sogang University, Korea	1,096,538
St. George's College, Jamaica	620,000
University of the Valley, Guatemala	1,272,500
University of the Americas, Mexico	855,525
Vellore Medical College and Hospital, India	985,740
Weslyan University, Philippines	371,026
Xavier High School, Truk (FSM)	626,000
Yeshivat Kfar Ganim High School, Israel	1,500,000
TOTAL:	$83,937,721

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
162.5a/	21.5	25.0

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Overview

The Office of U. S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is charged with responding to overseas disasters and providing assistance to foreign nations in preparedness, prediction and contingency planning.

Disaster assistance manifests the humanitarian objectives of the American people. Our record of generosity is unparalleled.

The objective of this program is to save lives and property and to reduce suffering in foreign countries which are stricken or threatened by disaster.

Disasters have their origins in natural and manmade events, including earthquakes, floods, storms, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, droughts, civil strife, accidents, fires, population displacement, and epidemics. They are notable because of the human suffering, loss of life, or destruction of property they engender. While disasters may strike anyone, anywhere, and at any time, developing countries are particularly vulnerable. In addition to destroying lives, livelihoods, and property, disasters frequently damage the vital infrastructure needed for social and economic development.

As we seek to help relieve suffering caused by disasters, we are also able to demonstrate American goodwill, generosity, and concern for disaster victims around the world.

During the twenty years since its inception, OFDA has responded to 811 disasters in 130 countries in which over 2.3 million have died and 803 million have been affected. Immediate and effective relief remains A.I.D.'s constant and primary goal in disaster assistance. Toward that goal, the A.I.D. Administrator, who serves as the Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance, maintains constant readiness within OFDA to speed relief to disaster victims wherever they may be. The effectiveness and efficiency of the U.S. Government foreign disaster response mechanism have grown significantly over the years. Utilizing the most appropriate resources of other U.S. Government and state agencies, the private sector and voluntary agencies, A.I.D. gets the right commodities and services to the suffering victims as soon as the needs are defined.

a/ Includes $25.0 million regular appropriation and $137.5 million supplemental appropriation for Africa famine of which $135 million was available to OFDA for relief and recovery and $2.5 million went to the Africa Bureau for operating expenses.

Fiscal year 1985 was unprecedented in terms of the magnitude of effort required of OFDA. In addition to 38 situations which were declared to be disasters in FY 1985, OFDA responded to emergency relief needs in 10 countries in response to prior year disaster determinations. Principally because of the demands for life-saving, non-food assistance for the famine stricken peoples of Africa, OFDA administered a total of $131.6 million during FY 1985 for disaster relief, stockpiles, preparedness and mitigation activities. The enormous scope of the Africa emergency program did not distract OFDA from responding to life-threatening requirements elsewhere in the world. The chemical explosion in Bhopal, India; devastating cyclones in Bangladesh and the Philippines; the earthquakes in Mexico and Chile; and special needs of displaced Afghans all posed critical needs which had to be met immediately. And they were. Not since FY 1976 had demands of such magnitude been placed on the U.S. Government for foreign disaster assistance.

With all the immediate threats to life and property, FY 1985 was a year of opportunity, as well. Perhaps because of increased awareness of the threat posed by natural disasters, or perhaps because of emerging solutions to those threats, FY 1985 was a year in which significant progress was made in all geographic regions seeking better protection of populations at risk to natural hazards. Twenty-eight countries were given emergency training opportunities in curricula ranging from fire prevention and suppression to disaster management and mitigation. A disaster management center was started at the Asian Institute of Technology in Thailand. The agroclimatic impact assessment program with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) was made operational in Africa and now serves as an early warning system to detect future drought and crop conditions. A tsunami warning system was designed for implementation in Chile. Design was completed for a severe storm warning system in the South Pacific. Progress was made in identifying, defining and implementing hazard mitigation programs worldwide.

Program Strategy

Chapter 9 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, authorizes assistance for relief and rehabilitation for natural and manmade disasters, as well as assistance relating to disaster preparedness, prediction and warning, and contingency planning for natural disasters. Four goals address Chapter 9 objectives:

A. Alleviate suffering by providing efficient, rapid and appropriate responses to requests for emergency relief; and enhance recovery through rehabilitation programs;

B. Foster self-reliance among disaster-prone nations by helping countries achieve adequate preparedness for disasters;

C. Preserve life and prevent suffering by providing sufficient warning of those natural events which cause disasters; and

D. Save lives and property by introducing practical measures which can mitigate the effects of future disasters.

Disaster relief has been the primary goal of A.I.D.'s disaster assistance program since 1964. Disaster preparedness has been instrumental in helping disaster-prone nations achieve self-reliance since 1969. Disaster prediction and early warning have been addressed under the early warning goal since 1976. Only in the past three years has A.I.D. identified and successfully demonstrated disaster mitigation planning activities.

The unprecedented demands for assistance in 1985 and the new opportunities for preparedness, early warning and mitigation caused OFDA to reevaluate its goals and objectives in terms of available resources. The process led to a pragmatic strategy based on a number of well defined program elements:

1. Relief and Rehabilitation
2. Host Country Preparedness
3. Contingency Planning
4. Disaster Training and Management
5. Private Sector and International Organizations
6. Technology Applications
7. Health/Medical Preparedness
8. Communications
9. Mitigation

Each program element includes specific objectives designed to enhance OFDA's ability to utilize available resources in meeting the predominant goal of saving lives and reducing suffering as a consequence of disaster. These objectives have been translated into programmatic guidelines for the FY 1987 budget.

Organization

OFDA's Office of the Director sets policy, determines strategy, ensures compliance with the Congressional mandate and A.I.D. and U.S. Government policy and regulations, evaluates program elements, and performs the administrative functions of the office. Three Regional Divisions -- Africa/Europe, Asia and the South Pacific, and Latin American and the Caribbean -- plan and control the relief, rehabilitation, preparedness, early warning and mitigation activities. The Operations Division oversees the fiscal, procurement and logistics functions of the office, including the augmentation of resources from other A.I.D. offices, other U.S. Government agencies and the private sector.

FY 1985 Program Accomplishments

OFDA administered a total of $131.64 million during FY 1985. Of this amount, $126.26 million was for emergency relief and $5.38 million was used for stockpiles and preparedness, mitigation, and early warning activities.

Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation

OFDA obligated $49.1 million in response to 38 disasters declared in FY 1985 and 10 disasters carried over from FY 1984. Additionally $77.1 million were obligated for countries determined to be in need of disaster relief under the authority of supplemental appropriations.

Disaster relief and rehabilitation funds were apportioned by region as follows:

Region	Obligations from Regular Appropriations (IDA and Other A.I.D. Accounts)	Obligations from Supplemental Appropriations	Total
Africa	40,548,853	66,249,516[1]	106,798,369
Europe	119,296		119,296
Central America	3,328,296	7,500,000[2]	10,828,296
South America	2,343,025		2,343,025
Caribbean	73,526		73,526
Asia	1,894,191	3,368,776[3]	5,262,967
Pacific	839,217		839,217
Total	$49,146,404	$77,118,292	$126,264,696[4]

1/ The FY 1985 supplemental appropriations in the amount of $135 million for Africa drought and famine relief are available through March 31, 1986.

2/ FY 1984 supplemental funds were obligated in FY 1985 to alleviate suffering of Miskito and other Indian groups in Honduras displaced by civil strife in the region.

3/ A total of $4.0 million ($2.0 million in FY 1984 supplemental appropriations and $2.0 million in reprogrammed previously appropriated IDA no-year funds) were made available to OFDA for use in the Afghanistan Humanitarian Assistance Program. In FY 1985, $2 million were obligated for medical and medical related assistance to displaced Afghans and $1,368,776 were obligated to provide food inside Afghanistan.

4/ This total includes $20.05 million of regular IDA appropriations, $77.1 million of supplemental appropriations, and $29.1 million administered by OFDA from other A.I.D. accounts. Not included is a total of $24.5 million in the International Disaster Assistance account but administered by other A.I.D. bureaus as follows: $21.47 for the Andean region; $1.43 for Lebanon relief; and $1.65 for Italian relief.

By far the largest portion of obligations was directly related to the supplemental funds appropriated by the Congress for the relief and recovery of 11 drought-stricken Africa countries (see Table I). Of the 21 additional disasters to which OFDA responded, the following were particularly significant:

On December 2, 1984, a chemical explosion in Bhopal, India, took the lives of more than 1,400 people and threatened the lives and health of countless thousands more. At the request of the Government of India, OFDA dispatched a team of experts from the Centers for Disease Control of the Department of Health and Human Services which quickly assessed the continuing risk and called for specific life-saving assistance.

On May 4, 1985 Bangladesh was struck by the worst cyclone in the Bay of Bengal region since a 1970 storm that killed 300,000 people. In this year's tragedy, an estimated 10,000 lives were lost and 100,000 victims were left homeless. However, this figure could have been much greater. Since 1976, the United States Government, through OFDA, has been working hand-in-hand with the Government of Bangladesh to put in place a comprehensive severe storm early warning system in the Bay region. As a result, thousands of residents of low-lying coastal areas were alerted to the storm's approach and were able to escape to the shelter of higher ground. The American people can be proud that this highly successful technology transfer project contributed to saving the lives of thousands of Bangladeshis. Relief funds were also provided to the Government of Bangladesh which proved itself capable of managing the disaster response operation.

Earthquakes in Mexico on September 19 and 20, 1985, killed up to 10,000 people in Mexico City. For the first time, the U.S. Government became involved in large-scale search and rescue efforts employing teams of trained dogs to search through the rubble for survivors. Working closely with officials of the Mexican government, OFDA-funded teams worked furiously to locate and rescue dozens of people who would have died beneath the rubble. Sophisticated life-sensing equipment and telescopic cameras used in mining disasters in the United States meant the difference between life and death for many of those trapped. For the survivors, OFDA provided thousands of dollars worth of life-sustaining equipment, supplies, and services. A total of 20 Department of Defense airlifts transported the U.S. donated supplies within hours of the assessment of needs. Lessons learned from this first introduction to search and rescue operations were soon applied in another disaster. On November 13, Colombia's Nevada del Ruiz volcano erupted, creating massive landslides and flooding. Hundreds of people were rescued from the threat of further flooding as U.S. helicopters and Colombian military aircraft airlifted area residents to safety. Here again, U.S. resources were used to complement those of the host government to meet the emergency needs of the disaster victims.

Preparedness

OFDA has concentrated an increasing proportion of its preparedness efforts in training. These training efforts are designed to enhance institutional capability of host country officials to plan for and respond to disasters. In FY 1983, OFDA sponsored 247 individuals from disaster-prone countries to participate in disaster management training programs conducted in the United States and abroad on topics ranging from fire suppression and port handling to emergency management and earthquake preparedness. To better target training program development, all A.I.D. Missions were surveyed in FY 1983 to identify areas in which disaster-related training was needed. In a follow-up to this, OFDA is developing a targeted approach to providing specialized training in such areas as damage assessment, disaster plan development, and emergency communications.

Recognizing the need for expanded access to disaster management training, OFDA has supported the development of course materials on this subject with the University of Wisconsin Extension Service. This year six training courses were developed and tested. This program will for the first time provide a structured, cohesive curriculum through which emergency managers can gain practical as well as theoretical training in the principles of disaster management. A related development was the establishment of a regional disaster management training center at the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok. Through such self-sustaining programs as those at the University of Wisconsin and Asian Institute of Technology, OFDA plans to both institutionalize disaster management training and make it more readily accessible to key emergency managers in disaster-prone areas around the globe.

FY 1983 was also a year in which OFDA expanded its training and technical assistance resources through the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Geological Survey, various U.S. state and local governments, and the private sector.

Early Warning

OFDA convened the first U.S. Government Interagency Conference on Developing Predictive Capabilities for Disaster Early Warning Worldwide in July 1983. The purpose was to strengthen programmatic linkages and networks of agencies with unique capabilities for enhancing the U.S. Government's global monitoring program initiated by OFDA. Dialogue among some 60 participants centered on two panels, one dealing with current and potential disaster monitoring capabilities, and a second on network planning for the development and implementation of global early warning systems. Recognizing U.S. Government fiscal constraints, OFDA is seeking to share proven technologies developed by U.S. Government agencies with disaster-prone countries that can benefit from these advances.

A number of OFDA's 1983 program accomplishments were presented at the conference. A formal agreement among OFDA, the U.S. Embassy in Santiago and the Government of Chile marked the start-up of a state-of-the-art

[illegible]

Mitigation

[illegible]

[illegible]

FY 1986 Program

[illegible]

Relief and Rehabilitation

[illegible]

Preparedness

Training will continue to be the central focus of OFDA's preparedness program. In FY 1986, $3 million is earmarked for expanded training activities and institutional development. Training is directed at three levels of foreign audiences: policy makers are offered short courses in the political, economic and social consequences of disasters; disaster managers are educated in how to improve their capacity to respond to disasters at their threat; technical personnel receive an upgrading of skills in their fields of prediction, public education, firefighting, search and rescue, pesticide management and other areas critical to the safety of their communities. OFDA's goal is to provide training which will ultimately reach the widest number of host country officials and technicians possible in disaster-prone countries, a factor critical to the continuity of activity in the emerging field of disaster management.

Early Warning

The Interagency Conference on Disaster Early Warning has broadened OFDA's perspective of tasks to be undertaken immediately. The $1.7 million programmed for FY 1986 will be allocated as follows: food shortage forecasting technology transfer in Africa, technical assistance in tropical cyclone forecasting in the South Indian Ocean, earthquake and volcano monitoring and risk studies in the Caribbean and Central America, microzonation of Mexico City for seismic building codes, volcano monitoring feasibility studies, and community-based flood/storm forecasting in cooperation with host countries in Central America. Volcano monitoring activities have already proved valuable as teams of U.S. Geological Survey volcanologists are even now monitoring Colombia's Nevado del Ruiz volcano to provide warnings of impending eruptions.

Mitigation

The $1.1 million allocated for mitigation in FY 1986 will build on the conceptual and organizational advances of the past two years. Academic course development, workshops and hands-on demonstration projects support the development of the state of the art in safer building technology, crop vulnerability reduction and avoidance of health problems due to disaster. The focus is on the linkage between early warning of disaster and community-specific, risk-reduction activities. Another area is protection of lifelines (fuel, water, transportation infrastructure) which, if damaged by disaster, can pose a threat to the population.

FY 1987 Program

OFDA is requesting $25 million for International Disaster Assistance in FY 1987. The proposed program has the following basic elements of which disaster relief ($18 million) is by far the most important.

Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation ($18 million)

OFDA's reorganization into geographic divisions in FY 1985 has led to an acceleration of our disaster relief response and rehabilitation capabilities worldwide. OFDA will continue to tailor its staff, and increase its effectiveness and familiarity with available resources (U.S. Government, private sector, and host country) to attain greater efficiencies in relief and rehabilitation.

This will be accomplished by better defining response criteria and action procedures, applying region-specific lessons learned, and improving planning based on increased warning leadtimes. In addition, better use of military and civilian logistics support, continued prepositioning of relief supplies in disaster-prone regions (which is a proven time- and cost-saving strategy in relief efforts), and improved coordination with other donors and host governments will aid in this effort. We anticipate conducting a number of post-disaster evaluations of our response effectiveness and establishing disaster response criteria for various disaster types in different regions of the world.

Mitigation ($1.0 million)

The OFDA mitigation program actively seeks to link longer-term development objectives with our experiences in disaster preparedness and prevention. We will continue in FY 1987 to seek ways, on a country-specific basis, to reduce the vulnerability of dwellings to such natural phenomena as high winds, ground shaking, and flooding. In past years, much disaster research has concentrated on the development of low-cost techniques for strengthening man-made structures to resist natural forces. OFDA believes many of these techniques to be among the most cost-effective interventions available to reduce the economic and social impacts of disasters. By 1987, we will establish priority disaster mitigation interventions based on disaster type and host country and will develop cost/benefit criteria designed to guide our program activities in this important field. In addition, we will have initiated the basic recommendations of the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute study on implementation of a five-year worldwide disaster mitigation strategy.

Country Preparedness ($1.0 million)

OFDA's preparedness program, at the host government level, seeks to strengthen each country's ability to cope with disasters through increased reliance on their own technical, financial and managerial resources. This program is reaching its full potential as we increasingly dedicate full-time technical assistance to help institutions in-country (i.e., Civil Defense and others) in organizing national resources for effective response to disasters, as well as in planning and coordination prior to and during disasters. As we have effectively developed in Costa Rica, Peru, and Jamaica, we will work with U.S.A.I.D. Missions and Embassies and host country organizations to develop integrated technical assistance and institution building in targeted selected countries. The primary focus involves information transfer, public awareness and media applications, increased training of disaster managers and institutional development. In FY 1987, we will continue to direct donor coordination and assistance increasingly into preparedness activities (with linkages to relief assistance) independent of U.S. Government financial support. We will also collaborate with key voluntary organizations to determine their willingness to assume an increased role in worldwide disaster preparedness and prevention activities.

Early Warning ($1.5 million)

OFDA's early warning program was reviewed and evaluated in FY 1984 and FY 1985. It has proven to be an effective catalyst in moving the office toward using both simple and complex technologies to provide more quantified information on the likelihood of disasters. Moreover, it has fostered improved decision-making and contingency planning, within OFDA, A.I.D., and host countries.

In FY 1987, we will conduct agroclimate technology transfer and training in receptive host countries through decision-maker and technical workshops. The goal is to develop improved agricultural policy dialogue vis a vis drought/famine disaster mitigation, both within U.S.A.I.D. Missions and host governments, and to use this technology to alleviate hunger through improved food crop production and appropriate interventions based on accurate weather/agricultural forecasting and early warning. Other early warning activities will focus on improved global monitoring systems for volcanoes, storms and floods and enhanced networking among U.S. and less developed countries' institutions.

Medical Preparedness ($.5 million)

This new program is designed to accelerate OFDA's activities in disaster disease prevention, medical preparedness, supply stockpiling and health vulnerability analysis. OFDA has identified a need for expanded medical contingency planning and technology transfer in risk assessment in the health/medical sector in Africa and Latin America.

We will initiate an in-depth worldwide health/medical emergency risk assessment on a country-by-country basis in FY 1986, in order to establish priorities for USG technical assistance. In FY 1987, we will evaluate the effectiveness of international disaster health/medical intervention strategies.

Disaster Management Training ($1.0 million)

OFDA is firmly committed to training and recognizes the importance of a well coordinated program based on a cadre of in-country personnel, international staff and other appropriate specialists. Training activities will be linked to disaster preparedness and relief assistance. Where possible, training will take place in-country and will be country or region-specific. Where appropriate existing institutions are identified in the

United States, trainees will be selected for participation in "train the trainer" programs. Training aids and resources will be identified in accordance with the training requested and existing country needs.

In FY 1987, we anticipate conducting a mid-term evaluation of the effectiveness of the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) training programs in stimulating in-country disaster preparedness and early warning activities. In addition, other training activities initiated in FY 1985 and FY 1986 will be evaluated as to their effectiveness in improving host country disaster management and self-help responsibilities.

Private and Voluntary Agency Technical Assistance ($.5 million)

To enhance the U.S. response to foreign disasters and to improve disaster management planning in general, OFDA will promote the services of private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) through collaborative and cooperative agreements in FY 1987. OFDA will utilize the unique skills and approaches of the PVOs to develop and implement disaster relief projects which meet emergency relief needs and also support and contribute to basic, long-term development efforts. Toward that end, we will assist the PVOs to develop and conduct workshops and training sessions to design projects which effectively focus on disaster mitigation and prevention. We will continue to improve the quality and speed of our communications with the PVO community through expanded use of telecommunications.

Contingency Planning ($.5 million)

OFDA bears the responsibility within the U.S. Government for coordinating U.S. responses to future disaster threats. This requires continuing evaluation of those threats at the regional and country levels. It also requires the enhancement of skills and techniques for evaluating and responding to relief requirements at the community or local level. Toward this end, OFDA will continue in FY 1987 to place increasing emphasis on information collection, training, simulation, policy refinement and guideline preparation to meet the ever more complex demands of natural and man-made disasters.

Technology Applications ($1.0 million)

As described in the overview of our 1985 and 1986 programs, in 1987 we will move to apply these technological advances to the local level by integrating regional early warning and alert systems into the local public awareness media.

OFDA has long recognized the need to obtain a worldwide telecommunications capability for improving disaster site relief coordination and U.S. response capabilities. Portable communications also would facilitate disaster assessment and the data collection necessary for efficient, effective emergency response. OFDA continues to review and evaluate U.S. military communications options, civilian systems and international satellite-based telecommunications for possible applications in field operations. OFDA also recognizes the need to assist host governments in upgrading their in-country disaster assistance alert systems and communications. In FY 1987, we will initiate an assessment of two of the most disaster-prone countries in each of five sub-regions of the world to determine the current status of national emergency communications capabilities and the feasibility of improving in-country disaster communications and alert systems. Indeed, we believe our resources can best be used to increasingly direct the development process toward the protection of populations from natural hazards.

The U.S. Government has always been the most effective and visible pioneer in disaster relief, rehabilitation, preparedness and early warning. We expect to maintain leadership in these activities while making important contributions toward reducing disaster risks in the Third World in FY 1987.

TABLE I

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance FY 85*
1 October 1984 - 30 September 1985
International Disaster Assistance Account

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT($)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
Afghanistan[1]	00/00/84	Displaced Persons	-	-	3,368,776[3]	Medical supplies; cash for food prog.
Africa Region[1]	00/00/84	Drought	-	-	10,425,156[3]	Water-related TA; crop monitoring; grants to WFP; reimb. volags
Antigua[2]	04/13/84	Drought	-	-	53,610	Replace water containers to stockpile
Argentina	01/31/85	Earthquake	6	45,000	73,605	Airlift of tents; donation to Mendoza Emerg. Comm.
Bangladesh	05/27/85	Cyclone	4,300	1,300,000	625,000[3]	Amb. auth. to GOB Disaster Relief Fund; local purch. relief supplies; grant to LRCS
Benin	05/14/85	Expelled Persons	3	350,000	10,000	Amb. auth. used for local support for food and shelter
Bolivia	01/01/85	Accident	29	-	101,668	Amb. auth. DOD airlift of high altitude helicopter
Botswana	08/12/85	Drought	-	800,000	25,000[3]	Amb. auth. contributed to GOB drought relief prog.
Burkina Faso	11/27/84	Drought	-	2,500,000	576,475[3]	Grants to UNICEF, CARE & Africare; water projs.; med. supps.; emerg. road repair
Burma	04/06/85	Fire	0	4,000	18,371	Amb. auth. donated to Burma Red Cross
Cameroon[1]	00/00/85	Lake Explosion	-	-	15,487	Post-disaster assessment
Cape Verde Is.	10/20/84	Storm	29	5,500	275,000	Amb. auth. used for local relief; grant to GOCV for housing repair
Cape Verde Is.[1]	00/00/85	Drought	-	-	700,000[3]	Emerg. road and bridge repair
Chad	11/05/84	Drought	3,000	1,500,000	4,030,019[3]	Vehicles; med. teams; airlift of rice seed; grants to IMAP, CARE; well, rehab. proj.
Chile	03/05/85	Earthquake	180	979,792	2,024,022	Airlift of relief supps.; local purch. temp. hosps.; grant for emerg. shelter
Colombia[1]	00/00/85	Volcano	-	-	1,780	Pre-disaster assessment
Comoros	03/01/85	Cyclone	2	35,000	25,000	Amb. auth. donated to GOC for hospital repairs
Costa Rica[1]	00/00/85	Fire	-	-	10,000	Forest fire experts & equip.; pre-disaster assessment
Ecuador[2]	12/30/82	Flood	-	-	7,815	Rehab. water purification unit
Ecuador	03/03/85	Fire	0	800	124,142	USFS support; communications equip.
Ethiopia	10/14/84	Drought	300,000[5]	7,750,000	39,292,742[3]	Transport of food and med.; grants to WVRO, CRS, CARE, ADRA, U.N. orgs. and others
Fiji[2]	03/01/83	Cyclone	-	-	2,280	Replace water jugs
Fiji	01/18/85	Cyclone	28	100,000	809,717[4]	Amb. auth.; water jugs; airlift of tents, plastic, sprayers
Fiji	03/18/85	Cyclone	1	20,000	-	-
Grenada[2]	10/27/83	Emergency	-	-	19,916	Replace water containers
Guinea[1]	00/00/84	Drought	-	-	15,746	Pre-disaster nutrition assessment
Honduras	05/28/85	Displaced Persons	-	-	25,000	Amb. auth.
Honduras[1]	00/00/84	Refugees	-	-	7,500,000[3]	Med. & educ. progs.; infrastructure repair; food distrib.
India	12/05/84	Accident	1,408	200,000	208,000	Amb. auth. to Prime Minister's Relief Fund; CDC team; grant to LRCS
Laos	09/18/85	Epidemic	-	-	5,000[3]	Amb. auth. donated to Save the Children
Lesotho	02/15/85	Flood	0	80,000	25,000	Amb. auth. donated to GOL for bridge repairs
Madagascar[2]	04/13/84	Cyclone	-	-	15,637	Increase in housing rehab. project
Mali[2]	09/13/84	Drought	-	-	3,093,203[3]	Assessments; DOD airlifts of food, med. supps. & Gao raft; CARE grant
Mali	11/03/84	Epidemic	982	4,266	136,948[3]	Amb. auth. used for med. supplies & expenses of CDC team; cholera control prog.
Mauritania	12/05/84	Drought	-	1,600,000	803,000[3]	Grant to WHO; purchase & rehab. of well-drilling & water-tank trucks
Mexico	11/21/84	Accident	452	31,000	25,000	Amb. auth. donated to local agency for relief prog.
Mexico	09/20/85	Earthquake	4,287	20,000,000	3,259,106[3]	Contrib. to GOM relief fund; experts, dog teams, blankets, cots, water & communications equip.; USFS support
Mozambique	01/08/85	Drought	100,000[5]	2,466,000	4,060,205[3]	Airlift of blankets; grants to CARE, CWS, & UNICEF for logistical support & relief progs.

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance FY 85*
1 October 1984 - 30 September 1985
International Disaster Assistance Account

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD	AFFECTED	AMOUNT($)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
Mozambique	02/22/85	Floods	8	500,000	25,000	Amb. auth. donated to GPRM for road repair
Mozambique	03/29/85	Storm	-	-	267,321	Purchase of coal for generating plant; TDY of electrical engineer
Niger[2]	09/21/84	Drought	-	-	1,823,404[3]	Local relief prog.; grants to UNICEF, CARE, Africare, & A.I.D. relief proj.
Niger	04/29/85	Drought	-	450,000	25,000	Amb. auth. donated to GON for const. of water storage structure on Niger River
Nigeria	05/03/85	Emergency	200	900	6,852	Medical supplies
Panama	11/02/84	Flood	1	1,000	9,190	Amb. auth. donated to GOP for purchase of mattresses
Peru	04/12/85	Landslide	58	1,400	9,993	Amb. auth. used for local purchase of relief supplies
Philippines[2]	09/17/84	Volcano	-	-	25,393	Volcano monitoring equipment
Philippines	11/08/84	Typhoon	862	1,495,738	998,111	Amb. auth.; grants to GOP & CARE for housing, school, and electrical system repair
Solomon Is.	04/15/85	Cyclone	-	650	2,220	Amb. auth. donated to SIG emerg. relief fund
Somalia	03/31/85	Epidemic	1,262	4,815	147,376[3]	Amb. auth.; water containers; med. teams & supplies
Somalia	09/26/85	Accident	0	-	25,000	Amb. auth. used for assessment & protective clothing
Sri Lanka[2]	08/30/83	Civil Strife	-	-	14,316	Replace tents & water jugs to stockpile
Sudan	11/29/84	Drought	-	8,400,000	38,938,798[3]	Med. teams & supplies; water proj.; grants for food & transp.; locomotive parts (includes Ethiopian refugees)
Turkey[2]	10/31/83	Earthquake	-	-	109,296	Replace water containers and blankets; rehab. water purif. units
Uganda	07/30/85	Civil Strife	-	-	25,000	Amb. auth. for medical supplies
United Kingdom	05/15/85	Fire	52	211	10,000	Amb. auth. given to Bradford Relief Fund
Vanuatu	01/23/85	Cyclone	9	117,500	25,000	Amb. auth. donated to GOV relief and reconst. fund
Zambia[1]	00/00/85	Drought	-	-	2,000,000[3]	To GOZ for purchase of grain bags for maize harvest
			417,159	50,743,172	$126,264,696[3]	

57 Disasters
38 New Disasters
9 Undeclared
10 Carried over from previous year(s)

* Preliminary figures subject to revision
[1] Undeclared
[2] Carried over from previous year(s)
[3] Includes funds from an A.I.D. Development Assistance Account or a Supplemental Appropriation administered by OFDA
[4] Includes obligations for both Fiji CY disasters
[5] Cumulative figures

Note: The numbers of dead and affected for disasters carried over from previous year(s) have been previously counted and are not included in this report; otherwise, a dash (-) indicates that information is currently unavailable.

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY1985 Actual	FY1986 Estimated	FY1987 Request
393.2 a/	361.2 b/	388.9 c/

OPERATING EXPENSES

A.I.D.'s Operating Expense Appropriation provides funds for the administrative support of the Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, and most of the P.L. 480 food programs of the Federal Government. This account covers the salaries and other support costs of direct hire personnel both at the Washington headquarters and at overseas missions (except for Inspector General (IG) personnel funded from the separate IG appropriation effective in FY 1986 and those employees funded from the Housing Investment Guaranty and Excess Property programs).

FY 1987 Program

For FY 1987 A.I.D. is requesting $388,900,000 in new budget authority for its Operating Expense Appropriation. Combined with other funding resources, this represents an increase of $11,473,000 over total FY 1986 availabilities (including $16,183,000 in operating expense costs funded from program accounts in FY 1986 pursuant to the FY 1986 Continuing Resolution - P.L. 99-190).

The funding level being requested for FY 1987 will enable the Agency to resume funding of various foreign service national and overseas travel costs from the operating expense account. As indicated above, $16,183,000 of such costs were program funded in FY 1986. In addition, the funding level being requested will enable the Agency to continue the various cost-saving programs being implemented. Further information on these programs is contained in the section on Management Improvements.

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a/ Excludes $4,181,000 in reimbursements and $662,000 in unobligated funds. Includes $1,220,000 available from prior year funds.

b/ Excludes $5,955,000 in estimated reimbursements, $300,000 withheld from availability for obligation pursuant to Section 515, P.L. 99-190, and $21,050,000 in costs associated with operations of the Office the Inspector General, which are funded from a separate appropriation beginning in FY 1986. Includes $1,427,000 available from prior year funds.

c/ Excludes $6,005,000 in estimated reimbursements.

Personnel

The Agency's total direct hire requirements are projected at 4,825 full-time equivalent (FTE) workyears in FY 1987, as shown below. As indicated, the reductions from FY 1986 to FY 1987 will be achieved in foreign national direct hire workforce levels.

A.I.D. DIRECT HIRE PERSONNEL WORKYEAR REQUIREMENTS

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Proposed
U.S. Nationals			
Overseas	1,507	1,526	1,526
United States	2,161	2,049	2,049
SUBTOTAL	3,668	3,575	3,575
Foreign Nationals	1,301	1,300	1,250
TOTAL	4,969	4,875	4,825

As a point of reference, it should be noted that the FY 1987 FTE workforce level is 1,239 workyears lower than the actual workyear usage 8 years ago in FY 1979. During this same period, the Agency has assumed responsibility for major new initiatives, including the Carribean Basin Initiative, the Central America Initiative, and the African Drought Initiative. This trend is clearly shown in the chart below:

	FY 1979	FY 1981	FY 1983	FY 1985	FY 1987
Workyears	6,064	5,801	5,172	4,969	4,825

This drastic reduction in workforce levels has been achieved through on-going efforts to increase productivity. These productivity increases have been achieved through such means as increased used of data processing and word processing equipment, policy changes such as requiring second tours at most overseas posts, and organizational changes. While these types of actions might show little impact from one year to the next, the impact over a period of years is substantial, as is indicated in the current workforce levels compared to those of FY 1979.

Management Initiatives:

Some of the new efforts at improvements in Agency operations which have been initiated during the past year and which will continue during the coming year are summarized beginning on the next page.

-- The Agency is consolidating its space holdings in Washington to reduce the number of separate building locations and designing space in newly acquired facilities to permit reductions in office size and, in turn, overall reduction in the A.I.D. office space index.

-- To provide more direct control over the cost of overseas administrative services, which are now provided by the Department of State through the Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS) system, we are commencing to withdraw from selected services currently provided through FAAS.

-- The Mission Accounting and Control System (MACS) has now been installed and is fully operative at twelve overseas locations covering programs in 44 benefiting countries. Sixteen additional locations are scheduled to be completed during FY 1986 and FY 1987 for a total coverage of 66 benefiting countries. MACS is an automated state-of-the-art accounting and management information system providing for improved data integrity, strengthened fiscal control and increased accuracy and timeliness of reports, thus enhancing efficiency in project implementation.

-- We have initiated an agreement with the General Services Administration for the post audit of overseas freight charges related to our commodity import programs. This will result in more efficient resource utilization through the recapture of excess freight charges.

-- The A-76 Productivity Review has identified six studies to be performed by the Agency. Upon completion of the studies, decisions will be made to either contract out selected activities, have other agencies carry out the activities, or continue to retain in house - whichever option will maximize efficiency and effectiveness of operation.

-- The Agency has initiated actions to improve productivity and efficiency in its personnel operations through organizational realignment, functional consolidation and further automation.

In addition to the above efforts, we are continuing to vigorously pursue previously initiated efforts in cash management, debt collection and in improving the quality of internal control, all of which contribute to enhancing the overall efficiency of the Agency.

Funding

The amount requested for FY 1987 Operating Expenses represents A.I.D.'s considered judgement of the lowest possible level essential to carry out the Agency's development responsibilities based on our current estimate of project levels and costs. However, it must be recognized that the nature of A.I.D.'s business is such that change is the norm and status quo the exception.

Sudden terminations, large initial costs of new programs, or major shifts in policy or focus have a substantial impact on costs and are not uncommon.

The FY 1987 Operating Expenses budget is proposed to be funded as shown below:

Funding Sources for A.I.D. Operating Expenses a/
($ millions)

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Proposed
Operating Expense Requirements	$ 397.4	$ 367.2	$ 394.9
Less Reimbursements	4.2	6.0	6.0
Appropriated Funding Required	$ 393.2 b/	$ 361.2 c/	$ 388.9

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a/ Excludes fee income from the Housing Investment Guaranty and Excess Property programs used to cover the costs of these programs, local currency trust funds contributed by some host country governments to offset costs of administering programs overseas, and costs funded from the appropriation for operating expenses of the Inspector General.

b/ Includes $1.2 million in availabilities from prior year funds. Excludes $0.7 in unobligated funds.

c/ Includes $1.4 million in availabilities from prior year funds. Excludes $0.3 in funds not available for obligation pursuant to Section 515, P.L. 99-190.

The total operating expense requirement will be divided between Washington and overseas missions as shown below:

A.I.D. Operating Expenses by Object Class and Major Location ($ millions)

Object Class	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Proposed
11 Personnel Compensation			
A.I.D Washington	$ 87.9	$ 87.9	$ 88.1
Overseas	113.4	97.3	109.6
TOTAL	201.3	185.2	197.7
12 Personnel Benefits			
A.I.D. Washington	9.2	9.2	9.2
Overseas	17.9	18.2	20.0
TOTAL	27.1	27.4	29.2
13 Benefits - Former Personnel			
A.I.D. Washington	.1	.1	.1
Overseas	.3	.2	.3
TOTAL	.4	.3	.4
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons			
A.I.D. Washington	4.2	4.0	3.9
Overseas	15.3	13.5	16.7
TOTAL	19.5	17.5	20.6
22 Transportation of Things			
A.I.D. Washington	.3	.3	.3
Overseas	12.0	12.3	12.5
TOTAL	12.3	12.6	12.8
23 Rent, Communications, and Utilities			
A.I.D. Washington	12.6	14.4	15.2
Overseas	21.8	23.2	24.9
TOTAL	34.4	37.6	40.1
24 Printing and Reproduction			
A.I.D. Washington	1.3	1.3	1.5
Overseas	.2	.3	.3
TOTAL	1.5	1.6	1.8

A.I.D. Operating Expenses by Object Class and Major Location
($ Millions)

Object Class	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Request
25 Other Services			
A.I.D. Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Overseas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26 Supplies and Materials			
A.I.D. Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Overseas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31 Equipment			
A.I.D. Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Overseas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32 Lands and Structures			
A.I.D. Washington	-	-	-
Overseas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41 Grants, Subsidies, Contributions			
A.I.D. Washington	-	-	-
Overseas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42 Insurance Claims and Indemnities			
A.I.D. Washington	-	-	-
Overseas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SUMMARY			
A.I.D. Washington	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Overseas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Less Reimbursements	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
APPROPRIATED FUNDS	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

-- [illegible]

[illegible]

-- [illegible]

[illegible]

-- [illegible]

[illegible]

-- [illegible]

and bureaus will use the remaining $1.4 million of the increase for such items as equipment maintenance costs (primarily ADP/WP equipment), payments to the Department of Labor for employee compensation claims, and payments to the Department of State for medical and other support costs.

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
41.9	43.1	45.5

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND [a]

In FY 1974, amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, permitted A.I.D. career foreign service employees to become participants in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

The extension of coverage to A.I.D. employees created an unfunded liability in the system. An actuarial determination by the Department of the Treasury shows that in FY 1987, $45,492,000 will be required to amortize this liability and the unfunded liability created by pay raises and benefit changes since FY 1974. For FY 1987, A.I.D. requests an appropriation of this amount.

Legislation will be submitted at a later date to change the Foreign Service Retirement system consistent with proposals pertaining to the Civil Service Retirement system. This legislation, if enacted, would reduce the FY 1987 funding requirement by $11,500,000.

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[a] Authorized by Chapter 8 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1985 Actual BA	FY 1986 NEW BA	FY 1987 Request
	20.1 [1]	21.7

INSPECTOR GENERAL
OPERATING EXPENSES

The Agency's FY 1987 budget request includes $21,750,000 for the operations of the Office of the Inspector General. This amount represents a $750,000 increase over the FY 1986 level of $21,000,000. The $750,000 increase in FY 1987 availabilities will be used for the IG's increased travel and contract costs resulting from implementation of the non-federal audit program. The IG also anticipates increase costs in rental and utilities. FY 1986 funding level provides for a workforce of not less than 193 FTE workyears. The FY 1987 requested funding will continue to support this workforce level.

Included in object class 25 is an estimated $1,600,000 in FY 1986 and an estimated $1,600,000 in FY 1987 to reimburse the Agency's operating expense accounts for overhead costs related to supporting the IG's office. Also, both the FY 1986 and FY 1987 budget figures include $1,600,000 for overseas security enhancement purposes.

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[1] Excludes $50,000 not available for obligations pursuant to section 515 P.L. 99-190. Includes $905,000 being funded from program accounts pursuant to P.L. 99-190.

Pursuant to P.L. 99-190

OPERATING EXPENSES BY OBJECT CLASS AND MAJOR LOCATIONS

OBJECT CLASS	FY 1986 ESTIMATE	FY 1987 ESTIMATE
11 PERSONNEL COMPENSATION		
IG/W	5.5	5.5
OVERSEAS	4.5	4.5
TOTAL	10.0	10.0
12 PERSONNEL BENEFITS		
IG/W	0.8	0.8
OVERSEAS	0.7	0.8
TOTAL	1.5	1.6
21 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION		
IG/W	0.5	0.6
OVERSEAS	1.4	1.7
TOTAL	1.8	2.3
22 TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS		
IG/W	0.1	0.1
OVERSEAS	0.4	0.4
TOTAL	0.5	0.5
23 RENT, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES		
IG/W	0.5	0.5
OVERSEAS	1.5	1.5
TOTAL	2.0	2.0
25 OTHER SERVICES		
IG/W	2.4	2.5
OVERSEAS	1.4	1.5
TOTAL	3.8	4.0
26 SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS		
IG/W	0	0
OVERSEAS	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

	FY 1986 ESTIMATE	FY 1987 ESTIMATE
31 EQUIPMENT		
IG/W	1.2	1.2
OVERSEAS	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	1.3	1.3
SUMMARY		
IG/W	11.0	11.2
OVERSEAS	10.0	10.5
TOTAL	21.0	21.7

	FY 1986	FY 1987
U.S. Direct Hire:		
Washington	99	99
Overseas	68	68
Total U.S. Direct Hire	167	167
FN Direct Hire	26	26
TOTAL FTE	193	193

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
90	28.7	0*

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

Purpose:

IFAD's twin purposes are to engage the OPEC countries with Western donors in a significant development effort and to focus international development assistance on increasing food production in the poorer developing regions. The Fund's activities are directed specifically at small farmers and the landless poor, through concessional loans and grants.

Background:

IFAD is a United Nations Specialized Agency created in 1977 with strong leadership by the United States. It is the only international financial institution in which the OPEC and OECD countries contribute and participate under conditions that approach equality. The United States has pledged a total of $380 million to IFAD, while the other OECD donors have pledged $810 million and OPEC $885 million to the initial capitalization of the Fund and its first replenishment. The proportionate shares have been 42 and 58 percent for the OPEC and OECD donors respectively. Every dollar from the United States has been matched by $4.45 from other donors ($2.32 from OPEC and $2.13 from other OECD countries).

An additional unique characteristic of IFAD is its tripartite structure, which divides voting strength in the Fund's Governing Council and Executive Board equally among OECD members (Category I), OPEC members (Category II), and the developing countries themselves (Category III). In practice, decisions are made on the basis of consensus rather than actual votes.

U.S. Interests:

U.S. support for IFAD reflects the Administration's continuing commitment to programs that directly benefit needy people in developing countries. The A.I.D. Administrator is the United States Governor of the Fund. The United States is the only country which enjoys a permanent seat on IFAD's Executive Board, the body which approves projects and determines policy (all other countries must rotate on and off the 36 member Board). As a result of this permanent seat, the United States is always able to make its views known regarding the design of IFAD's projects and to closely monitor the consistency of IFAD's projects with the U.S. Government's own development objectives.

*Approximately $30 million will be provided in FY 1987 overall foreign aid request levels.

Program Focus:

During its first eight years of operations (1978-1985), IFAD funded 177 projects in 86 developing countries with a total value of over $2 billion. During 1985, IFAD approved 17 projects totalling $130 million and technical assistance grants totalling $8 million.

IFAD is primarily a facilitating and co-financing institution. The Fund co-finances more than two-thirds of its portfolio with other multilateral and bilateral institutions. The United States and other donors have encouraged co-financing as a means of engaging other international financial institutions increasingly in small farmer development activities. Many of IFAD's loans fund projects designed by other international lending institutions, chiefly the World Bank and the regional development banks.

Two-thirds of IFAD's resources are provided on "highly concessional" terms - 1% interest, with 50-year repayment and 10-year grace periods. These terms are available to countries with a GNP per capita of $450 per year or less. Countries with GNP per capita of $450 to $900 per year normally receive loans on "intermediate" terms - 4% interest, five-years' grace and 20-years' repayment. A few loans have been made on "ordinary" terms - 8% interest, 3-years' grace and 15-18 years' repayment, all to countries with GNP per capita of over $900 per year.

In developing its projects, IFAD closely studies the policy environment of a potential loan. If host country policies discourage small farmer agricultural production (e.g., through controlled prices, state-owned marketing channels, etc.), IFAD will work with the recipient government to make the adjustments necessary for market-based incentives.

In addition to IFAD's traditional development efforts, the Fund is preparing a special program for the drought affected countries in sub-Saharan Africa. As envisioned, this special program will generate an additional $300 million in voluntary contributions for a five year effort to rehabilitate the agricultural systems of countries most affected by drought and desertification.

Management:

In 1986, IFAD's operating budget remained at its 1985 level of $27 million, financed principally from the interest earned on the contributions of donors who pay in cash (mostly OPEC donors). The United States' payments are always made in the form of a non-interest bearing letter of credit. Accordingly, the U.S. has paid virtually none of IFAD's operating costs.

Project Features:

A large number of IFAD's projects carry a distinct "IFAD stamp" in terms of their poverty focus, target group orientation, and the direct participation of the beneficiaries themselves in the implementation of the project. Some examples are:

The Gambia: Jahaly and Pacharr Rural Development Project

The main objective of this project is to introduce irrigated rice production in two swamp areas which have traditionally been cultivated by women. During implementation, it was found that the men were distributing the newly improved land primarily to themselves for cultivation. IFAD discussed this situation with the Government and was able to change the composition of the village-level land allocation committees to over 50% women members. Production of food crops, particularly rice, has increased dramatically since the project became effective in October, 1982. During the last three years, yields of rice on irrigated land have increased from one to six tons per hectare. In addition, vegetable crops, which were previously grown only in upland areas, are now being grown for cash market sales for the first time. Ninety-nine percent of the loans extended under the credit component of this project have been repaid.

Malawi: Dowa West Rural Development Project

This project seeks to increase the incomes and productivity of small farmers through credit, extension and research, community development, livestock services, health, water supply and training. The beneficiaries have formed "farmer's clubs" which meet regularly with the extension workers and discuss information on improved seed, fertilizer or pesticide varieties, credit opportunities and concerns about the implementation of the project. The first club was organized two years ago; today there are a total of 403. Participation in this project has been unexpectedly strong, as the original project appraisal estimated that 9,000 farm families would eventually be reached after six years of implementation. After only two years, 13,000 farm families have received credit and almost all have repaid their loans. Moreover, maize production has increased from 61,000 tons before the project to 89,000 tons in 1984.

Honduras: Western Regional Rural Development Project

This project delivers benefits to the rural poor through the promotion of agricultural committees which have revitalized the traditional self-supporting capacity of the small villages. 7,300 farmers, with an average plot size of three hectares, have formed 293 farmers committees which receive an integrated package of training, adaptive technology, credit and extension services. The adoption of the new farming methods and soil conservation techniques and the use of modern inputs have resulted in a significant increase in total agricultural production. A recent review disclosed that maize and rice yields have increased by 90 percent and beans by 30 percent under this project. Additionally, the project is working with women's and youth groups to provide education in home economics and nutrition, vegetable and small livestock production and handicrafts. Eighteen of these smaller groups have now been formed with 330 members.

Evaluation:

At the urging of the United States and other donors, IFAD undertook an evaluation of 14 of its self-financed projects in 1984. The results of these evaluations were reviewed by the former U.S. Comptroller General, who concluded that these projects were well managed, had strong food production potential and are addressing the needs of IFAD's small farmer and landless poor target group.

AID also assessed IFAD's project performance with six teams of development experts visiting a total of 19 IFAD projects in all regions of the world. The A.I.D. examination found that IFAD's projects are unique in that they begin by identifying a target group of particularly needy and disadvantaged people, assess the production constraints of this group, and design projects that will provide the inputs needed for enhanced food production or income generation.

The United States and other donors are encouraging IFAD to devote additional resources to monitoring and evaluation, so that information on IFAD's performance can be constantly fed back into the organization's project design and implementation systems.

Replenishment:

The United States contributed $200 million to IFAD's initial capitalization, while other OECD donors contributed $370 million and OPEC $435 million, for a total of just over one billion dollars. By late 1981, IFAD had fully committed these funds to projects and grants.

Under IFAD's first replenishment, donors agreed in January 1982 to provide $1.07 billion during 1981-1983. The United States' share - $180 million (17% of the total) - was authorized in FY 1982 and appropriated over the FY 1983-1985 period. Other OECD members pledged $440 million, and the OPEC donors $450 million, although some of the OPEC donors (Iran, Iraq and Libya) have yet to complete contributions.

Negotiations on a second replenishment (IFAD II: 1985 - 1987) reached a conclusion on January 23, 1986 after two and one half years of deliberations. The agreement calls for a $460 million level of replenishment of which the OECD donors will contribute $276 million (60 percent) and the OPEC donors will contribute $184 million (40 percent). The United States contribution would be $79.84 million or 17 percent of the total.

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clear: DAA/PPC, DLion
PPC/DC, JDGayoso
PPC/DC/MFI, BUpton
PPC/PB, PRobinson
LEG, PTheil
State/IO, AGayoso
State/EB, BSamuel
USDA/OICD, RLewis
Treas/OASIA, RZechter

OTHER PROGRAMS

P.L. 480 - FOOD FOR PEACE

GENERAL

In far too many parts of the world, hunger is the pervasive reality. Millions of people, especially children, are severely malnourished. The Food for Peace program is the U.S. Government's most direct effort to combat hunger abroad. The vital role that food aid plays in meeting the emergency and short-term needs of the hungry is well recognized. Of equal importance is food aid's role as a valuable resource for longer-term development - in addressing those problems that prevent developing countries from meeting their own food needs without recourse to foreign assistance.

EMERGENCY AND HUMANITARIAN FOOD AID

As part of A.I.D.'s overall development assistance strategy, the Food for Peace program draws upon the abundant production of American farmers to provide food aid primarily to poor countries which suffer from food shortages.

- Some countries experience chronic food production deficits, undersupply and widespread malnourishment due to such factors as a poor resource base, inappropriate agricultural practices and policies and insufficient attention to their food sectors.

- Food shortages can occur as a result of floods, drought and other natural disasters.

- Political upheaval can disrupt food production or the food distribution network. In Africa and Asia, the refugee situation has created an ongoing need for food aid.

A.I.D.'s objective is to insure that food aid is provided to those countries and people that are truly in need. To make the best use of this resource, A.I.D. is placing increased emphasis on efforts to assure that food aid programs are well-targeted, soundly designed and effectively administered.

The need for food aid will continue in the foreseeable future. Food aid alone, however, cannot bridge the widening gap between food production and population growth. A vigorous attack on this problem also requires technical assistance and other resources from the United States and other donors. Most important of all, the developing countries themselves must be willing to take the often hard steps necessary to strengthen their economies, to remove obstacles to greater food production and to improve opportunities for the poor.

A.I.D.'s STRATEGY FOR INCREASING THE DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT OF P.L. 480

Food aid serves a variety of objectives--humanitarian, economic development, foreign policy and U.S. market development. As a consequence, it has too often been viewed in isolation from our development assistance programs overseas. A.I.D.'s goal is to strengthen the links of food aid to long-term economic growth with equity. The principal elements of our strategy are:

> Policy reform--Where we believe change is needed in a recipient country's policies to increase that country's ability to feed itself or to pay for required food imports, we seek commitments to such change in negotiating our food aid program.
>
> Private initiative--We are alert to opportunities to utilize food aid to encourage the active participation of the private sector in programs to increase food production and improve marketing and distribution facilities.
>
> Integration of programs--We seek to assure that both food and non-food elements of the foreign assistance programs in less developed countries are closely linked to achieve common objectives. The use of local currencies generated through Food for Peace, Title I programs to support the recipient country priorities is one example.
>
> Self-help--We negotiate agreements with food aid recipients on specific self-help steps that they can take to achieve sustained economic growth, and measure progress carefully as additional assistance is considered.

A.I.D. has taken a number of steps over the past year to strengthen the effectiveness and impact of P.L. 480 as well as to implement the changes in the law introduced by the Food Security Act of 1985. A.I.D. has sent guidance to field missions encouraging the programming of Title I local proceeds for private enterprise development. The guidance provides a model for the stimulation of self-sustaining economic development by channeling local currency generations through private institutions that serve as financial intermediaries for development lending to private borrowers. Several steps also have been taken to strengthen the development impact of Title II programs through Food for Work projects.

Based on evaluation findings, guidance has been issued on preparation of improved multi-year operational program plans. In addition A.I.D. has made a concerted effort to identify and resolve issues involved in improving donor coordination of food aid, in developing and applying lessons learned from the African food emergency situation and in refining its methodologies for evaluation of the various forms of food aid.

P.L. 480 OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Food aid under P.L. 480 is provided directly to friendly governments on a credit basis (Title I) for sale in commercial markets or -- in the case of Title II -- on a grant basis. Title II is provided through private voluntary agencies and the World Food Program (WFP) as well as through government-to-government arrangements for a variety of programs to benefit needy people directly. Food aid is provided only when adequate storage facilities are available and when distribution of the food aid will not result in a substantial disincentive to the recipient country's own production or interfere with its food marketing system. These safeguards are essential because the potential for increasing food production exists in many developing countries where most of the population is dependent upon agriculture and related activities.

TITLE I AND TITLE III

Title I of the law authorizes concessional credits on a year by year basis for sales of U.S. farm products to developing countries. These credits are repayable in dollars, at concessional interest rates of not less than two percent during the grace period and three percent thereafter. The period of repayment is 20-40 years. For the longer repayment periods the grace period on principal repayment is up to 10 years . In addition, many agreements require an initial cash down payment of five percent. Recipient countries must agree to undertake self-help measures aimed, where appropriate, at expanding food production and improving food storage and distribution facilities. A technical concern in Title I reviews is that concessional sales of U.S. farm products do not replace commercial exports from the United States or other friendly countries.

To provide a more flexible response to severe, unforeseen food emergencies, the President can authorize in specific cases the financing of ocean freight for P.L. 480 Title I commodities. The same terms apply that pertain to the financing of the Title I commodities themselves. This has proved useful in meeting more effectively the needs of some of the drought-stricken countries in Africa that also received emergency Title II food allocations.

Local currency proceeds from the sale of food within the recipient country finance self-help measures and other development projects to stimulate equitable economic growth. Such resources can support a variety of programs such as increasing the availability of farm credits, stabilizing price fluctuations of agricultural commodities, improving on-farm storage and distribution facilities and expanding irrigation infrastructure. Wherever possible, efforts are made to use these self-help measures and local currency generations to meet recipient country priorities and to complement activities financed with other donor resources. Recent A.I.D. guidance re-emphasizes the use of such local currency financing to stimulate private enterprise development under existing authorities.

In addition, new legislation in the Food Security Act of 1985 encourages the programming of locally generated currencies for private enterprise development in an amount equivalent to 25 percent of the value of Title I sales agreements. Of this amount no less than 10 percent of the aggregate value of Title I agreements must be locally generated currencies made available to financial intermediaries for development loans to the private sector. This legislation is significant in placing major new emphasis on private enterprise development in Title I. FY 1986 will be the first year of implementation.

A.I.D.'s policy encourages decreased government controls on agriculture and the removal of impediments to private sector activities. Thus we have emphasized the marketing of Title I commodities through the private sector rather than through government parastatal agencies.

Food for Development programs authorized under Title III, but financed under Title I, offer special incentives to low-income countries. They are encouraged to undertake additional development programs which, in many cases, are related to changes in policies designed to improve the quality of life of the poor, particularly in rural areas. Title III agreements include supply commitments of up to five years subject to annual review and the availability of commodities and appropriations. Full "loan forgiveness" may be included when commodities or the local currencies equivalent to the dollar sales value of the commodities purchased are used for agreed development purposes.

Haiti has a three-year Title III Food for Development program which addresses both the crisis in that country's agricultural sector, as well as developmental needs in public health and rural infrastructure. The Haitian Government has committed itself to major policy changes involving taxes, government reorganization to enhance services, increased availability of agricultural credit and other related measures. Local currencies generated under the Title III program will be used for activities such as irrigation and soil conservation, rural credit services, animal health and husbandry, farming research and extension, community health outreach, community water systems and farm-to-market roads.

For FY 1987 a Title I program level of $944.4 million is proposed. Repayments and reflows from prior years of $380 million are expected. On the basis of prices projected by the Department of Agriculture and the mix of commodities tentatively programmed, this amount will finance shipments of about 5.2 million tons of food aid. For FY 1986, allocations against the $985.7 million program level are expected to total 5.3 million tons; in FY 1985, final sales registered were 5.6 million tons at a program level of $1,099.7 million.

At least 75 percent of the volume of Title I food aid must be allocated initially to countries eligible for assistance from the International Development Association -- currently those with per capita incomes at or below $790 per year. Eligibility for Food for Development (Title III) programs is limited entirely to this group of countries. The value of total commodities requested in FY 1987 is $845 million which includes $633 million for IDA eligible countries.

FOOD FOR PROGRESS

The Food Security Act of 1985 established a new food aid program, Food for Progress. This program will emphasize the use of America's agricultural abundance to support countries which have made commitments to agricultural policy reform during a period of economic hardship, including: (1) adequate price levels for agricultural production, based on market principles, and (2) improved rural infrastructure and private sector involvement. This new approach will seek to mitigate the recurrence of tragedies such as Ethiopia in future years. It will expand free enterprise elements of the economies of developing countries through changes in commodity pricing, marketing, import availability, distribution and private sector involvement. This program will be carried out through loans and grants, drawing on resources made available under Title I and Section 416 of the Agriculture Act of 1949.

TITLE II

Title II of Public Law 480 authorizes donations of food on behalf of the people of the United States to meet famine or other urgent relief requirements, to combat malnutrition (especially in children), and to promote economic and community development. Title II programs are designed to supplement and reinforce other developmental and nutritional activities, and are conducted within a framework of increasing local management and funding. For FY 1987, a program of $600 million is proposed, including $205.9 million for ocean transportation and overland delivery to landlocked countries. On the basis of projected prices, this should be adequate to finance delivery of the legislatively mandated 1.9 million metric tons of food. The legislated subminimum level for development activities of voluntary agencies and international organizations for FY 1987 is now 1.425 million metric tons. The programming of new developmental initiatives will allow compliance at this level. The Food Security Act also requires that processed commodities comprise at least seventy-five percent of the tonnage in non-emergency developmental activities. The proposed commodity mix for FY 1987 will also comply with this mandate. In FY 1986, it is planned that a program valued at $754 million will provide over 2 million metric tons of food.

Africa Drought Relief

Aiding victims of the African drought was a major concern of Title II programs in FY 1985 and continues to play a significant role in FY 1986. Almost 1.5 million metric tons of Title II food aid were programmed for African famine victims in FY 1985 at a cost of nearly $590 million (commodity and transport costs). The drought relief effort made use of $400 million, of which $384 million came from new budget authority, provided by Congress in 1985 in a supplemental appropriation and $16 million from prior year carry-in. These supplemental funds provided over 840,000 additional metric tons of food aid to combat drought and famine in Africa. Approximately $268 million of these supplemental funds were obligated in FY 1985 and $132 million have been obligated in FY 1986.

In the first quarter of FY 1986 alone, the U. S. Government provided nearly 304,000 tons of food at a total cost of over $125 million. Given the magnitude of the disaster, other funding authorities were also tapped. In FY 1985 over 87,000 metric tons of surplus commodities under Section 416 of the Agriculture Act of 1949, as well as 253,000 tons of wheat products under the Food Security Reserve, were provided. These commodities were donated principally to such severely-affected countries as Ethiopia, Sudan, Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali. The effects of the 1984-85 drought will continue to be felt considerably beyond the current year in the most severely affected African countries. In FY 1987 we will continue to be alert to the need for food aid in relief and rehabilitation programs in Africa.

In addition to food, expanded legislative authority allowed the United States also to provide internal transport funds to move emergency food under Title II. During FY 1985 nearly $90 million was expended in drought stricken African countries.

Food aid for Ethiopia was a major component of the 1985 drought relief effort. The United States participated with other donors in a massive emergency program to feed an estimated 7.9 million persons at-risk of starvation. Of the more than 1.2 million MT committed by all donors, the U.S. provided over 430,000 MT (35%) valued at nearly $190 million to meet the needs of 3.6 million recipients. Food from all donors enabled PVO's, international organizations, and the Ethiopian Government to reach an estimated 90 percent of those at-risk during the pre-harvest period.

Recipient countries may have a variety of P.L. 480 programs being conducted simultaneously. In Bangladesh, for example, P.L. 480 Title II foods are used by CARE and the World Food Program to support Food for Work (FFW) activities. Each year over 200,000 metric tons of wheat are used to provide food to over 1.5 million laborers and their families -- over 8 million people in total -- engaged in the construction of roads and embankments. Through FFW, over 3,000 projects have been implemented. A total of 9,000 miles of road have been upgraded in these projects. A 1984 A.I.D. evaluation demonstrated that Food for Work has stimulated substantial economic and social development throughout the rural areas in Bangladesh. At the same time, Bangladesh also has a successful and innovative Title III program focused on consumer price policy reform.

Supporting Programs

A.I.D. dollar support funded through the Development Assistance accounts is a small but essential part of the the Agency's effort to insure that food aid programs are well targetted, soundly designed and effectively administered. The P.L. 480 Title II Outreach Project, will continue in FY 1987 to help cover logistic and material support costs of U.S. voluntary agencies engaged in improving and expanding people-to-people programs in the poorest areas of Africa and Latin America. The Title II Program Enhancement Project will continue to help PVOs improve the development impact of the Title II resources they administer by strengthening their capability to design and implement essential components of supplementary feeding programs. A third Development Assistance-funded activity, Food Data Needs Assessment, will continue to help A.I.D. missions and host governments improve collection and analysis of food sector data in drought-prone African countries, in order to ensure more accurate and timely estimates of food aid needs.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

In 1987, over 350,000 metric tons of food valued at $75 million will be allocated to regular feeding programs of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization-sponsored World Food Program. The United States, together with 11 other major donors, pledges food, services (such as ocean transportation costs) and cash to the World Food Program for projects similar to those sponsored by U.S. voluntary agencies. The World Food Program has been instrumental in the difficult task of coordinating emergency shipments from the U.S. and other donors to Africa, as well as monitoring in-country logistical constraints. In FY 1986, approximately 568,400 metric tons of food valued at over $110 million is projected for shipment through the World Food Program for support of regular and emergency activity; in FY 1985, nearly 594,000 metric tons valued at nearly $136 million were shipped through WFP.

SECTION 416

Section 416 of the Agriculture Act of 1949 authorizes the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities made available from Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) stocks by the Secretary of Agriculture to foreign governments and private and voluntary organizations for development and humanitarian assistance overseas. The program aims to reduce CCC food inventories while assisting needy people. Section 416 proposals are approved by the Development Coordination Committee (DCC) to assure that programs complement other U.S. foreign assistance and are consistent with U.S. foreign policy, budgetary considerations and agricultural policies.

In Fiscal Year 1985, 48 agreements for programs in eighteen countries were signed for 146,762 metric tons of dairy products (non-fat dry milk, butter, butteroil and cheese). Program levels for FY 1986 and 1987 will depend upon the size of the CCC inventory and approved program requests.

PL 480 Title I/III
FY 1987 Country and Commodity Allocations a/

Country	TOTAL 1985			TOTAL 1986			TOTAL 1987			WHEAT		WHEAT FLOUR			RICE		FEEDGRAINS		VEGOILS		TALLOW		TOTAL		COTTON b/		UNDESIGNATED	
$790 or less Per Capita GNP	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil
Bangladesh	491	94.5	(94.5)	366	70.0	(70.0)	357	64.0	(64.0)	318	41.0				14	4.0			19	10.0			351	55.0	6	9.0		
Bolivia	150	20.0		152	20.0	(20.0)	155	20.0	(20.0)	155	20.0												155	20.0				
Egypt	1,535	225.0	(	1,557	213.0		1,400	185.0		930	120.0	353	470	65.0									1,400	185.0				
El Salvador	202	49.0		227	46.0		241	45.0		147	19.0								15	8.0	18	8.0	180	35.0			61	10.0
Ghana	12	5.9		11	8.0		20	8.0							11	3.0							11	3.0	3	4.0	6	1.0
Guinea	20	6.0		20	6.0		29	8.0							29	8.0							29	8.0				
Haiti	85	15.0		120	18.0	(18.0)	122	18.0	(18.0)	116	15.0								6	3.0			122	18.0				
Honduras	104	15.0	(15.0)	92	15.0		109	14.0		109	14.0												109	14.0				
Indonesia	259	40.0	(2.5)	202	30.0		116	15.0		116	15.0												116	15.0				
Kenya	82	10.0		67	10.0		62	8.0		62	8.0												62	8.0				
Liberia	19	6.0		34	11.0		36	10.0							36	10.0							36	10.0				
Madagascar	42	11.0		20	8.0		22	8.0							14	4.0			7	4.0			22	8.0				
Maldive Island	8	1.5																										
Morocco	420	55.0		292	40.0		310	40.0		310	40.0												310	40.0				
Mozambique	83	17.0		50	7.9		70	10.0		31	4.0				11	3.0	28	3.0					70	10.0				
Pakistan	75	39.0		96	50.0		94	50.0											94	50.0			94	50.0				
Philippines	154	40.0		222	35.0																							
Senegal				18	5.5		18	5.0							18	5.0							18	5.0				
Sierra Leone	21	4.0		20	4.0		23	4.0		16	2.0				7	2.0							23	4.0				
Somalia	70	20.0		48	16.7		85	20.0		23	3.0	22	29	4.0	18	5.0			15	8.0			85	20.0				
Sri Lanka	175	26.0		193	26.0		147	19.0		147	19.0												147	19.0				
Sudan	457	64.5		315	45.0	(20.0)	378	50.0	(20.0)	248	32.0	98	130	18.0									378	50.0				
Yemen	51	12.0		13	5.0		18	5.0							18	5.0							18	5.0				
Zaire	99	20.0		105	20.0		102	17.0		93	12.0												93	12.0	3	4.0	6	1.0
Zambia	47	10.0		44	10.0		48	10.0		39	5.0								9	5.0			48	10.0				
Zimbabwe	56	8.0																										
SUBTOTAL	4,717	834.4	(112.0)	4,284	720.1	(128.0)	3,962	633.0	(122.0)	2,860	369.0	473	629	87.0	176	49.0	28	3.0	165	88.0	18	8.0	3,877	604.0	12	17.0	73	12.0

a/ PL 480 Title I/III only; levels do not include Food for Progress.

b/ The cotton is shown as Metric Tons, the conversion factor used is:
4.592917 Bales = 1 Metric Tons

PL 480 Title I/III
FY 1987 Country and Commodity Allocations a/

Country	TOTAL 1985			TOTAL 1986			TOTAL 1987			WHEAT		WHEAT FLOUR			RICE		FEEDGRAINS		VEGOILS		TALLOW		TOTAL		COTTON b/		[illegible]	
$791 or more Per Capita GNP	MT (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MT (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MT (000)	$ Mil	Of Which Title III	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MTGE (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil	MT (000)	$ Mil
Costa Rica	142	21.4		145	23.0		143	18.0		124	16.0						19	2.0					143	18.0				
Dominican Rep	150	40.5		114	30.0		195	30.0		93	12.0						85	9.0	17	9.0			195	30.0				
Ecuador	112	15.0		38	5.0																							
Guatemala	82	19.7		92	14.0		114	19.0		101	13.0								6	3.0	7	3.0	114	19.0				
Jamaica	234	40.0		180	30.0		211	30.0		101	13.0				21	6.0	85	9.0	4	2.0			211	30.0				
Peru	150	25.0		111	20.0		54	10.0		39	5.0				11	3.0			4	2.0			54	10.0				
Tunisia	49	5.0		19	2.5		39	5.0		39	5.0												39	5.0				
SUBTOTAL	919	166.6	(0.0)	699	124.5	(0.0)	756	112.0	(0.0)	497	64.0	0	0	0.0	32	9.0	189	20.0	31	16.0	7	3.0	756	112.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL ALLOCATED (%Title III)	3,636	1,001.0	(112.0) 11.2%	4,983	844.6	(128.0) 15.2%	4,718	745.0	(122.0) 16.4%	3,257	433.0	473	629	87.0	298	38.0	217	23.0	196	104.0	25	11.0	4,633	716.0	12	17.0	73	12.0
RESERVE	0.0	0.0		252	43.9		610	100.0																				
TOTAL COMMODITY ALLOCATIONS	3,636	1,001.0	(112.0)	5,235	888.5	(128.0)	5,328	845.0	(122.0)																			
INITIAL PAYMENT		(21.2)			(18.0)			(18.0)																				
OCEAN FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL		98.3			104.4			117.4																				
OCEAN FREIGHT FINANCING		21.6			10.8			0.0																				
PROGRAM LEVEL	3,636	1,099.7		5,235	985.7		5,328	944.4																				

NOTE: FY 1986 Illustrative tonnage levels are included for Undesignated commodity allocations will be in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, including Section 401 of the Act. Illustrative Reserve tonnage is included using an average commodity price.

a/ PL 480 Title I/III only; levels do not include Food for Progress.

b/ The cotton is shown as Metric Tons, the conversion factor used is: 4.592917 Bales = 1 Metric Ton

FY 1987
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 85 Actual Program Levels				FY 86 Estimated Program Levels				FY 87 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
EUROPE - TOTAL	13,756	13,756			2,878	2,878						
Poland	13,756	13,756			2,878	2,878						
ASIA/NEAR EAST - TOTAL	220,970	156,544	64,426		192,903	125,674	67,229		163,409	121,346	42,063	
Algeria	271	271										
Bangladesh	35,128	18,968	16,160		37,996	16,799	21,197		37,719	16,323	21,396	
Bhutan	115		115		169		169		166		166	
Egypt	13,208	13,208			6,855	6,855			4,910	4,910		
Gaza	679	679			640	640			620	620		
India	102,250	90,767	11,483		91,944	80,377	11,567		91,215	80,459	10,756	
Indonesia	6,446	6,446			3,988	3,769	219		4,348	3,989	359	
Kampuchea	780		780		649		649					
Lebanon	480		480		1,350		1,350					
Morocco	10,056	8,794	1,262		5,868	5,564	304		4,468	4,163	305	
Nepal	2,216		2,216		1,238		1,238		853		853	
Pakistan	30,137		30,137		28,952		28,952		6,689		6,689	
Philippines	11,543	11,543			7,775	7,723	52		7,732	7,682	50	
Sri Lanka	5,648	3,855	1,793		4,278	2,746	1,532		3,518	2,029	1,489	
Tunisia	640	640										
West Bank	1,373	1,373			1,201	1,201			1,171	1,171		
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	57,410	38,200	17,120	2,090	47,583	34,771	7,931	4,881	46,781	36,131	5,364	5,286
Bolivia	9,496	8,654	842		9,522	8,024	994	504	9,250	7,883	973	394
Costa Rica	232		232		220		220					
Dominican Rep.	1,907	1,907			1,251	1,048	203		1,797	1,602	195	
Ecuador	629	629			1,604	561	1,043		1,230	495	735	
El Salvador	8,840	1,628	5,202	2,010	7,850	1,917	3,100	2,833	9,400	2,833	1,675	4,892
Guatemala	8,245	4,396	3,849		4,804	4,437	367		5,057	4,690	367	
Guyana	80			80	284			284				
Haiti	8,147	7,595	552		7,194	7,079	115		7,170	7,056	114	
Honduras	4,406	3,557	849		4,329	3,312	1,017		4,351	3,758	593	
Jamaica	343	55	288		1,754	386	108	1,260	106		106	
Mexico	1,249		1,249									
Panama	80		80		88		88		87		87	
Paraguay					329		329		323		323	
Peru	13,734	9,779	3,955		8,346	8,007	339		8,002	7,814	188	
St. Kitts					2		2		2		2	
St. Lucia	22		22		6		6		6		6	

FY 1987
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 85 Actual Program Levels				FY 86 Estimated Program Levels				FY 87 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
AFRICA - TOTAL	384,873	149,713	54,390	180,770	145,072	95,861	35,543	13,668	92,080	54,994	27,573	9,513
Angola	4,212	2,030	158	2,024	2,730			2,730				
Benin	1,432	770	662		1,323	823	500		1,894	1,009	885	
Botswana	11,681		10,271	1,410	4,352		4,352		4,256		4,256	
Burkina Faso	17,644	13,212	1,023	3,409	7,432	6,154	1,278		8,286	6,366	1,480	440
Burundi	1,863	1,677	186		1,912	1,581	331		2,225	1,708	517	
Cameroon	3,750		585	3,165	994		994		1,192		1,192	
Cape Verde	1,533	9	799	725	1,847		487	1,360	2,277		567	1,710
C.A.R.	359		359		533		533		706		706	
Chad	19,897	6,281	11,736	1,880	4,213	1,255	2,958		3,084	1,008	2,082	
Comoro Is.	213		213		260		260		590		590	
Congo	155		155		360		360		247		247	
Djibouti	1,450	1,450										
Eq. Guinea	372		372		512		512		603		603	
Ethiopia	65,801	52,938	3,429	9,434	51,001	51,001			3,447	3,447		
Ethiopian Refugees	21,129	19,551	1,578									
Gambia	2,599	739		1,860	1,009	832	177		3,414	810	271	2,333
Ghana	12,478	7,374	2,252	2,852	11,305	6,686	4,619		9,647	7,295	2,352	
Guinea	25		25		24		24		36		36	
Guinea Bissau	643		247	396	375		375		1,491		321	1,170
Ivory Coast					126		126		168		168	
Kenya	23,104	5,696		17,408	2,640	2,640			8,107	8,057	50	
Lesotho	7,982	5,331	1,703	948	7,263	3,829	3,434		7,175	3,620	3,555	
Madagascar	1,716	1,575	141		1,769	1,769			2,460	2,460		
Malawi	233		233		351		351		299		299	
Mali	19,437	1,713	3,256	14,468	7,024	59	1,946	5,019	3,200		1,800	1,400
Mauritania	7,421	2,420	519	4,482	2,679	2,034	645		4,585	1,910	215	2,460
Mauritius					185		185		133		133	
Mozambique	8,487	2,242	116	6,129	8,969	4,410		4,559	905		905	
Niger	20,908	3,397	1,004	16,507	2,142		2,142		926		926	
Rwanda	5,825	4,223	113	1,489	4,658	3,967	691		5,525	5,057	468	
Sao Tome	99		99		598		598		575		575	
Senegal	6,820	4,812	159	1,849	3,874	3,443	431		3,261	2,831	430	
Seychelles	255	255			210	210			204	204		
Sierra Leone	1,640	1,578	62		1,143	1,083	60		1,130	1,074	56	
Somalia	11,672		11,672		5,957		5,957		370		370	
Sudan	89,771	391	264	89,116	879	879			3,731	3,731		
Tanzania	7,511	6,099	242	1,170	1,436	1,223	213		1,839	1,628	211	
Togo	2,507	1,778	729		2,308	1,858	450		3,411	2,660	751	
Uganda	28		28		495		495		496		496	
Zaire	640	591		49	125	125			125	125		
Zambia					59		59		60		60	
Zimbabwe	1,581	1,581										

FY 1987
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
($000)

Region/Country	FY 85 Actual Program Levels				FY 86 Estimated Program Levels				FY 87 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
Subtotal - Regions	677,009	358,213	107,249	182,860	388,436	259,184	110,703	18,549	302,270	212,471	75,000	14,799
Regular	356,086	242,138	107,249	6,699	316,395	204,297	102,857	9,241	302,270	212,471	75,000	14,799
Emergency	320,923	116,075	0	176,161	72,041	54,887	7,846	9,308				
Europe	13,756	13,756	—	—	2,878	2,878	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regular	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emergency	13,756	13,756	—	—	2,878	2,878	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asia/Near East	220,970	156,544	64,426	—	192,903	125,674	67,229	—	163,409	121,346	42,063	—
Regular	220,699	156,273	64,426	—	192,903	125,674	67,229	—	163,409	121,346	42,063	—
Emergency	271	271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latin America	57,410	38,200	17,120	2,090	47,583	34,771	7,931	4,881	46,781	36,131	5,364	5,286
Regular	51,202	37,994	11,686	1,522	45,324	34,771	5,672	4,881	46,781	36,131	5,364	5,286
Emergency	6,208	206	5,434	568	2,259	—	2,259	—	—	—	—	—
Africa	384,873	149,713	54,390	180,770	145,072	95,861	35,543	13,668	92,080	54,994	27,573	9,513
Regular	84,185	47,871	31,137	5,177	78,168	43,852	29,956	4,360	92,080	54,994	27,573	9,513
Emergency	300,688	101,842	23,253	175,593	66,904	52,009	5,587	9,308	—	—	—	—
Developmental Initiatives									50,069			
Reserve					79,184				63,042			
Stock Adjustment	(59,709)	(59,709)			(29,220)	(29,220)			(21,247)	(21,247)		
Transport Costs	450,769				315,581				205,846			
PROGRAM TOTAL	1,068,069				753,981				600,000			

N.B. All country/regional levels reflect commodity costs only. FY 1985 Program Level includes a transfer of $90 million from PL 480 Title I, $60 million of the CY 1984 $150 million Africa Supplemental and $268.1 of obligations from the CY 1985 $400 million Africa Supplemental. FY 1986 Program Level includes $131.9 million of obligations from the CY 1985 $400 million Africa Supplemental. The final Program Level for FY 1986 reflects a Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reduction of $27.95 million.

FY 1987
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 85 Actual Program Levels				FY 86 Estimated Program Levels				FY 87 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
EUROPE - TOTAL	40,872	40,872			4,943	4,943						
Poland	40,872	40,872			4,943	4,943						
ASIA/NEAR EAST - TOTAL	939,272	603,445	335,827		926,907	528,214	398,693		733,540	498,765	234,775	
Algeria	1,000	1,000										
Bangladesh	221,200	120,000	101,200		257,833	120,000	137,833		269,340	120,000	149,340	
Bhutan	500		500		621		621		621		621	
Egypt	44,423	44,423			21,107	21,107			14,934	14,934		
Gaza	2,457	2,457			2,627	2,627			2,627	2,627		
India	337,356	301,875	35,481		324,191	282,925	41,266		300,119	270,112	30,007	
Indonesia	32,166	32,166			20,653	20,383	270		22,414	21,644	770	
Kampuchea	800		800		800		800					
Lebanon	1,335		1,335		4,515		4,515					
Morocco	39,348	31,364	7,984		26,818	26,443	375		18,123	17,748	375	
Nepal	7,024		7,024		4,982		4,982		3,632		3,632	
Pakistan	170,161		170,161		196,817		196,817		38,816		38,816	
Philippines	48,092	48,092			38,566	38,296	270		38,566	38,296	270	
Sri Lanka	25,353	14,011	11,342		22,414	11,470	10,944		19,386	8,442	10,944	
Tunisia	3,243	3,243										
West Bank	4,814	4,814			4,963	4,963			4,962	4,962		
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	213,202	138,461	65,137	9,604	213,048	150,902	36,882	25,264	204,148	154,467	24,506	25,175
Bolivia	32,702	29,941	2,761		38,105	31,932	4,253	1,920	36,645	30,869	4,253	1,523
Costa Rica	581		581		592		592					
Dominican Rep.	7,749	7,749			6,422	5,866	556		8,087	7,531	556	
Ecuador	1,719	1,719			5,219	1,719	3,500		4,042	1,542	2,500	
El Salvador	38,412	6,105	22,921	9,386	36,885	7,193	16,352	13,340	42,023	11,125	8,051	23,652
Guatemala	32,038	17,421	14,617		23,310	20,090	3,220		24,141	20,921	3,220	
Guyana	218			218	1,004			1,004				
Haiti	32,180	30,173	2,007		32,294	31,830	464		32,356	31,892	464	
Honduras	15,725	11,954	3,771		17,168	12,747	4,421		16,500	14,562	1,938	
Jamaica	1,703	500	1,203		13,151	3,500	651	9,000	651		651	
Mexico	4,565		4,565									
Panama	323		323		445		445		445		445	
Paraguay					1,180		1,180		1,180		1,180	
Peru	45,203	32,899	12,304		37,247	36,025	1,222		37,247	36,025	1,222	
St. Kitts					6		6		6		6	
St. Lucia	84		84		20		20		20		20	

FY 1987
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 85 Actual Program Levels				FY 86 Estimated Program Levels				FY 87 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG	Total	Volags	WFP	GTG
AFRICA - TOTAL	1,790,992	503,224	192,837	1,094,931	588,132	373,953	132,816	81,363	352,161	203,071	90,757	58,333
Angola	13,786	6,382	387	7,017	12,240			12,240				
Benin	4,907	2,400	2,507		5,175	2,940	2,235		5,638	3,603	2,035	
Botswana	42,636		38,636	4,000	15,963		15,963		13,363		13,363	
Burkina Faso	72,780	46,350	3,430	23,000	29,233	24,428	4,805		35,454	25,649	5,805	4,000
Burundi	5,767	5,235	532		6,924	5,565	1,359		7,747	6,038	1,709	
Cameroon	9,526		886	8,640	2,520		2,520		3,470		3,470	
Cape Verde	8,883	33	3,850	5,000	6,008		1,475	4,533	16,475		1,475	15,000
C.A.R.	1,271		1,271		2,400		2,400		2,250		2,250	
Chad	73,717	23,330	42,887	7,500	17,216	6,176	11,040		13,278	5,039	8,239	
Comoro Is.	863		863		1,076		1,076		2,276		2,276	
Congo	500		500		980		980		730		730	
Djibouti	3,571	3,571										
Eq. Guinea	1,332		1,332		1,915		1,915		2,994		2,994	
Ethiopia	214,181	154,208	9,973	50,000	206,523	206,523			12,000	12,000		
Ethiopian Refugees	88,239	86,619	1,620									
Gambia	8,037	2,037		6,000	3,271	2,546	725		12,004	2,546	1,125	8,333
Ghana	37,601	21,096	7,303	9,202	41,166	22,141	19,025		31,835	24,431	7,404	
Guinea	80		80		80		80		130		130	
Guinea Bissau	3,666		666	3,000	1,179		1,179		6,799		799	6,000
Ivory Coast					420		420		600		600	
Kenya	139,588	19,588		120,000	9,655	9,655			23,545	23,484	61	
Lesotho	31,759	17,922	7,837	6,000	25,852	14,952	10,900		25,826	14,326	11,500	
Madagascar	6,877	6,423	454		5,496	5,496			7,696	7,696		
Malawi	665		665		1,325		1,325		1,125		1,125	
Mali	84,144	5,439	13,405	65,300	32,295	280	7,425	24,590	11,250		6,250	5,000
Mauritania	42,683	9,413	3,270	30,000	9,040	7,971	1,069		28,093	7,225	868	20,000
Mauritius					700		700		500		500	
Mozambique	56,620	14,145	225	42,250	55,418	15,418		40,000	1,300		1,300	
Niger	138,646	7,898	5,748	125,000	5,382		5,382		3,881		3,881	
Rwanda	20,212	13,395	116	6,701	15,849	13,749	2,100		19,300	18,100	1,200	
Sao Tome	369		369		1,554		1,554		1,554		1,554	
Senegal	35,650	20,587	1,063	14,000	18,709	16,228	2,481		16,016	13,535	2,481	
Seychelles	829	829			703	703			712	712		
Sierra Leone	5,082	4,882	200		4,100	3,900	200		4,100	3,900	200	
Somalia	37,230		37,230		27,461		27,461		461		461	
Sudan	503,980	1,370	1,744	500,866	3,060	3,060			20,829	20,829		
Tanzania	19,965	18,435	330	1,200	5,724	4,534	1,190		6,257	5,067	1,190	
Togo	8,841	5,483	3,358		8,663	6,588	2,075		9,816	7,791	2,025	
Uganda	90		90		1,333		1,333		1,333		1,333	
Zaire	6,866	6,501		365	1,100	1,100			1,100	1,100		
Zambia					234		234		234		234	
Zimbabwe	6,130	6,130										

FY 1987
P.L. 480 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
TITLE II
(Metric Tons)

Region/Country	FY 85 Actual Program Levels				FY 86 Estimated Program Levels				FY 87 Proposed Program Levels			
	Total	Volags	WFP	GTC	Total	Volags	WFP	GTC	Total	Volags	WFP	GTC
Subtotal - Regions	2,964,338	1,286,002	503,801	1,104,535	1,733,030	1,058,012	568,391	106,627	1,289,849	856,303	350,038	83,508
Regular	1,430,143	896,676	407,209	36,258	1,411,894	843,022	529,075	39,797	1,289,849	856,303	350,038	83,508
Emergency	1,534,195	389,326	96,592	1,068,277	321,136	214,990	39,317	66,830	---	---	---	---
Europe	40,872	40,872	---	---	4,943	4,943	---	---	---	---	---	---
Regular	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency	40,872	40,872	---	---	4,943	4,943	---	---	---	---	---	---
Africa	1,790,992	203,224	192,837	1,094,931	588,132	373,953	132,816	81,363	352,161	203,071	90,757	58,333
Regular	307,252	156,405	120,848	29,999	384,256	163,906	105,816	14,533	352,161	203,071	90,757	58,333
Emergency	1,483,740	46,819	71,989	1,064,932	303,876	210,047	27,000	66,830	---	---	---	---
Asia/Near East	939,272	603,445	335,827	---	926,907	528,214	398,693	---	733,540	498,765	234,775	---
Regular	938,272	602,445	335,827	---	926,907	528,214	398,693	---	733,540	498,765	234,775	---
Emergency	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Latin America	213,202	138,461	65,137	9,604	213,048	150,902	36,882	25,264	204,148	154,467	24,506	25,175
Regular	184,619	137,826	40,534	6,259	200,731	150,902	24,565	25,264	204,148	154,467	24,506	25,175
Emergency	28,583	635	24,603	3,345	12,317	---	12,317	---	---	---	---	---
Developmental Inititiatives									184,929			
Reserve					416,244				376,940			
Stock Adjustment	(211,104)	(211,104)			(111,243)	(111,243)			(85,630)	(85,630)		
Transport Costs												
PROGRAM LEVEL	2,773,234				2,038,031				1,766,088			
(Metric Tons/Metric Ton Grain Equivalent)												
Subtotal Regions	3,208,316	1,463,246	622,610	1,122,460	1,900,709	1,186,606	602,297	111,806	1,410,202	948,452	377,750	84,000
Developmental Inititiatives									211,281	211,281		
Reserve					435,421	435,421			391,349	391,349		
Stock Adjustment	(230,723)	(230,723)			(120,354)	(120,354)			(94,845)	(94,845)		
PROGRAM LEVEL	2,977,593				2,215,776				1,917,987			

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 85 Actual BA	FY 86 New BA	FY 87 Request
$40	-0-	$10

HOUSING AND URBAN PROGRAMS

The Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H) has primary responsibility for A.I.D.'s urban and shelter policy and programs and for addressing major urban issues in developing countries. PRE/H administers the Housing Guaranty (HG) Program which was developed in the early 1960s as part of the U.S. foreign assistance effort to respond to the worldwide shortage of adequate shelter. HG projects are occasionally supplemented by DA or ESF financed capital and technical assistance.

The total program is administered by a staff consisting of direct hire housing and urban development advisors, attorneys, financial management specialists and administrative support. The office has regional offices in Kenya, the Ivory Coast, Tunisia, Panama, Thailand, Jamaica, and Honduras. These regional offices provide assistance to A.I.D. missions in addressing the problems associated with the rapid urbanization process now underway in LDCs.

PRE/H is actively pursuing opportunities to achieve greater efficiencies and increased development payoffs in the shelter and urban fields through greater reliance on private sector institutions. It will seek wherever feasible to channel available funds for land development, housing construction, mortgage credit, and building materials loans, for A.I.D.-eligible beneficiaries, to private housing finance and development institutions. In addition, the office will actively seek opportunities to work with private entities on a pilot basis to perform selected urban management functions and to deliver selected urban services such as solid waste collection and disposal. PRE/H will explore the possibility of initiating programs that generate income and improve the productivity of labor, such as lending to small scale and micro-enterprises, and provide essential basic infrastructure to workers, especially the informal sector.

The Administration proposes to terminate A.I.D.'s housing guaranty program in 1987 because market rate loans with an A.I.D. guarantee have not proven to be appropriate for all poor countries and because housing guaranties are not consistent with Federal credit policy. O.M.B. Circular A-70 provides that loans guaranteed by the U.S. Government should require private investors to assume some risk. Risk-sharing strengthens the private sector by encouraging lenders to undertake serious risk analysis on loan requests. However, other U.S. assistance programs will continue to support sound urban shelter programs in developing countries.

Urban Development[1]

For much of this century the large majority of the poor have lived and worked in rural areas. By the end of the 1990's, however, the majority of the poorest households in the developing world will be living in urban areas. Other demographic projections indicate that by the end of the 1990's about 42% of the population in Africa will be living in cities; in Asia the projection is 40%; in the Near East 60%; and in Latin America 75%.

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[1] For additional details see PRE narrative.

Despite the many negative aspects of rapid urban growth, there is increasing evidence that urbanization and economic growth are positively correlated, that rural and urban economies are interdependent, and that urban growth presents unique opportunities to promote national development objectives. A central challenge to A.I.D. is to expand its knowledge base concerning the urban phenomenon, especially the relationship between urbanization, national economic growth and the incidence of urban poverty. Building on a sound knowledge base, A.I.D. can then begin to identify areas where it can selectively assist in managing urban growth. Its twin goals in urban development are both economic and social. A.I.D. seeks to increase productivity and incomes in urban locations which have high potential for sustained economic growth. At the same time it seeks to achieve greater social equity for the urban poor by improving basic living conditions, especially access to safe drinking water, minimum sanitation, and basic shelter, including security of land tenure.

Within this framework, the Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H) has defined its long-term objectives in urban development as helping A.I.D. and others to accomplish the following:

A. To improve A.I.D. and LDC understanding of the impact of urbanization on national economic growth and the economic, financial, institutional, and political context within which urban investment decisions are made and the implications of these decisions for future planning.

B. To enhance the capacity of the private sector to contribute to urbanization and economic development through innovative public/private partnerships.

C. To seek enhanced performance, efficiency and capacity among urban institutions in the LDCs, especially to increase their effectiveness in addressing the needs of the urban poor.

D. To recognize and understand the interdependence of rural and urban economies and to support the efficient and equitable development of national urban settlement systems.

E. To promote the most efficient use of capital and human resources through the adoption of appropriate urban development standards, technologies and policies which stress affordability and cost recovery, and are therefore of particular benefit to the urban poor.

F. To assess the experience and knowledge acquired by PRE/H in its urban activities and to disseminate the results in the form of information, applied research and workshops to improve understanding of the urbanization process within AID, the international donor community, and the LDCs.

Through its Regional Housing and Urban Development Offices (RHUDOs), PRE/H will assist A.I.D. Missions to comprehensively analyze urban issues, especially the implications of urban growth for future development planning, and help Missions selectively apply available resources on activities and investments which have the potential for high development payoff. Its support to Missions will be provided in the context of the Agency's Urban Development Policy Paper which clearly demarcates the major areas A.I.D. intends to support in urban development.

Advice, technical assistance and training will be provided to support the development of more rational urban policies, to strengthen the capacity of urban institutions to plan for and more efficiently deliver essential urban services, to improve pricing and other urban policies that influence the distribution of urban goods and services, to enhance the revenue raising and collection capacity of local public authorities, and to identify opportunities for the private sector to play a more dominant role in the development of urban areas generally.

In addition to its long-term role in urban development in relation to its shelter programs, PRE/H provided urban assistance to selected Missions during FY 1985. Urban Development Assessments were carried out in Jordan and Morocco. In Central America, PRE/H developed urban stategies for countries included in the scope of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. Major urban institutional development efforts were carried out in Kenya, Somalia and the Ivory Coast. Missions in Kenya, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Tunisia, Ecuador, and Peru were provided with assistance in the area of local urban finance and management. A Comprehensive Supervisory Management Training Program was conducted for municipal officials in Kenya and the Ivory Coast. In Panama, PRE/H held a seminar on Municipal Financial Management for representatives of ten Latin American countries. To further it's initiatives in the area of local government development, PRE/H developed and is field-testing methodologies to analyze alternative urban investments and to measure the feasibility of privatizing the delivery of public services. Finally, PRE/H led the U.S. Delegation to the U.N. HABITAT Conference on "Planning and Management of Human Settlements", and was a key participant in the debates. A major paper prepared by PRE/H for this Conference which has been widely disseminated is "Secondary Towns: Five Case Studies".

Housing Guaranty Program

A.I.D. has authorized a total of $1.97 billion dollars to finance specific housing projects since the inception of the Program twenty years ago. To date, some 185 projects have been carried out, or are in progress, in more than 40 countries. Under the HG Program, which will end in 1986, the U.S. private sector provides long term financing for low-income shelter and neighborhood upgrading programs in developing countries. The United States Government underwrites these transactions by providing full faith and credit guaranty to protect the U.S. lender against possible loss. Maximum interest rates that may be charged by lenders are established by A.I.D. and reflect the current cost of money to the U.S. Treasury. A.I.D. charges a fee for its guaranty to cover operating expenses and to provide a reserve against claim losses.

HG Program Reserve Account

HG reserves are used to pay claims of U.S. lenders when LDC borrowers fail to make their debt service payments. Claims resulting from LDC public debt rescheduling are having an increasing impact on the HG reserve account and soon will comprise the majority of total claims. In such cases, HG reserves are used to service the debt during the agreed debt deferral period. Thereafter, the deferred debt is repaid to the HG reserve account plus interest. On the assumption that sovereign nations as a whole will continue to honor their debts, the HG reserves need to have sufficient liquid cash assets to meet demands of debt rescheduling.

In order to lessen future requests for direct appropriations to the HG reserve account to deal with the debt rescheduling situation, even after the program is terminated at the end of 1986, A.I.D. has taken the following steps: (a) instituted a Claims Projection System in order to project claims expenditures against the HG Reserve Fund; (b) established a procedure for undertaking country risk analyses which rate the risk of lending to different countries based on HG program experience, current economic indicators and private investment community perceptions; (c) designed and is implementing a computerized Portfolio Management System which will provide information on claims on a more timely basis, thus helping to reduce late payments and increase income from late payment fees; and, significantly, (d) initiated a "refinancing" program for refinancing HG loans otherwise subject to deferral and rescheduling.

The refinancing option, is intended to reduce the HG reserve account's liquidity problem as the new activity is terminated. We anticipate that net claims against the reserve fund will amount to approximately $25 million in each of fiscal years 1986 and 1987, and $18 million in fiscal year 1988. Of this amount, approximately 50% is to cover claims for countries rescheduling debt and can be addressed by the refinancing program. For FY87 $10 million will be required to increase the level of the HG Reserve Fund to cover claims which have not been refinanced. Claim payments are contractual obligations of the U.S. and must be paid. As things now stand, the reserve fund is the only available source for such payments.

OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION/MINORITY RESOURCE CENTER

OVERVIEW

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization/Minority Resource Center (OSDBU/MRC) facilitates and supports relationships between the U.S. business community, A.I.D., and A.I.D.-recipient countries. U.S. foreign economic development assistance programs are of great benefit to the U.S. business community. Most commodities, equipment and technical services required to implement A.I.D.-financed development programs are procured from U.S. firms--an average of $2.5 billion annually. These firms range from multinational corporations to small, medium and large manufacturers and suppliers, and include small, minority and women-owned consulting firms and individual consultants.

In 1978 Public Law 95-507 (Section 15 of the Small Business Act) created the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU). An integral component of OSDBU is the Minority Resource Center (MRC), created in 1977 and specifically mandated to increase the participation of economically and socially disadvantaged (including women-owned) businesses in A.I.D.-financed activities. A primary responsibility is the establishment each year of goals for the participation of these firms in A.I.D. contracting opportunities. OSDBU/MRC assists small, minority and women-owned businesses by:

- disseminating pertinent procurement related information,
- identifying appropriate business opportunities,
- developing innovative programs to advance firms in international development activities,
- providing advocacy support,
- advising constituents how they may participate in A.I.D. technical services contracting opportunities, and
- identifying potential contractors in response to A.I.D. program needs.

OSDBU/MRC commodity staff provides assistance to U.S. exporters of equipment and materials by:

- disseminating information on A.I.D.-direct and A.I.D.-financed host country acquisitions of commodities and equipment,

- identifying eligible and appropriate products,
- interpreting pertinent regulations and procedures,
- assisting in the development of marketing strategies.
- facilitating formation of commercial relationships with private sector host country importers,
- serving as advocates in the development of policies and procedures to increase participation by small and minority exporters, and
- providing policy information necessary for successful participation in A.I.D. program acquisitions.

OSDBU/MRC maintains the "A.I.D. Mailing List" for approximately 6,800 U.S. exporters of commodities and equipment, who receive:

- "A.I.D.-Financed Export Opportunities and Procurement Information Bulletins," announcing A.I.D.-direct and public sector Host Country acquisitions of commodities and equipment, and
- "Importer Lists" of private sector Host Country importers identifying potential commercial contacts for anticipated A.I.D.-financed private sector procurements.

OSDBU/MRC supplies information to U.S. firms about A.I.D.-financed requirements for commodities and equipment and professional technical services, applicable A.I.D. regulations, and payment procedures. Firms are helped to identify appropriate activities for marketing and advised of the advantages of joining resources with other small and minority firms. Large and multinational organizations are counseled on how to participate in A.I.D.-financed programs, and in the utilization of small and minority firms. Counselors participate in procurement conferences, seminars, and workshops in a continual effort to reach larger segments of the U.S. business community.

OSDBU/MRC technical services staff maintains the "A.I.D. Consultant Registry Information System" (ACRIS) which gathers capability data from firms that want to respond to requirements for technical and professional services. ACRIS is utilized primarily in preparation of source lists of qualified small and minority firms for review by A.I.D. project and program offices in considering small business set-asides or 8(a) awards.

OBJECTIVES

FY 1983 - FY 1986

Intensive measures and systems were established and implemented to carry out the mandates and responsibilities of OSDBU/MRC to increase opportunities for small, minority and women-owned firms to participate in A.I.D. programs. The dollar value of small and minority business participation in A.I.D. prime contracts increased from $69.5M in FY 1983 to $87.8M in FY 1984. These achievements surpassed the goals established by SBA for each Fiscal Year.

The goal for FY 1985 was surpassed as well: the total dollar value of prime contracts awarded to small and minority business was $88.2M. This achievement represents 24.7 percent of the total $357.4M of prime contracts awarded.

- The Gray Amendment, sponsored by Congressman William Gray, III, of Pennsylvania and enacted in FY 1984, provided that not less than 10 percent of Development Assistance and Sahel Development funds be made available for economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises, Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), and minority controlled Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs). This Amendment supported OSDBU/MRC efforts to increase the utilization of these organizations in A.I.D. contracting activity.

- The Early Alert System was designed to identify areas of possible participation by small and minority organizations in A.I.D. contracting opportunities. Early Alert Liaison Officers are assigned at A.I.D./W and in the Missions to work with OSDBU/MRC to advance the involvement of such organizations by monitoring project documents at the design stage.

- Successful outreach strategies and activities have been essential to OSDBU/MRC in carrying out its duties and responsibilities to both its constituents and the Agency. Three small business outreach conferences were conducted in FY 1984--in Washington, D.C., San Antonio, TX, and Los Angeles, CA--to support the objectives of the Gray Amendment and expand the base of firms and organizations knowledgable about A.I.D. program requirements. OSDBU/MRC counselors also attended 75 workshops, seminars and conferences sponsored by federal, state and local government and private sector organizations.

In FY 1985 OSDBU/MRC again sponsored three outreach conferences--in Miami, FL, Indianapolis, IN, and San Francisco, CA. These conferences were effective platforms for reaching organizations covered by the Gray Amendment. Building on the experiences of FY 1984 and FY 1985, outreach conferences for FY 1986--planned for New York, NY, New Orleans, LA, and San Diego, CA--will provide workshops of more specific purpose and usefulness to these organizations.

Staff participated in many outreach activities designed to familiarize A.I.D. and other government personnel with OSDBU/MRC programs and resources. These seminars and training sessions have been effective tools in increasing understanding and support of OSDBU/MRC efforts.

FY 1987

OSDBU/MRC will continue to concentrate on improving programs to attain its goals and objectives--particularly the Gray Amendment goals--in FY 1987. These objectives will be achieved by realigning the duties and responsibilities of OSDBU/MRC workforce, by fostering better working relationships within A.I.D., by reestablishing priorities, by working with specific A.I.D. personnel to increase sensitivity to and understanding of the Gray Amendment, and by using other governmental agencies resources to supplement those of A.I.D.

Specific measures will include:

- OSDBU/MRC training seminars for project and contract officers and other appropriate personnel.
- An OSDBU/MRC standard operating procedures manual will be provided to all A.I.D. bureaus and missions.
- Joint participation with A.I.D. bureaus in contracts for service requirements necessary to implement the Gray Amendment will be encouraged to help standardize procedures and increase their effectiveness.
- More OSDBU/MRC staff time will be devoted to monitoring and participating in project review meetings with Early Alert liaison officers in the bureaus.
- Improved methods to capture pertinent data on contracting by Gray Amendment target groups will have high priority.

- OSDBU/MRC plans to meet regularly with A.I.D. bureau staff that participated in the outreach conferences. This is a highly motivated group dedicated to making the objectives of the Gray Amendment work.

- The quality circle/team table concept will be implemented to increase and strengthen communications within A.I.D.

- OSDBU/MRC will continue to seek government interagency cooperation to serve the U.S. business community.

OSDBU/MRC will sponsor conferences and participate in additional activities that further its outreach objectives. OSDBU/MRC staff will continue to counsel U.S. firms through forums, workshops and seminars, providing information and assistance daily.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY RESOURCES PROGRAM

Section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, encourages A.I.D. to use excess or available non-excess property acquired from other Federal agencies in its economic development program "...wherever practicable in lieu of or supplementary to the procurement of new items." Thus, A.I.D. acquires such property on an "as is, where is" basis from other agencies at minimal or no cost. Excess property is property beyond the foreseeable requirements of the owning agency and made available through the General Services Administration to other Federal agencies and the states without reimbursement. Long supply property (non-excess property) is property within the long-term requirements of the owning agency which that agency will sell to another Federal agency at a discounted price in order to maintain a current inventory. The equipment--most of it obtained from the Department of Defense--falls into five major categories: heavy construction equipment, vehicles of all types, heavy machinery, electrical generation equipment, and medical equipment and supplies.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PROGRAM

- To use excess or non-excess government-owned property as an economy measure to conserve funds appropriated for A.I.D. programs.
- To assist recipients eligible under Section 607 of the Act (friendly countries, international organizations, the American Red Cross, and registered private and voluntary agencies) to purchase such property with their own resources.

A.I.D. OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

The Government Property Resources Program is a function for which neither new budget authority nor appropriation of funds is required. A revolving fund of $5 million is used to cover A.I.D.'s overhead in managing the program, including the salaries of its employees and the costs of equipment reconditioning and transportation. The fund is replenished through service fees and reimbursements by recipients of the equipment.

During the past year's operation it has been apparent that several obstacles continue to hinder the objectives of the program:

- the continuing affects of P.L. 94-519 which lowered A.I.D.'s priority for acquiring domestic excess property for grant-funded programs and cash transfer programs;
- the change in A.I.D.'s economic support fund programs from loans to grants; and
- the recent 11 month moritorium on excessing material from the Department of Defense activities - specifically the Department of the Army - from which A.I.D. purchases long supply items and material at a reduced cost.

During FY 1985, A.I.D.'s Government Property Resources Program:

- shipped approximately 648 line items of equipment and supplies having an original acquisition value of $6.8 million to 28 foreign country recipients, and
- shipped $460,000 of property to 13 registered private and voluntary agencies authorized to acquire such property under Section 607(a) of the Act.

On October 15, 1985 A.I.D. combined and reorganized the Office of Commodity Management and the Office of Contract Management and established the new Office of Acquisition and Assistance Management. During this period of reorganization, a close look was given to the future operation of the excess property program. Several factors, which included A.I.D.'s reduced staffing levels both domestic and overseas, reduced priority for acquiring excess property, and the changing role of the commodity management program, contributed in the decision to reduce the size of the government property program.

As a result of the decreased emphasis on the program, the decision was made to transfer the functions of the Government Property Resources Program from the current headquarters in New Cumberland, Pennsylvania to AID/Washington. The field offices in Salt Lake City, Utah; Lathrop, California; and New Cumberland, Pennsylvania will be closed.

With the change in physical location, the program of prior acquisition of excess and long supply equipment and material for reconditioning and resale will be dropped. A.I.D. will continue to assist eligible recipients in acquiring property directly from the owning agency.

In addition, consideration is being given to retaining the following activities:

- Acquisition of property by registered private and voluntary agencies which they would inspect, move, and recondition as necessary at their own expense.
- Programs covering offshore property in the Philippines, Panama, and Germany which would normally be provided on an "as is, where is" basis. Although those programs are of little cost to A.I.D., they are of significant benefit to the recipients.

Special Procurement Activities

In addition to Commodity Import Programs (CIP's), a number of special activities finance procurements utilizing the same rules and regulations as CIP's, and the same AID/W backstopping. The activities are usually directed at a specific development problem and/or sector such as agriculture, the iron and steel industry, energy, or education. Typically, they are based on a single commodity or package of related commodities required to achieve the specified objective(s). A technical assistance component may be part of the package. They will frequently be tied closely to a policy dialogue between the United States and the host country and may be released in tranches or conditioned on the achievement of policy goals related to the specific commodity inputs. Because of the narrower focus, there is a more targeted developmental thrust to these activities than to CIPs.

The following represent these special commodity procurement activities planned and proposed for FY 1986 and FY 1987, respectively.

	$ in millions a/	
Country/Project	FY 1986 Planned	FY 1987 Proposed
Egypt		
Private Enterprise Credit Proj.	51.021 b/	100.0
Kenya		
Structural Adjustment Program Grant II	14.355	22.0
Madagascar		
Ag. Rehabilitation and Support	2.39	6.0
Mozambique		
Private Sector Rehabilitation Support	9.570	13.0
Pakistan c/		
Energy Commodities & Equipment	39.0	0
Ag Commodities & Equipment	39.0	0
TOTAL	155.336	141.0

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a/ Does not include funds for technical assistance and other non-procurement inputs which may be provided under the project.

b/ Includes $49.594 million in FY 1986 funds, plus $1.427 million in deobligations from prior years.

c/ Includes DA and ESF funds.

COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAMS AND SPECIAL PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES

Commodity Import Programs (CIPs)

Commodity Import Programs (CIPs) are a form of nonproject assistance through which A.I.D. makes dollars available to the assisted country on a loan or grant basis to pay for essential commodity imports. In nearly all cases, these imports come from the United States. CIPs are used to provide relatively fast disbursing balance of payments support and in some cases also to generate local currency for budget support.

CIP agreements usually provide for A.I.D.'s financing of a wide variety of basic items including agricultural, construction, and transportation equipment, fertilizer, chemicals, raw materials, semi-finished products and foodstuffs. A.I.D. does not finance such things as military or police equipment, luxury items, or items of questionable safety or efficacy.

When a CIP agreement is signed, the government of the assisted country allocates the dollars provided by A.I.D. among its importers in the public and private sectors. Public sector procurements are normally conducted using formal bidding procedures, while purchases by the private sector are through regular commercial channels. A.I.D. does not determine the specific items to be purchased, nor does it select the suppliers. However, the range of allowable commodities may be narrowed in order to complement A.I.D's development policy in a particular country. Transactions are handled directly between American suppliers and foreign importers, but must meet the requirements of A.I.D. Regulation 1 (22 CFR Section 201) to be eligible for payment from A.I.D. funds.

In addition to establishing competitive procurement procedures, A.I.D. Regulation 1 requires that documentation be submitted evidencing that the funds are actually used for the intended purpose and that the transactions conform to certain other statutory and regulatory requirements regarding such things as source of commodities, using at least 50 percent U.S. flag ocean vessels, price, and marking.

FY 1985 Program Examples

The CIP in Egypt has been the largest program for several years. The major CIP procurement during FY 1985 was 520,000 MT of corn worth $65 million.

Also in the Near East, a new CIP was authorized for Jordan from funds made available under the FY 1985 Supplemental. $50 million was obligated in FY 1985. This CIP will be largely a private sector program with an emphasis on procurement of equipment and spare parts from distributors in the United States.

The largest CIP in Africa is in the Sudan. The major procurement in FY 1985 was $40 million worth of petroleum products. Another $62 million was allocated for a variety of items including approximately $15 million which was spent for fertilizer.

Under the Somalia CIP, $6.8 million was spent on crude petroleum during FY 1985. An additional $1.75 million is expected to be used of finance petroleum products.

FYs 1985-1987 Obligations

In FY 1985, funds were obligated for CIP's in eight countries, totalling $412 million. For FY 1986 CIP's are planned in the amount of $290.735 million and proposed at the level of $300.5 million for FY 1987. The difference between the FY 1985 level and the FY 1986 level reflects both a shift of nearly $50 million from the Egypt CIP to commodity procurements by the private sector under the Private Enterprise Credit Project, plus cuts in the overall budget for FY 1986 including the Gramm-Rudman exercise. Most country levels did not change significantly, except for the Sudan where the CIP dropped by nearly half as budget cuts were absorbed.

The following table shows obligations planned for FY 1986 and proposed for FY 1987.

$ in millions

Country	FY 1986 Proposed		FY 1987 Proposed	
Egypt	143.6	a/	100.0	a/
Jordan	50.0	b/	60.0	b/
Mauritius	1.914		3.0	
Seychelles	1.914		2.5	
Somalia	23.925		26.0	
Sudan	59.812		90.0	
Zambia	0		15.0	
Zaire	0		0	
Zimbabwe	9.570		4.0	
TOTAL	290.735		300.5	

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a/ An additional $51.021 million will be committed in FY 1986, and approximately $100 million in FY 1987 under Project 0201, Private Enterprise Credit, to finance imports from the U.S. by the Egyptian private sector.

b/ Funds provided under the FY 1985 Supplemental appropriation.

SPECIAL ISSUES

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION PROGRAM

For FY 1987, A.I.D. proposes $2.5 million for the Development Education Program mandated by the Biden-Pell Amendment (Section 316) to the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980. This legislation has enabled A.I.D. to facilitate widespread public discussion, analysis and review of issues raised by the Report of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger and to increase public awareness of their implications. Through this program, increasing numbers of Americans are being encouraged to examine the economic, social, political and technical factors relating to world hunger and poverty and to consider the impact these issues may have on the security and economic well-being of the United States.

The major component of A.I.D.'s Development Education effort is a competitive grants program which provides support on a cost-shared basis to private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) engaged in an effort to increase the American public's awareness, understanding and concern for international development issues. The purposes of this program are threefold:

1) to generate widespread discussion and analysis of the root causes of world hunger and poverty;

2) to extend and reinforce a constituency committed to support of and participation in an effort to address issues of world hunger and poverty; and

3) to expand the network of organizations involved in development education and to strengthen their capacity to deliver substantive, effective programs.

Since the Development Education program began in 1982, A.I.D. has awarded over 50 project grants to a wide variety of PVOs, educational associations, national membership groups, service clubs and local community groups in support of their efforts to educate their constituents about international development.

Development Education project grants are intended to serve as catalysts in generating interest in and support for development and in leveraging the private resources critical to sustaining and institutionalizing these efforts. Project activities have included the design and delivery of training programs for teachers, trainers, church leaders and other leadership groups; preparation and dissemination of resource materials for use in formal and non-formal educational settings; innovative uses of media for educational outreach; and a series of workshops and seminars designed to relate development issues to the special interests of specific target groups such as women, corporate leaders, conservationists, journalists, farmers, youth groups, cooperative members, and minority groups. In FY 1987, as in the past, A.I.D. will seek out projects which add a new dimension to our grant portfolio rather than duplicate existing program models.

The following examples are illustrative of the range of activities supported through this program.

The Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) and the Distributive Education Clubs of America (DECA) are working together to develop and disseminate a curriculum guide for use in marketing education classes attended by high school students in grades 11 and 12. Regular DECA conferences are being used to develop and test materials and train high school teachers in their use. A Project Advisory Committee comprised of PVOs, educators and participating organizations is assisting in the development of the curriculum guide. Through this program, high school students are learning about the importance of micro-enterprise development as a means of reducing poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, and being encouraged to involve themselves personnaly in related development education activities or development projects.

The International Trade and Development Education Foundation has joined the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union (OCAW) in an 18 month project designed to integrate development education into continuing OCAW programs. The Foundation's expertise in preparation of development education materials, matched with the existing communication and educational capabilities of OCAW, provids the opportunity to involve local union leaders in this joint effort. A development education component, designed to increase understanding of international economic development and the relationship between foreign assistance and U.S. economic well-being and security, has been added to OCAW's continuing education programs for union leaders.

WETA-TV, a non-commercial public broadcasting station in Washington D.C., will undertake a "Global Links Development Education Project" with the assistance of a Biden-Pell grant. WETA is developing a teacher/student viewing guide for use with the GLOBAL LINKS television series produced in cooperation with the World Bank. Fifteen thousand guides are being distributed to secondary school social studies teachers, university professors of international relations and PVOs. Workshops will be held at regional conferences of the National Council for the Social Studies, the American Political Science Association, and the Instructional Television network of the PBS system to train teachers in the classroom use of the guide and the videocassette series.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Overview:

The Agency for International Development's policy on women in development is derived from Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which calls for recognition of women's economic roles, and directs that the United States government's bilateral assistance be administered "so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects, and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries."

A portion of assistance funds were designated to be used "primarily to support activities which will increase the economic productivity and income earning capacity of women." The Office of Women in Development (WID) administers these funds, carrying through the basic emphasis of the agency's Women in Development policy of integrating women and girls into mainstream development activities.

Over the past five years, A.I.D. has made some critical and successful decisions to integrate women into all of its development strategies. Women in Development continues to be a priority area for A.I.D. The primary thrust of the Agency's women in development policy, as stated in the 1982 Women in Development Policy Paper, is that "it is critical now for A.I.D. to move beyond its initial activities and take an active role and provide leadership in ensuring that women have access to the opportunities and the benefits of economic development."

Strategy for the 1980's:

In the decade since its creation, the WID Office has moved from a strategy of designing projects specifically for women only (known as women-specific projects) to a strategy of providing technical assistance to A.I.D.'s regional and central bureaus, and the overseas missions, to assist in the integration of females into the Agency's mainstream bilateral development projects. In carrying out this emphasis, the WID Office has found that the "leveraged" use of its funds in conjunction with those of the bureaus and missions is a successful means of maximizing the impact of the WID budget. In the "leveraging" process, a few thousand dollars in WID funds may pay for the participation of a WID expert in the design of a multi-million dollar project, thereby integrating into mainstream development programs a greater number of women than would have been able to participate in a small women-specific project.

Areas of current emphasis include:

- o Agriculture: In parts of Africa, women farmers produce up to 90 percent of the food grown, yet female farmers traditionally have had little access to agricultural extension efforts;

- o Small-scale enterprise: In many of the urban centers of Latin America and the Caribbean, women comprise 70 percent of the informal sector (street food traders, produce vendors, craft sellers, etc.,) yet traditionally have had limited access to resources such as marketing assistance and credit;

- o Education and skills training: Females in many Third World countries fail to attain sufficient education (though technically they may have access) to allow them to participate economically; and,

- o Natural resource use and conservation: Gathering fuelwood and water are activities typically performed by women and children in most Third World countries.

In these areas, A.I.D.'s WID efforts continue to be built on the "four pillars" of private enterprise, agricultural development, technology transfer, and local institution building. Activities undertaken lead to increased access to credit and technical assistance for women, development of instruction materials, and training activities for local organizations. The Agency also is increasing its efforts to target participant training opportunities to the most disadvantaged groups in the developing countries. In this endeavor, women are being considered as the highest priority disadvantaged group.

A.I.D.'s Role in the U.N. Decade for Women:

The WID Office has been involved in a variety of activities throughout the U.N. Decade (1976-1985)-- particularly those addressing economic development concerns and Third World women.

For the 1985 Conference in Nairobi, A.I.D. provided financial assistance to the Commission for Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO) for administrative costs, as well as for the participation of over 100 selected Third World women leaders at Non-governmental Organizations (NGO) activities in Nairobi. In addition, the Agency sponsored the dissemination of numerous studies on substantive women in development themes, as well as selected NGO Forum workshops, including one on the use of video technology for development programs.

1985-86 Project Highlights:

In addition to the major undertakings associated with the Nairobi UN Conference, the WID Office in 1985-86 continued to support a worldwide banking project aimed at assisting women entrepreneurs. The project facilitates commercial loans to women-owned small businesses through local affiliates which provide guarantees to banks. This banking project, unique in its geographic scope and emphasis on self-sufficiency, is currently working in 19 countries; affiliates are being identified in a number of others. In 1985, a new grant was provided to support development of related trading and marketing training program for women entrepreneurs who are identified through the banking project. In this way, women will have access to business training as well as credit, enhancing the opportunities for business growth that can lead to the employment of others by the entrepreneurs.

In addition, the WID Office supported U.S.-based management training for a number of Latin American women. It is intended for A.I.D. missions to work toward greater integration of females among their nominees for U.S.-based participant training programs in 1986 and future years.

Likewise, A.I.D.'s increased emphasis on delegation of authority for project approval to the field missions means a shift in the focus of WID technical assistance to the field level as well. The WID Office, through two grants to university consortia and a cooperative agreement with an international research organization, provides technical assistance to a variety of projects in all sectors, as well as providing assistance to mission personnel in integrating women into their program plans. Such assistance involves the gathering of gender-disaggregated data on actual and potential roles of women in proposed projects; socio-economic analysis of access to resources and consumption patterns as they relate to project goals; and, assessment of potential for any unintended marginalization of women by proposed interventions.

This emphasis on technical assistance involves not only WID expert consultants participating in project work in the field, but the development of sector-specific guidance manuals as well. In FY 1985-86, guidance manuals will have been developed to assist mission personnel in integrating women in the areas of small-scale enterprise, agriculture, education, and natural resource utilization.

The limited availability of census data on the roles of women in LDCs has been addressed successfully in recent years under the WID-funded "Statistical Data on Women Project" with the U.S. Bureau of Census, which produced information on women in 120 countries. Regional handbooks summarizing this data were among the Agency's contributions to the Nairobi U.N. conference marking the conclusion of the Decade for Women, and continue to be a much-used resource for development professionals. The Office is working with the Bureau of Census to develop appropriate updates on this information and strengthen the training of host country census personnel (done by the Bureau of Census's International Division) regarding appropriate gender-disaggregation of data and research into gender issues.

Encouraging Favorable WID Policies in LDCs:

A new area of emphasis for FY 1987 involves the replication of a successful pilot project in Yemen in policy dialogue funded by the Office of Women in Development in FY 1984. The WID Office currently is preparing a request for proposals for the development of several micro-computer simulation models that can demonstrate to policy makers in the less-developed countries (LDCs) the economic potential of integrating women into their economies. In the pilot project, for instance, the prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic and his cabinet were able to see the projected positive effects on food production for that country if women were targeted for agricultural extension efforts. As food production shortfall is expected to be a major economic problem for Yemen by the year 2000, the computer model found a receptive audience. The Agency intends to replicate this model in several countries, keying each model to individual country situation and the A.I.D. mission's country development strategy.

Project-Specific Technical Assistance:

In keeping with lessons learned through an Agency-wide evaluation of WID conducted in FY 1985-86, and with the Agency's increasing delegation of authority for project approval to the field missions, the Office of Women in Development intends to continue in FY 1987 the increased emphasis on project-specific technical assistance, as explained previously, begun in FY 1986. Two consortia of Title XII universities and the private sector have been involved in providing this technical assistance. The utilization of these external sources is part of the office's strategy to expand the number of development professionals with WID expertise, both inside and outside A.I.D.

International Leadership on WID:

The WID strategy for the future-- to systematically strengthen women's roles in all areas of economic development-- complements the leadership position assumed by the U.S.Delegation to the U.N. Conference in Nairobi in its emphasis on women's productive roles in development. A.I.D. has established a leadership role in advancing the integrationist approach among other international donors, particularly in the OECD/DAC, and among multilateral institutions, such as the Asian Development Bank. Through the OECD/DAC's Experts Group on Women in Development, A.I.D. will continue this leadership role, emphasizing the importance of appropriate data collection and analysis regarding women's current and potential roles.

Other Activities:

To further emphasize and extend WID capabilities within the Agency, training workshops have now moved to the field. In FY 1985, the first regional workshop was held in Bangkok for staff from Asia region missions, as well as PVOs headquartered in Asia. In FY 1986, mission-specific training underwritten by regional bureau funds is being offered in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Similar training activities are envisioned in the Africa and Near East regions in FY 1987 and beyond.

FY 1987 Program:

The WID Office operates a small grants program with proposed funding of $2.5 million in FY 87 and funded under the following subprojects:

Through the Technical Assistance and WID Centers subproject (930-0300), the Office of Women in Development will continue research, training, and technical assistance to enhance the integration of women into the multi-sectoral development programs. This will be accomplished through the Agency's regional and central bureaus, missions, PVOs, and academic institutions.

Through the Strategies and Resources subproject (930-0100), the Office will compile and analyze statistics; commission, publish, and distribute studies and materials; hold seminars and briefings on WID topics; and, exchange information with other national and international agencies, organizations, and donors involved in the women in development effort.

The Women's Organizations and Participation subproject (930-0200), will provide small grants to private and public organizations appropriate in implementing Agency policy on women in development. In particular, the Office will continue to address the areas of income-generation, private sector development , agricultural development, technology transfer, and institutional development.

TITLE XII - FAMINE PREVENTION AND FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act directs A.I.D. to make more extensive use of U.S. land grant, sea grant and other qualified colleges and universities to carry out foreign assistance programs. The interest of developing countries in Title XII projects, as reflected in A.I.D. Mission requests, has grown continuously; and in both FY 1985 and FY 1986 Title XII programs will account for approximately $400 million of institution-building activities in agriculture, rural development and nutrition. A significant, and increasing, portion of these activities was carried out for A.I.D. by U.S. universities.

In 1975 Congress created the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) to advise A.I.D. officials and participate in the formulation of agricultural development policy, the design of projects and the use of U.S. agricultural universities in A.I.D. programs. The legislation also provided for "Strengthening Programs" to enhance U.S. university capacities for participating in A.I.D. programs overseas, and for "Collaborative Research Support Programs" to enable U.S. institutions and those from Less Developed Countries (LDCs) to work together on projects to benefit both the LDCs and U.S. agriculture. BIFAD helped to launch these programs through the development of guidelines and by providing for university participation in program reviews. BIFAD also fostered university collaboration in the design and implementation of country projects.

COMMITMENT -- THE KEY TO GOOD PROJECTS

Institution-building and research projects in A.I.D. Mission programs account for the great bulk of Title XII activities. Some examples:

The Agronomy Institute Project in Morocco, between the Hassan II Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine and the University of Minnesota, builds on earlier work funded by A.I.D. Ongoing research programs not only address significant problems but also serve as models for the research of other institute staff members and students. The project began in 1980, and total funding authorized is $28.5 million.

A major thrust of the project has been the development of the Masters degree program. Some 125 students earned Masters degrees in association with the project by 1983; 64 candidates were in a doctoral degree program. Many of those earning degrees have become faculty members at the Institute. Ten percent of the Institute's students now come from outside Morocco, attesting to the Institute's growing stature as a regional university in North Africa. By 1986 the Institute expects to offer the Masters program without foreign assistance.

The project, working first in soils and plant science, is now involved across the entire front of Moroccan agriculture, including animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, agricultural engineering, chemistry, human nutrition, economics, communications and library science, range and watershed management, and fisheries.

In reviews of this project, long-term commitment to institution building is seen as central to its success. The program also demonstrated effective means for:

. generating collaboration among various Title XII projects around the country;

. recruiting foreign students for graduate programs and promoting the timely completion of their degree requirements;

. using expatriate experience of other countries in development projects.

A Research/Extension/Education Model for the Agricultural Sector of Peru was built on a long-time, continuing relationship between Peru and North Carolina State University. The current project began in 1982, and total funding authorized is $19.7 million.

Other key elements to success for this project include:

. a baseline study conducted with Peruvian participation to assess the status of research and extension institutions and agencies and to identify goals, such as increased production and productivity of basic foods and increased rural real incomes;

. national (Peruvian) commitment on goals, strategies, priorities and funding;

. national insistence on a strategy for coordinating multiple donors;

- close linkage with the international agricultural research centers;

- knowledgeable and committed U.S. university professionals.

The result is an integrated program of research, education and extension involving several donors; rapid progress in improving crop varieties in association with international agricultural research centers; and strengthened country institutions and associations.

The Western Universities Agricultural Education Project began in 1981 involving A.I.D., the Indonesian Department of Higher Education, and the University of Kentucky. Total funding authorized is $21.9 million. Building on its substantial experience in institution-building in Asia, the University undertook:

- the selection and training in the United States and in Indonesia of M.S. and Ph.D candidates from Indonesian institutions;

- technical short courses and networks of specialists, in such fields as soil sciences and English language;

- short-term overseas training programs in such areas of academic administration as budget, finance, research and extension and in curriculum development.

When the A.I.D. Mission Director and the university contract team joined in a presentation on the project at a recent BIFAD meeting, they noted the significant progress made on staff development, technical assistance, and commodity assistance. Moreover the project had contributed to broader development goals -- particularly production of skilled manpower, participant training, technical short courses, books and English language training. Several factors were critical to the project's success:

- commitment to the project by all parties at all levels, including A.I.D., the Indonesian Government, and the University;

- long-term joint planning, including the framing of achievable objectives;

- the project's link to existing structures, which helps insure continuing success after the project ends.

The Botswana Agricultural College Expansion Project was South Dakota State University's first involvement with A.I.D. in providing technical assistance to a developing country. Only 3 out of 26 University professionals who had assignments in Botswana had had previous international experience. These people now form the nucleus on their campus for international approaches and future development projects. The project started in 1978 and total funding amounted to $8.4 million.

The project succeeded in all its goals:

- specific courses upgraded;
- enrollment for Animal Health and Agriculture Certificate Program doubled and redoubled and graduates quickly assigned to Agricultural Demonstrator and Veterinary Assistant Jobs;
- A higher level, 2-year-diploma program initiated and classes graduated;
- teaching faculty upgraded in advanced degree programs;
- new facilities to handle increased enrollments in place.

Commitment and continuity of key university personnel were significant factors in the project's success. All but two of the eight long-term positions were staffed with permanent agricultural faculty.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

The basic purposes of the A.I.D.-BIFAD partnership are to increase, to broaden, and to improve the participation of U.S. universities in A.I.D. international development programs.

To increase university involvement:

- Regional Title XII Seminars provide A.I.D. and more than fifty universities with the opportunity, each year, to exchange perspectives about A.I.D. policies and programs, modes for university involvement, and problems in working together.
- Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) commit A.I.D. and individual universities to dependable longer-term relationships.
- The Joint Career Corps provides for assignments of university faculty to A.I.D. Missions, alternating with periods at their home campuses.

-- Technical Support to Missions programs provide university expertise to analyze country needs or to develop, design, and evaluate projects.

-- The National Association of State University and Land Grant Colleges supports university policies that can increase faculty participation in international activities.

-- The American Association of State Colleges and Universities explores ways for tapping more fully the potential of non-land-grant institutions for involvement in Title XII projects.

To broaden university participation:

-- The contractor selection process for individual university projects -- the subject of a comprehensive BIFAD study -- assures equitable treatment and understanding on the part of all parties.

-- "Joint MOUs" are MOUs which formalize cooperative relationships between A.I.D. and combinations of "1890" and "1862" land grant schools.

-- The "Joint Enterprise" method of university contracting provides for including smaller institutions in project implementation.

To improve university contributions to development programs:

-- BIFAD has been undertaking a number of special activities to improve the preparation of university faculty for service overseas. Recently BIFAD developed a program to improve French proficiency of faculty of universities interested in carrying out AID projects in Francophone Africa, and sponsored a special workshop for Title XII language coordinators to improve language training.

-- A.I.D. and BIFAD are collaborating on an improved evaluation process particularly appropriate for Title XII country projects.

-- BIFAD plans to review evaluation results to assess what workshops might help to improve performance.

- -- BIFAD organized reviews of Strengthening Programs in over 30 universities and is assessing lessons learned.

- -- BIFAD reviews selected country projects and central research programs at its meetings and through on-site visits.

- -- BIFAD has been conducting an analysis of the staffing of university projects overseas, and an assessment of the impact on Title XII procurement of A.I.D. delegation of authority to Missions.

FY 1987 ACTIVITIES

BIFAD, together with its Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development and staff, will continue to support the foregoing activities, and will:

- -- Recommend programs and provide advice on the U.S. universities with the required capabilities to implement these programs;

- -- Advise on agricultural and rural development policies, allocation of funds, and Title XII program development and implementation;

- -- Explore ways for universities to contribute to greater U.S. understanding of development assistance, including joint efforts with representatives of the extension community;

- -- Work with Historically Black Colleges and Universities to enhance their involvement in A.I.D., programs in agriculture, rural development, and nutrition;

- -- Sponsor workshops for university staff in design, implementation, and evaluation of A.I.D. projects;

- -- Help to moblize university participation in carrying out the A.I.D. Plan for Supporting Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture in Africa;

- -- Investigate possibilities for increased cooperation in international agricultural development between U.S. universities and A.I.D., working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in such areas as fisheries, forestry, agricultural extension, and food aid;

-- Foster complementary relationships between programs of the international agricultural research centers and those of A.I.D. and U.S. universities;

-- Assist in the development of improved policies and programs in training and institution-building. Recently BIFAD developed a strategy on international education and training, identifying priorities and the university role, and sponsored a government - private sector - university seminar on participant training;

-- Seek to develop new relationships among private enterprise, the universities, and A.I.D. for cooperation in international agricultural development, and new instruments for that purpose; and

-- Encourage A.I.D. and U.S. universities to work together to launch successfully additional projects to build agricultural institutions. Thus the Mid-America International Agricultural Consortium, led by the University of Missouri, will help Liberia's Central Agricultural Research Institute achieve an institutional capability to produce improved technological packages for crops and livestock through adaptive research. In Jamaica, Southern University (one of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities) will join Louisiana State University to assist the College of Agriculture to develop curriculum, perform applied research, improve faculty capabilities, and establish an instructional materials center.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

A.I.D.'s support to PVOs, historically, has strengthened their capacity to undertake overseas development programs. In little over a decade, A.I.D. assistance to PVOs has increased dramatically - from $39 million in FY 1973 to $328 million in FY 1985. At a time when A.I.D.'s own resources are severely limited, PVO programs are an increasingly important part of A.I.D.'s effort to foster self-help development in the third world.

The A.I.D./PVO partnership is based on a mutual commitment to overcoming problems of hunger, illiteracy, disease and premature death in the poorer countries of the world. Its success flows from an understanding of and respect for the particular strengths each brings to the development effort.

The diverse PVO community brings to its work overseas the traditional American values of pluralism, voluntary action and a concern for others. PVOs provide direct channels for private, people-to-people efforts and have the flexibility to operate in areas not always open to other avenues of development assistance. PVOs also have the ability to generate awareness in the general public of the needs of the developing world. Their broad public constituency is crucial to the support of development programs.

In recent years, we have gained valuable insight into areas where PVOs offer comparative advantage, as well as areas where PVO effectiveness might be further strengthened. Evaluations of PVO programs in the fields of small enterprise development and primary health care highlight their important role in delivering credit and technical assistance to men and women unreached by the formal sector and in extending the availability of basic health care to remote locations. Similarly, such studies have identified the valuable role of PVOs in helping communities preserve their natural resources, whether through reforestation, land terracing or energy-efficient practices. A new series of evaluations being undertaken in FY 1986 and FY 1987 will provide further insight into the role of PVOs in strengthening local institutions and in promoting long-term development.

For FY 1987, A.I.D. is requesting $308 million to support PVO programs. Of this amount, $269 million will be channeled through the Development Assistance accounts. A.I.D. also will administer $317 million in P.L. 480 Title II food commodities and related ocean freight costs to support PVO food-based programs overseas.

OBJECTIVES OF THE A.I.D. PVO PROGRAM

As outlined in the Agency's PVO Policy Paper, A.I.D.'s broad objectives are:

- to increase the economic development impact of A.I.D.-supported PVO programs by integrating them more closely into overall country development programs, and by focusing A.I.D. resources on support of programs in the field;

- to discourage undue PVO dependence on U.S. Government financing by introducing minimum requirements for non-U.S. Government cash funding;

- to reduce the administrative costs of A.I.D.-funded programs to both A.I.D. and PVOs by simplifying and standardizing management and administrative procedures and by creating a central focal point for PVO relationships within A.I.D.'s Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance Bureau (FVA); and

- to ensure that A.I.D. funding reflects its legislative mandate, while calling into play such unique capabilities of voluntary agencies as their knowledge of the local situation and their programming and managerial flexibility.

A.I.D. OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

PVO programs are responsive to major Agency priorities in addressing development problems and meeting basic human needs in LDCs, e.g. private sector development: the work of PVOs in supporting small-scale, private enterprise is recognized as fulfilling an important role in the development of the private sector; institution building: PVOs help local institutions develop the skills necessary to address their own development problems; and technology transfer: PVOs work at the grassroots level teaching technologies appropriate to the developing countries, including management techniques and training based on local needs.

A.I.D. is committed to pursuing programs with PVOs in the fields of agriculture and nutrition, population, health, education and human resource development, small-scale enterprise, and technology and skills transfer.

A. With funding from the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition account, PVOs carry out a wide range of activities, including cooperative development, agriculture and livestock production, credit for farms and small rural enterprises and applied nutrition programs. A.I.D. also implements the Biden-Pell (Development Education) Amendment which encourages and supports PVO programs to foster public dialogue on issues of world hunger. For example:

-- Through ORT International, $1 million is being provided under a cooperative agreement for support of an innovative PL 480 Title II program in Zaire. Designed to become self-sustaining within five years, the program uses PL 480 commodities in the production of a local weaning food, as well as in treating malnutrition through a consortium of health centers.

-- In the Congo, Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) will carry out Phase II of a $4 million Smallholder Agriculture Project designed to improve the crop marketing system, provide improved seeds (peanuts, rice and corn), enhance crop preservation and train agricultural sector personnel. Construction of crop storage facilities will prevent post-harvest crop loss. In Phase II, seed improvement will be promoted as an output of the cooperatives. Seed-testing, carried out by smallholders, will be followed by construction of seed multiplication facilities. The project calls for ownership and management of these facilities to be turned over to the cooperatives. A third project phase will involve the provision of small tools and improved market access. Concurrent with all three phases, ancillary projects in nutrition education and primary health care will be undertaken.

-- The Peruvian Evangelical Service of Social Action (SEPAS), the local counterpart of Church World Service, has combined 10,000 metric tons of PL 480 Title II food aid with $1.4 million in funding from two Operational Program Grants and over $1 million in PL 480 Title I counterpart funds to support a Food for Work program designed to reforest the Sierra. In collaboration with the Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture and the National Food Support Office, this ongoing program has planted 68 million pine and eucalyptus trees on more than 44,000 hectares of land while providing food for more than 145,000 families in 120 communities in Peru's poorest rural areas. Related agricultural extension services have increased crop production. The planted trees are not only preventing soil erosion, but also serve as construction material and fuel. Several communities have started carpentry training programs and established workshops for the construction of furniture. The program also teaches participants better nutrition practices and how to combine Title II food aid with their traditional diet.

-- $3 million will support an on-going Haiti agroforestry project - Haiti's largest AID/PVO project - being implemented by the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), the Pan American Development Foundation and Operation Double Harvest. This program -

one of the most successful seedling distribution and forestry extension programs undertaken in the developing world - has planted over 16 million trees with the cooperation of some 25,000 peasant farmers since 1981.

-- In the Comoros, the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) will continue its new garage maintenance training and soil/land conservation projects. In preparation for land stabilization interventions, the conservation sub-project has established 22 nurseries with more than 115,000 seedlings and has provided 5-week training courses to 17 local extension agents. The garage sub-project has renovated a nonfunctioning facility which will provide vehicle support to all agricultural extension activities in the Comoros.

-- The Joint PVO/University Rural Development Center (Joint Center), with a three year cost-sharing grant, is supporting the collaborative effort of several PVOs and an equal number of universities in water harvesting and acquaculture. The Joint Center has conducted training in Central America and Asia for field-level workers from 19 countries and provided on-site assistance to PVOs in seven countries. The program will carry out nine field projects, benefitting an estimated 30,000 people through improved water availability (ponds and wells) and fish production.

-- WETA-TV, a non-commercial public broadcasting station in Washington, D.C., is undertaking a "Global Links Development Education Project" with funding under a Biden-Pell grant. Through this program, WETA is developing a teacher/student viewing guide for use with the GLOBAL LINKS television series produced by WETA-TV and the World Bank. Fifteen thousand guides are being distributed to secondary school social studies teachers, university international relations professors and selected PVOs. Workshops at regional conferences of the National Council for the Social Studies, the American Political Science Association, and the Instructional Television Network of the PBS system will train teachers in the classroom use of the guide and videocassette series.

B. Funded under the the Population account, PVO population organizations are essential to the Agency's effort to make available voluntary family planning services to poor people in LDCs. These PVOs include such organizations as the Family Planning International Association, the Association for Voluntary Sterilization and the Pathfinder Fund. In some countries, PVO activities represent the only family planning services available; in others, PVO activities complement government programs. For example:

-- Under the direction of the Office of Population, a total of $55 million will be channelled through U.S. PVOs in FY 1987 to support LDC organizations such as the Mexican Federation of Private Family Planning Associations (FEMAP). FEMAP has been effective in expanding community-based family planning programs in Mexico by enlisting the volunteer efforts of highly placed members of Mexico's social elite. The program has been successful in fostering official support for FEMAP's community programs and has inspired a multiplication of local affiliates dedicated to providing grassroots services. FEMAP also offers technical assistance in program design and administration to affiliates in various stages of organizational growth.

-- In Kenya, an initial grant to Mandaleo, a local women's group, focussed on the dissemination of information and education about family planning. The demand for easily accessible, individualized family plannning services, generated by Mandaleo's activities, led to the development of a thriving, volunteer-supported, community-based distribution program (CBD) serving 10,000 people. This program, which has become a model for a national CBD policy in Kenya, will be replicated in six other communities.

-- In Haiti, a $1 million grant to the Family Planning Resource Center will further encourage, support and coordinate private sector family planning activities. The project will increase access to family planning services and promote a broader awareness of the impact of population growth on environment and resources.

C. Under the Health account, PVOs are increasingly recognized for their ability to address critical health problems at the local level. They can: (1) extend health coverage to the poor; (2) establish low-cost, economically efficient health systems; (3) develop community-based models for providing health services that can be adopted by local governments; and (4) fill gaps in health delivery that result from weak local infrastructure. As part of this effort, PVOs are playing a major role in primary health education, immunization, and oral rehydration therapy (ORT). For example:

-- Assistance to a local umbrella PVO, the Eglise du Christ au Zaire (ECZ), has enabled curative dispensaries to be transformed into full service, prevention-oriented health centers. Utilizing a national network of churches, the ECZ developed a sustainable, community-supported primary health care system in 50 health zones promoting oral rehydration, vaccinations, growth monitoring, malaria treatment and prophylaxis, the treatment of water sources and sanitation measures. Funded through an Operational Program Grant at a level of $6.9 million in FY 1985 and FY 1986, $4 million is the planned obligation for FY 1987.

-- In Bolivia, under a matching grant, Project Concern International (PCI) is implementing a primary health care (PHC) development and training program in Oruro. The program focuses on the training of paraprofessonal personnel, maximizing local resources and encouraging self-reliance and host country replication. PCI concentrates its resources in four areas: program planning and interagency coordination; training of community health care workers, traditional birth attendants, rural auxiliary nurses and support personnel; development of administrative support systems; and community participation and traditional medicine. A highly successful pharmaceutical drug supply system has been implemented throughout the target area and, despite the country's persisting economic crisis, has been able to increase total assets while maintaining an adequate supply of medicine in rural service centers at less than commercial prices. PCI also has begun an innovative process of integrating aspects of traditional altiplano practices and beliefs into the PHC program. This has yielded specific benefits in community organization, development of training materials and health education.

-- In Honduras, Meals for Millions/Freedom from Hunger Foundation (MFM) is implementing an applied nutrition program (ANP) in six villages in the isolated area of Olancho. The ANP has successfully introduced a variety of technological improvements such as an agricultural loan fund, family-size silos, health center procedures, home improvements and community-based planning methods. Anthropometric surveys conducted annually in all target areas show a 24 percent reduction in the prevalence of second and third degree malnutrition. In addition, almost three-fourths of the pre-school children in the target area have attended growth and development clinics, and immunization rates are even higher. The program has reached approximately 85 percent of pregnant and lactating women with health and nutrition education.

-- Under a recently completed matching grant, Save the Children Federation (SCF) carried out major country-based training and technical assistance efforts to improve its programming in health, nutrition and maternal/child care. In Bangladesh, for example, where a monitoring system is being used by village workers, SCF has been successful in decreasing infant mortality and diminishing mortality of 1-4 year old children by fifty per cent in the target area. Under a new Partnership Grant, SCF will establish field-based regional learning centers to serve as a focus for all SCF community development activities and provide on-site technical assistance in key sectors.

-- With Matching Grant support, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), highly experienced in Haiti after years of relief work, has carried out programs to improve the health of mothers and children under five using PL 480 food aid as an incentive to encourage participation. The project was successful in improving the nutritional status of over 10,000 children suffering from malnutrition, as well as in stimulating improved nutritional knowledge and behavior among the poorest families. ADRA will extend such activities in Haiti and elsewhere under a second Matching Grant.

D. Through funding under the Education and Human Resources account, PVOs improve the skills of both rural and urban poor and the quality and outreach of vocational training. These activities include technical assistance in such areas as manpower development, on-the-job technical training and basic education, with particular attention to expanding employment opportunities for women and youth. For example:

-- In Peru, under an Operational Program Grant, the Institute of Educational Services and Environmental Improvement (ISEFA) is testing a method for self-financing vocational education by strengthening ISEFA's institutional capacity to provide practical training to adolescents and adults in slum areas around Lima (pueblos jovenes). Through six vocational training programs in three pueblos jovenes, ISEFA has trained more than 300 women to produce export-quality alpaca sweaters. In many cases, the women were able to double their previous incomes while working at home. Over 170 men and women also benefitted from carpentry classes where they learned to make furniture and other items. A.I.D. will continue its support for ISEFA in FY 1987 with a second grant.

-- In Haiti, a $2 million grant in FY 1987 will strengthen primary education. Through various local organizations, this project will address the following major constraints: high drop-out and repetition rates, inadequate school facilities, undernourished students, lack of learning materials, under-training of teachers and the high cost of education to parents.

-- In Nepal, World Education, Inc. is assisting the Ministry of Education and Culture develop an adult education section and carry out community non-formal education programs to train villagers in basic literacy, in ways to increase productivity and in improved health and family planning practices.

E. The Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities account supports a diverse range of PVO activities. These include programs involving energy, the environment, small enterprise and urban development. For example:

-- Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), a consortium of 25 U.S., Latin American and African private agencies, was awarded a three year (FY 1985-1987) $7.5 million Cooperative Agreement to continue support of its program of funding PVO field-level development projects and increasing PVO effectiveness in development work. Under the cooperative agreement, PACT is providing 30-50 subgrants, annually, to PVOs to fund program planning and design assistance, conduct topical workshops and promote the sharing of PVO project experiences through a "learning and linkages" program. Particular emphasis is placed on transferring PACT members' expertise to less-experienced U.S. and LDC institutions, supporting newer, smaller PVOs, strengthening LDC consortia, and increasing project activity in the Africa region.

-- In Peru, under an Operational Program Grant, Accion Comunitaria Del Peru (ACP), a local PVO, is carrying out a micro enterprise promotion project to expand credit training and technical assistance for small scale businesses in the slum areas of Lima. ACP provides assistance to small informal enterprises that lack access to formal channels for credit. By the end of the second year of the program, ACP had reached approximately 8,000 additional entrepreneurs, generating significantly increased employment opportunities and incomes in some of Lima's poorest areas.

-- A.I.D. reimburses registered PVOs for ocean freight costs of shipping donated and purchased supplies for humanitarian and development purposes overseas. Lutheran World Relief, Project Hope, Catholic Relief Services, Africare, Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Red Cross, International Human Assistance Programs and the American Friends Service Committee are among the 38 agencies receiving ocean freight reimbursement.

F. PVOs have played a significant role in A.I.D.'s Sahel Development Program. Through this account, they provide technical assistance in the transfer of appropriate technology, education and human resources, rural development, agriculture and nutrition. For example:

-- Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) has started a successful private enterprise program in Chad. Originally funded in FY 1984 with $1.5 million, the project will be expanded in FY 1986/1987. To date, loans have been extended to small farmers and businesses for such purposes as vegetable, fruit and poultry production, a garage, cereal mills, a refrigerator repair shop, tailor shops, and small brick and cement plants. Loans are being serviced on schedule. The project, when completed, will be institutionalized in a local development bank.

-- In the Gambia, Catholic Relief Service (CRS) is implementing Phase II of a successful Oilseed Promotion Project to promote the cultivation, processing and consumption of sesame and sunflower seed, edible oil and oilseed cake, as highly nutritious food supplements for children and mothers. Project efforts will be expanded from seven to sixteen villages, benefitting some 9,000 women and their children. Project activities are integrated with health care, basic education and infrastructure development programs.

G. Under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Program, A.I.D. will continue to draw upon the unique ability of PVOs to respond flexibly and rapidly in meeting critical human needs when disaster strikes. Disaster Assistance funds support the extensive humanitarian activities of U.S. PVOs throughout the world in providing emergency relief and rehabilitation for disaster victims. For example:

-- In Mauritania, with a $2.2 million A.I.D. grant, CARE established a logistical network to enable the Mauritanian Government's (GIRM) Food Security Agency (CSA) to carry-out emergency food distribution. CARE negotiated a transport rate structure with private transporters that averaged 19% less than CSA rates for comparable routes. It succeeded not only in moving food from central storage areas to primary distribution centers in the interior in a timely fashion, but also in assuring secondary transport to isolated rural areas throughout the country.

-- With an operational support grant of $400,000, AFRICARE is providing support for two volunteer emergency medical teams at feeding sites for displaced persons in Ethiopia. The program is providing medicine and equipment to meet emergency health needs of 10,000 individuals for one year at each site. The grant also finances AFRICARE support services, including orientation, international and internal travel, camping facilities and field clinic equipment.

8. PVOs also carry out development assistance programs in countries supported by the Economic Support Fund (ESF) account. These PVO projects conform to underlying development assistance policies while at the same time, helping achieve U.S. objectives in areas of strategic concern. For example:

-- $14 million is proposed in FY 1987 for the West Bank/Gaza program, whose assistance is implemented primarily by U.S. and Palestinian PVOs. For instance:

  - AMIDEAST helps strengthen West Bank/Gaza institutions of higher education through advanced degree training of faculty in the U.S., undergraduate scholarship support at West Bank institutions, equipment and technical assistance. The project also provides academic and technical training for personnel of other institutions involved in economic development of the area.

  - Catholic Relief Services (CRS) supports self-help projects in rural communities to establish village training centers; construct community centers, schools, health clinics, access roads and rural electrification systems; and train community teachers to identify and train handicapped children and their families.

  - Save the Children/Community Development Foundation helps communities and organizations carry out self-help development projects in agriculture, health, water and waste-water management, and in initiating a revolving loan program for farmers and small-scale enterprises.

-- In Haiti, with FY 1987 funding, the Non-Governmental Support Project will finance implementation of PVO activities in the areas of soil conservation and watershed management, rural employment generation, health and family planning outreach and educational development.

-- In Egypt, a Neighborhood Urban Services (NUS) indirect grant will be transferred to Egyptian PVOs. Under the NUS project, ESF dollars are converted to local currency and granted to Ministry of Social Affairs offices in the Governorates for support of Egyptian PVOs. In FY 1987, $11 million in local currency will be distributed to 600 PVOs in 15 Governorates to support such activities as nurseries, vocational training, health clinics, literacy classes, hostels, orphanages and institutions for the handicapped.

1. The American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program is a competitive source of mainly capital improvement funds benefitting educational and medical institutions overseas, that are sponsored by U.S.-based private, non-profit organizations. PVO's selected to recieve grant funding include the Episcopal Church, U.S.A. (ECUSA), Project HOPE, Hadassah, Project ORBIS and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA). For example:

   -- The ECUSA-sponsored Cuttington University College in Liberia is continuing a major development plan with ASHA assistance. This includes the recently-completed Science and Technology Center.

   -- The People to People Health Foundation (Project HOPE) is monitoring the construction of a new addition to the ASHA-assisted American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland. Under special legislation, the new Zablocki Ambulatory Care Center honors the late Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

   -- Project ORBIS, an airborne hospital and training center for opthalmologists and related eye-care specialists, is moving into second-generation activities with new land-based opertions in Asia. ASHA has been assisting Project ORBIS; the new landed institution(s) reflect international assistance.

2. Under the Child Survival Fund account, resources are used to address the special health needs of children and mothers through use of simple, available technologies that greatly enhance child survival prospects in poor countries. A.I.D. recognizes the contribution PVOs can make in extending the outreach of child survival programs and has allocated a portion of the funding specifically for PVO activities. For example:

   -- Project HOPE is carrying out a three-year project with Indian populations in the highlands of Guatemala to reduce diarrheal-related mortality and the incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases among more than 40,000 children and to educate mothers in basic child health care and nutrition. Building on Project HOPE's well established rural development program in the region, this project will utilize an extensive network of promoters and village health workers to provide training in the use of oral rehydration therapy and other child survival interventions.

   -- In Haiti, International Child Care will carry out a broad based Expanded Program of Immunizations for a target population of more than 500,000, utilizing mobile vaccination teams, in coordination with Government of

Haiti health posts. Working through community leaders, these mobile teams will also carry out educational and motivational activities to promote the use of ORT, improved nutrition and child spacing.

-- In 17 villages in Bangladesh, Save the Children Federation (SCF) is implementing a project to train families in ten child-protective behaviors. These include: oral rehydration, immunization, growth monitoring and counseling, water and sanitation, child spacing, care for pregnant women, appropriate nursing, weaning and feeding of children. The project will build upon SCF's established community development program in these areas. It will utilize SCF's existing primary health care centers and will focus on the training of male and female health workers to serve their own neighborhoods.

-- In Zimbabwe, World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO) will carry out a three-year child survival program involving two types of interventions: strengthening community participation in and support for existing Government health services; and strengthening the health delivery systems themselves. Emphasis is placed on expanded use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and increased immunization coverage for pregnant women and children. Community organizations and churches, already working with WVRO on other rural development initiatives, will join the ORT and immunization campaign being carried out through existing government health facilities, Mission medical clinics, and village health workers.

Helen Keller International (HKI) will carry out a program aimed at reducing child morbidity, mortality and blindness related to vitamin A deficiency. Working with Health Ministries in Indonesia and Bangladesh, HKI is helping to: (1) improve vitamin A distribution systems; (2)link vitamin A distribution with other child survival strategies; (3) train health workers to recognize and treat vitamin A deficiency; (4) promote breastfeeding and consumption of vitamin A-rich foods; (5) test vitamin A fortification technologies; and (6) educate relevant individuals/institutions about vitamin A deficiency and how it can be alleviated.

K. P.L. 480 Title II Food Aid is provided on a grant basis through PVOs for a variety of programs - principally Maternal Child Health, Food for Work and School Feeding - that directly benefit the needy. In FY 1987, approximately $318 million in Title II commodities, including ocean freight, will be donated to the voluntary agencies for programs for malnourished and needy people in over 35 countries. Almost 90% of these countries have per capita incomes of less than $790 per year. In FY 1987, A.I.D. Development Assistance funds also will be granted to U.S. voluntary agencies through the Title II Outreach Project to help cover logistic support costs of these programs and through the Title II Enhancement Project to strengthen their developmental impact.

In the years ahead, A.I.D. will continue to facilitate the work of the private voluntary community overseas, and to explore ways in which the AID/PVO partnership can be broadened.

FY 1987 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
SUMMARY OF PVO ACTIVITIES BY APPROPRIATION
(in Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Est.	FY 1987 Request
AID Appropriated			
Agr., Rural Dev. and Nutrition	94,817	80,253	77,529
Population Planning	103,332	81,344	80,208
Health	41,214	22,332	20,038
Child Survival	12,935	9,800	11,292
Education and Human Resources	44,571	34,329	27,464
Selected Development Activities	40,117	32,469	31,068
International Disaster Assistance	7,567 1/	7,500 1/	7,500
Sahel Development Program	24,520	11,516	13,855
Economic Support Fund	49,247	51,821	30,909
Subtotal	418,320	331,364	299,863
PVO Earmark: FAA Section 123(f) 2/	21.6%	21.2%	18.2%
American Schools and Hosp. Abroad	8,840	8,000	8,000
Total AID Appropriated	427,160	339,364	307,863
AID Administered			
Excess Property	460	460	460
African Refugee Assistance	---	5,000	---
PL 480 Title II Commodities 3/	238,400	200,600	213,200
PL 480 Title II Freight 3/	98,600	105,400	104,000
Total AID Administered	337,460	311,460	317,660
TOTAL AID	764,620	650,824	625,523
State Dept. Appropriated			
Migration & Refugee Assistance 4/	75,200	75,200	75,200
TOTAL STATE AND AID	839,820	726,024	700,723

Footnotes: See next Page

FOOTNOTES

1/ Does not include $42 million in actual FY 1985 PVO obligations as part of the Africa Supplemental appropriation and estimated additional obligations of $26 million in FY 1986.

2/ The base for the FY 1986 percentage takes into account Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequestration. Percentages for all years are based on the Development Assistance program level excluding Housing Guaranty reserves, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, Operating Expenses, and Foreign Service Retirement funding.

3/ Does not include emergency programs administered by PVO's which totaled $243 million ($119.8 million in commodities and $123.2 million for freight) in FY 1985 and $88.1 million ($54.9 million in commodities and $33.2 million for freight) to date in FY 1986.

4/ Migration and Refugee Assistance Program of the Department of State (PL 96-212), parts of which formerly were administered by AID.

EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

I. OVERVIEW

Evaluation and development information are integral to A.I.D.'s overall system for planning and managing development assistance programs. They are a basic source on the effectiveness and impact of A.I.D.'s programs, projects, and policies and they provide an important part of the knowledge base necessary for sound policy planning and program design.

In 1983, through a major reorganization, A.I.D. combined its evaluation, development information and statistical resources offices into a new Center for Development Information and Evaluation. The linkages and integration resulting from the reorganization strengthen A.I.D.'s application of evaluation findings and lessons learned enabling it to draw more directly and effectively on the full range of the Agency's experience and data resources. These achievements will be especially important in 1986 and 1987 as A.I.D. documents the impact of its assistance in key areas. They will be more evident as the Center's outreach and dissemination services promote a more strategic and effective use of evaluation and other information resources by A.I.D. Missions and Less Developed Countries (LDCs) institutions.

II. OBJECTIVES OF EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION IN A.I.D.

The principal purpose of evaluation and development information in A.I.D. is to improve the policies, programs and projects in which the agency and the developing countries are engaged. Evaluations provide empirical and reasoned analyses to guide forward looking policy and program decisions. Development information services provide the technological, project and statistical data required in project planning. The true measure of their value to A.I.D.'s work is in their utilization and their affect on:

- decisions about continuing, terminating or redirecting projects and programs;
- decisions on the planning of future activities based on A.I.D.'s understanding of factors that advance the development of the LDCs;
- formulation of A.I.D. policies and procedures to assure that they are effective management instruments supportive of A.I.D.'s mission; and
- broad resource allocation decisions.

In sum, development information (incorporating evaluation syntheses) is an essential resource for the conduct of A.I.D.'s programs and the promotion of economic growth in developing countries

III. ORGANIZATION OF EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION IN A.I.D.

Decision-making in A.I.D. is decentralized. It operates at three levels: in overseas Missions, in regional and technical Bureaus and in central management. A.I.D.'s Center for Development Information and Evaluation in the Program and Policy Coordination Bureau (PPC/CDIE) serves all three levels of administration. The Center:

- promotes the expanded application of lessons learned in program strategy planning and management, policy formulation, and project development;
- increases A.I.D. staff awareness and utilization of development experience, statistical and information resources in policy dialogue and in measuring program progress and impact;
- oversees the A.I.D. evaluation system and is the central point for the development and dissemination of evaluation guidance and other methodological materials.

IV. CURRENT AND PROPOSED PROGRAM

Several new directions of A.I.D.'s evaluation and development information activities have already been identified. Below are some of the types of activities which will receive additional attention during FY's 1986 and 1987:

Evaluations and Their Followup:

- Comparative evaluations on the effectiveness of alternative approaches for achieving the same objective: For example, the evaluation series on problems in managing agricultural projects in Africa has been completed. Syntheses on improving African institution building and project management are being prepared for dissemination to A.I.D. field staff and other interested groups. The series on alternative technology transfer systems continues. Field studies have examined technology transfer for agro-processing and food marketing systems. Work continues on social marketing and delivery approaches to transfering health, nutrition and contraceptive technologies.

- Comparative evaluations of similar projects in different settings to identify the more effective and sustainable models: Evaluation studies underway and planned include agricultural higher education and its linkages to research; extension and impacts on agricultural development; impact of agricultural projects from the small farmer's perspective; and sustainability of benefits, particularly for women and children, in primary health care delivery projects.

- Dissemination of evaluation reports and methodological guidance: A synthesis report on A.I.D. project experience with private, public and mixed service delivery systems in agriculture has been published. Followup activities include a study on the special role of the private sector in the delivery of agricultural services and a review of small farmer credit projects is now being distributed.A summary of A.I.D.'s experience in the administration of participant training - a synthesis of recommendations in previous project specific evaluations of participant training programs - will be provided to A.I.D. Missions. Follow up on the evaluation report on Women in Development activities in agriculture, education, energy, employment and health based on field and desk studies is underway. Workshops are planned as one way to disseminate findings. A review of A.I.D. experience with Commodity Import Programs (CIPs), has been disseminated. Guidance for monitoring policy and institutional reform objectives of program assistance through performance based disbursement for choosing among alternative data collection techniques; and a manual on evaluating small-scale enterprise development projects have also been distributed.

Program Management:

Bureau and Mission level management of A.I.D.'s evaluation and development information resources are being strengthened. Efforts are being directed in two areas: Improving Bureau and Mission evaluation performance and their application of evaluation findings, and including evaluation and development information activities in A.I.D. training programs.

- The Center assisted the Asia and Near East Bureau in the design and implementation of the first A.I.D.-host country collaborative evaluation conference. Similar conferences are planned for other regions.

- In 1986 and 1987 the Center anticipates the completion and dissemination of additional evaluation guidance manuals including the publication of a new Evaluation Handbook, a practitioners guide to impact evaluation, guidelines for impact evaluation of participant training projects, data collection for health care delivery projects and, with the Asia and Near East Bureau a handbook for designing monitoring and evaluation and data collection systems.

- The application of lessons learned is being promoted through dissemination of impact evaluations and reports, in abstracts and syntheses for managers and A.I.D. periodicals and in workshops and training programs where A.I.D. and other development professionals discuss our evaluation findings. Workshops over the past year covered development program management, technology transfer, agricultural services and Women in Development.

- Technical assistance is being provided to Missions and Bureaus in rapid low cost data collection and analysis methods for evaluating projects and programs. For example, the Center assisted the Costa Rica Mission in the design, implementation and analysis of a low cost rapid approach to data collection on manpower demand for agricultural university graduates. The information was subsequently used in designing a regional higher agriculture education project. In Niger, a monitoring and evaluation system for agricultural sector policy reform was developed. Technical assistance activities are being expanded to cover sector level approaches to evaluation and information systems for monitoring and evaluating policy changes.

- The Center is improving the quality of A.I.D.'s development information research and references services to Missions and host countries. The emphasis on providing analytical responses to inquiries has been well received.

- Technical assistance to Missions to organize their own development information resources is being continued. Assistance has been provided to Missions in Africa, Asia, the Near East and Latin America. A pilot activity in Haiti is being evaluated for possible replication in other Missions.

Economic and Social Data:

A.I.D.'s automated economic and social data base, maintained by the Center, is being enhanced by a new quick access system that enables users to easily obtain reports and graphics from the data base for statistical analyses for program studies and presentations. Plans for 1986 and beyond include transfer of quick access system software to microcomputers to enable A.I.D. missions to use data more directly. Technical assistance in statistical reporting and analysis will continue to improve Mission capabilities and their use of the Center's statistical and data management resources. The data base has allowed A.I.D. to respond to Congressionally mandated statistical annual reports and to periodic requests for reports from the Congress and the O.M.B.

Other Donors:

Work with other donors continues through the OECD/DAC Experts Group on Evaluation. The Center participated in the preparation of the 1985 DAC Report: Evaluation Methods and Procedures: A Compendium of Donor Practice and Experience. Consultations with bilateral donors have assisted in upgrading the evaluation efforts of their aid agencies and in learning from A.I.D.'s experiences in working with host country public and private sector institutions.

V. USE OF EVALUATION FINDINGS AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

To promote greater use of evaluation findings and development information, the Center participates in the review of project proposals and policy papers. This assures that lessons learned from evaluation and development experience are brought to bear on projects and policy development at their initial developmental stage and that projects meet methodological and design requirements for subsequent evaluation. Policy and project planners are thus able to consider lessons learned from A.I.D.'s development experience and have available methodological guidance on evaluation design and related data collection and analysis.

The use of evaluation and development information is a continuous theme throughout the Agency. The following are some examples of how the Center's activities have influenced policy dialogue, host country and A.I.D. decisions on the direction of activities and the planning of new programs. Other examples on the use of evaluation findings are contained in country and project narratives in other volumes of this Congressional presentation.

- A program review of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was completed to help guide decisions on future funding. In addition, a study of A.I.D. experience with small-farmer credit programs provided the basis for a June 1985 A.I.D.-IFAD workshop.

- Technical assistance to Missions has ensured that data collection, management, analysis and evaluation become integral and fully funded elements of project design.

- Mission project designers are developing prototype project manager reference guides for potable water and irrigation. These guides will be practical summaries of sector policy, project experience and technical resources for program planners, project designers and managers. Once the results of the field tests are available additional guides in small-scale enterprise development, agricultural research and small farmer credit will be undertaken.

- Reports and analyses of A.I.D.'s contraceptive social marketing and small farmer credit are two examples where experience helped shape policy guidance in the past year.

- In 1985, the Center provided over 4000 synthesized analyses on A.I.D. experience in response to requests from A.I.D. Missions and others. Overall 13,000 responses for development information were prepared.

- Copies of the Center's evaluation publications are widely disseminated within A.I.D., U.S., LDC and international development organizations. Many of the publications are being used as case materials by U.S. universities. The Center reaches the general A.I.D. audience through regular articles in Front Lines and Horizons which highlight the Center's services and products and findings from evaluations and new data collection methodologies.

- Training programs for A.I.D. officers are using impact evaluation and development information resources in their curricula. Specialized training courses in private enterprise and agriculture are two areas currently using the Center's resources. Other U.S. agencies, for example, the Foreign Service Institute's School of Area Studies, use the Center's development information resources in its training program.

ENERGY

OVERVIEW

During the last ten to fifteen years, there have been substantial changes in the world energy situation. Beginning in the mid-1970's world market prices for petroleum soared, increasing about tenfold between 1973 and 1981. Between 1982 and late 1985 petroleum prices gradually fell to about $26 a barrel or 20 percent below the level reached in 1981. During the first few weeks of 1986, world market prices dropped sharply falling below $20 a barrel with expectations of a further drop.

Most LDC oil importing countries will benefit economically from these declines. Their oil import bills will decline easing balance of payment problems. In addition, it is expected that interest rates will decline making debt servicing easier. It is also expected that oil price declines will stimulate economic growth in the developed countries which could in turn stimulate LDC exports. Despite these positive effects of recent price declines, there are some negative aspects as well. Funds available for investments in the development of domestic LDC energy resources are likely to decrease and incentives for increased energy efficiency will be lessened. For countries such as Sudan and Pakistan there may be declines in worker remittances from the Gulf States, often a major source of foreign exchange. For the oil exporting developing countries such as Indonesia, Ecuador, and Nigeria, the oil price slump will seriously affect foreign exchange earnings and in turn their development prospects.

It is important to understand that the current price slump does not reflect major new oil finds but rather a temporary supply glut in a period of reduced demand. Most analysts expect petroleum prices to rise over the long term.

In most developing countries, the demand for energy has risen substantially during recent years. Figures for the period 1973-1983 show that while energy consumption in the industrial market economies grew at an average annual rate of only 0.1 percent, low and middle income countries consumption increased at an annual rate of 5.5 percent. Energy demand in developing countries will continue to grow rapidly especially if petroleum prices remain depressed for any length of time. LDC energy demand is expected to account for at least half of the total increase in world energy consumption during the remainder of the decade.

Major fluctuations in petroleum prices and in the prices paid for other commercial energy resources make it more difficult for countries to plan their own energy development programs.

While changes in petroleum prices attract much attention from the world press, many people living in developing countries have no access to fuels such as oil or gas. Instead, their energy needs are met by fuelwood or agricultural wastes. In some regions, there are growing shortages of fuelwood, as existing forested land is cleared to meet increasing demands for food and some fuelwood plantations will find their markets threatened by low cost kerosene.

OBJECTIVES OF A.I.D. ASSISTANCE

A.I.D.'s energy assistance activities are designed to meet the following basic objectives: (1) to help countries develop sound national energy policies that are integrated with national economic policies and supportive of sustained economic growth; (2) to expand the production of indigenous energy sources that can be substituted for higher cost imported energy wherever economically justified; (3) to improve the efficiency of energy use; private sector participation and investment in helping to assure adequate supplies of energy needed for economic development.

Assistance is provided in the form of training and institution building, technical assistance, research and technology transfer. A.I.D. provides capital assistance in only a few countries, and therefore A.I.D. seeks to leverage funds from the private sector and the major development banks. Since private investment represents the major source of capital for the development of new energy supplies and the technologies to exploit these resources, A.I.D. works with host country governments to develop and implement sound policies to encourage such investments.

A.I.D.'s Energy Program

A.I.D. provides support for a wide range of energy programs. There are activities involving almost every energy subsector and resource with proven technologies as well as innovative technologies and systems.

The proportion of A.I.D.'s energy program financed with Economic Support Funds (ESF) has been increasing relative to Development Assistance (DA). For FY 1987 ESF energy funding will be $124.1 million and DA $53.9 million. This compares to $125.0 million in ESF and $41.3 million in DA for FY 1986. In FY 1982 ESF funds allocated for energy were only

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important activities. These programs, primarily funded out of central and regional projects, will be the primary A.I.D. support of the energy sector in many African countries.

SELECTED FY 1987 PROJECTS

- The Central America Energy Resources II Project (596-0124) will provide assistance to the countries of Central America to strengthen their capabilities to identify and exploit their indigenous energy resources. The project is a follow-on to a previous project implemented by the Los Alamos National Energy Laboratory. The new project will include support for geothermal reconnaissance and evaluations as well as special studies and training for Central American energy policy experts.

- The Haiti Agroforestry Outreach project (521-0122) attempts to address the severe deforestation problems facing Haiti. Reforestation efforts are underway with improved fuelwood species and soil conservation measures are being employed to alleviate the serious siltation problems which jeopardize Haiti's major hydroelectric facility.

- In India, the Alternative Energy Resources Development II Project (386-0494) will expand India's technical capacity to exploit its coal and renewable energy resources. The project builds on two on-going energy projects and is designed to take advantage of local energy resources such as coal and biomass to replace imported oil.

- The centrally funded Conventional Energy Technical Assistance Project (936-5724) assists developing countries to identify and evaluate indigenous conventional energy resources, and to develop and use them to reduce their dependence on imported oil.

- The Lakhra Coal Power Generation Project (391-0467) is expected to provide support for the development of a coal mine and coal fired power plant in Pakistan. Other organizations including the World Bank and key international and

Pakistani private sector organization are also expected to participate in the project which is designed to help Pakistan diversify its energy supplies and to take advantage of its indigenous energy resources.

- The India Forestry Research, Education and Training project (386-0488) is designed to strengthen the capacity of India's forestry institutions to prepare forest development strategies, generate appropriate technologies, train research and extension staff and carry out forestry extension programs.

Environment, Forestry, and Natural Resources

OVERVIEW

Developing country resources of soil, water, and vegetation are under increasing pressure from both dramatic disasters and insidious deterioration. However, the result is the same: environmental problems limit development prospects.

Recent events remind us of the vulnerability of developing countries to disasters. In some cases the direct cause of an environmental problem is man, for example the industrial accidents in Bhopal and Mexico City. In most cases, for example the African famine, man has contributed indirectly to the disaster by following shortsighted agricultural and natural resource management practices.

While the human suffering caused by disasters capture media attention, it is the slower changes that erode the resource base. Such long term changes have more serious implications, in part because many are irreversible or are extremely costly to undo. Tropical forests are disappearing, and their treasures of genetic resources are being lost. Semi-arid range lands are becoming deserts, and the people they support are losing their food supplies and their way of life. Steep hill lands are losing their topsoil, and upland agriculture is becoming less sustainable. Developing countries are recognizing the risks posed by toxic and hazardous wastes produced by local industry. Most of these trends are becoming recognized for the threats they are.

In addition, subtle changes in the management of traditional agricultural production systems constitute a serious environmental threat. These changes are happening in response lo declining world market prices for tropical exports such as vegetable oil, sugar, and natural fibers. Ever smaller profit margins and continued high interest rates limit the flow of reinvestment needed to maintain production systems. The consequence is a deterioration of land and water resources that is very expensive to reverse. Increasing strain on these resources will affect productivity.

At the same time, urban areas in developing countries are experiencing some of the world's worst air and water pollution. The migration of rural people to these cities serves to link rural-urban environmental and resource problems at the national level. A number of developing countries are seeking ways to address these problems. However, these problems cannot be attacked without dealing with the root causes of poverty and underdevelopment. Therefore, more and more developing countries see programs to deal with environmental and natural resource deterioration as closely allied to, and even becoming the basis of, national priority development efforts.

A.I.D. PROGRAMS

A.I.D. programs are designed to promote sustainable development by incorporating a concern for natural resource management and environmental protection in all of its assistance activities. High priority is given to the development of integrated natural resource management programs, such as soil conservation and watershed management; to natural forest management and reforestation; to resource inventories; land use planning; to improved industrial and urban pollution control; to better management of coastal areas and to the use of ecological data for both economic development planning and for the designation of habitat preservation and the maintenance of biological diversity.

The primary objectives of A.I.D.'s environmental policy are to:

(1) ensure the environmental soundness and long-term sustainability of all A.I.D. assistance programs and projects,

(2) assist developing countries to identify and solve their environmental and natural resource problems by strengthening their institutional and scientific capacity and

(3) promote environmentally sound development projects funded by other donors.

Two issues of particular concern to A.I.D. are the need to assist developing countries in promoting the conservation of biological diversity and the conservation and management of humid tropical forests.

A.I.D.'s policy objectives in the forestry area include:

(1) assisting other sectors in achieving goals in food, water and energy production in ways that conserve forests and other natural resources;

(2) enable countries to manage forests, range and other wildland resources for long term sustained production and to develop sound plant conservation and wildlife management programs to maintain biological diversity.

A.I.D. supports a broad range of activities related to environment, natural resources and forestry. In some cases the programs or projects are concerned solely with the development of natural resources information, technical assistance to address critical environmental problems, or training of developing country personnel in natural resource management. Examples of such projects include support for the development of environmental profiles or national conservation strategies. These resource assessments have been supported in a number of A.I.D. countries such as: Belize, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Ecuador, Honduras, Haiti, Zaire, Panama and the Philippines. Technical assistance has been provided to help farmers in Haiti adopt soil conserving hillside farming techniques and to assist the Lake Victoria authority in implementing programs to improve water quality and to maintain the fish resources of the lake basin. Training has been provided to a wide variety of African environmental agencies and to agencies responsible for the management of coastal areas in the ASEAN region.

In the Near East region A.I.D. has a large, ongoing portfolio of capital projects that address the environmental health problems of the urban poor by providing improved water supply and wastewater collection and treatment systems. Most of these projects are supported by ESF rather than DA accounts. There are also components of other projects that address these problems as part of coordinated efforts to improve urban housing and environment. The total amounts of monies spent on these efforts is far greater than any other environmental effort. The health problems are very severe in these countries and the ESF budgets in countries such as Egypt, and other countries of the region make such investments possible.

More often, environment and natural resource management issues are addressed as components of larger projects. For example, in Peru, the Central Selva Resource Management Project (527-0240) is developing systems for the sustained use of agricultural and forest resources in the high jungle areas. As part of the Mahaweli Development project (383-0056) in Sri Lanka, A.I.D. supported the establishment of national parks and reserves to protect wildlife and their habitats.

During the last year several programs have been initiated in response to the African drought and the Bhopal and Mexico City industrial accidents. Among the efforts undertaken to assist in the rehabilitation and conservation of agricultural resources in Africa, A.I.D. is supporting long term efforts to implement soil and water conservation measures, to improve the management of natural forests, range lands and watersheds, to encourage security of land and tree tenure and to encourage the implementation of other policies which will encourage better natural resource management for sustainable development.

A.I.D. is also working with the World Environmental Center and U.S. private businesses to improve the safety of manufacturing industries and also in the handling of potentially hazardous wastes in developing countries and to develop emergency response measures to mitigate the effect of potential industrial accidents. In Tunisia, A.I.D. has begun a training program led by the environmental officers of major U.S. industrial corporations and with participation of representatives of Tunisian industries and public safety authorities. This program will be extended to Turkey and Jordan in the coming year.

In direct response to the Bhopal incident, A.I.D. has negotiated a Cooperative Agreement with the World Environment Center to extend the services of its International Development and Environment Service to assist India in developing an improved program in industrial health and safety. Pending Government of India clearance the first team will visit India in early 1986.

Selected FY 1987 Projects

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Bureau for Science and Technology and the Latin America Bureau are beginning a project (936-5438) Development Strategies for Fragile Lands designed to address the development and ecological problems of the fragile steep slopes and lowland humid tropical areas of Central and South America.

In the Dominican Republic, the On-Farm Water Management Project (517-0159) will continue to provide assistance to the government to plan and operate irrigation systems to increase agricultural productivity and to assure that appropriate water and soil conservation practices are employed.

The ASEAN Coastal Resources Management Project (498-0286) is designed to provide research, technical assistance, and training to help develop a comprehensive system for managing living coastal resource systems. Emphasis will be on analyzing living resource exploitation, focussing attention on better management policies and developing appropriate institutional arrangements.

The ROCAP Pesticide Management Project (596-0110) will promote improved procurement and use of pesticides in agriculture by supporting public information and education services in each country in the region.

The Sahel Water Data and Management Project (625-0973) which was begun in 1976 is designed to provide agro-meteorological data to farmers, rangers, and government planners.

Alexandria Wastewater (263-0100), Cairo Water II (263-0038), Cairo Wastewater II (263-0091), Canal Cities Water and Wastewater II (263-0174) are capital projects in Egypt that all support improved water handling systems in a manner similar to the U.S. EPA grants of the 1970's.

In Jordan the Water Sector Training and Development Project (278-0259), will continue to support the development of institutions capable of developing sound water projects and in Oman, A.I.D. is supporting the water resources development project to provide broad assistance in this sector.

FORESTRY

The Forestry Fuelwood Research and Development Project (936-5547) is designed to support research networks to develop the best suited multipurpose tree species for given ecological, climatic and soil conditions. Initial activities are in Asia.

The India National Social Forestry Project (386-0495) is working with government and the private sector in four Indian states to increase the production of small timber, fuelwood, fodder and other forest products and to arrest the environmental deterioration now caused by excessive deforestation.

The Panama Natural Resources Management Project (525-0248) is designed to improve nature resource management in both the public and private sector. The project consists of five complementary components; implementation of watershed management and soil conservation plans; national park and wildland management; natural forest management; on farm forest management; and assistance to private industrial plantations.

In Senegal the Reforestation Sector Grant (685-0283) is designed to arrest and hopefully reverse the desertification process by encouraging the planting and maintenance of trees. The private sector will set up nurseries and the trees planted will provide construction materials, fruits and nuts, and fuel which can be sold to increase local incomes.

PROGRAM TRENDS FY 1985 - FY 1987

The table below shows estimated obligation levels for environmental and natural resource activities funded by A.I.D. field missions and central bureaus in FY 1985 - 1987. In many cases, the numbers represent only a small percentage of total project funding although in some cases total project obligations have been included when the principal focus of the project is natural resource management. For example, only a portion of an irrigation project may be included in the totals, whereas the entire amount obligated for a forestry project or an environmental training project would be included. The categories used in the table are the same as those used in the FY 1986 Congressional Presentation and are defined in the footnotes to the table.

The obligation levels for environment, forestry and natural resource activities fluctuate greatly from year to year in large part due to funding for water and sewerage projects in the Asia/Near East region where large amounts of ESF funds are being used to finance these major capital investments. An examination of funding trends in other categories shows that support of forest management activities has been increasing each year, while there appears to have been a decline in cross-sectoral or integrated projects such as watershed management or soil management.

Projects designed to promote the conservation of biological diversity are included in forest management, integrated land and multiple resource management, and the category called other environmental. However, some of the Agency's biological diversity activities such as these dealing with agricultural research or germ plasm collections do not appear in these figures. The table does not include support provided from PL-480 local currency accounts which are being used for environmental activities, especially forestry or activities funded through disaster relief programs which are being used to restore degraded natural resources.

AGENCY ACTIVITIES IN FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

AGENCY TOTALS	FY 85 (ACTUAL) (000)	FY 86 (ESTIMATED) (000)	FY 87 (REQUEST) (000)
Forest Management*	37,726	43,555	50,887
Integrated Land and Multiple Resource Management	37,177	29,665	18,695
Soils Management	10,286	170	160
Rangeland Management	3,235	0	0
Water Resources Management	51,389	25,279	39,205
Pollution Control	8,063	0	1,000
Water Quality Improvement**	230,460	115,742	167,175
Other Environmental	19,159	5,442	2,664
TOTAL	397,495	219,853	279,786

*See Definitions on Next Page

**This category includes major investments for water and wastewater systems.

Agency projects dealing with environment and natural resources are defined within eight sub-categories:

IRM: Integrated Land Multiple Resource Management
Projects in this category typically address a number of resources simultaneously, such as in comprehensive river basin planning, coastal areas and fisheries, parkland, integrated pest management, and disaster rehabilitation.

FOR: Forestry
Includes agro-forestry, fuelwood production, new variety testing, and agro-forestation and reforestation efforts, including those supported under P.L. 480 (Forestry elements may also be part of larger efforts, coded as IRM or WAM).

SOL: Soils
Techniques for soil management, anti-desertification measures, and soil erosion.

WAM: Water Resources Management
Projects in which the major focus is on the water resource, including location, planned exploitation, and watershed planning.

RNG: Rangeland
Projects focussing upon rangeland, livestock/fodder relationships, carrying capacity and techniques for rehabilitation of degraded land.

WWS: Water Quality Improvement
Planning, construction and rehabilitation of water, wastewater and solid waste systems for urban or semi-urban areas.

PLC: Pollution Control/Waste Management
Management of toxic substances in water supplies, or land; techniques of pollution control in manufacturing processes.

EOT: Other Environmental
Environmental education, surveys and profiles, remote sensing, institution-building, support to environmental PVOs, and socio-economic studies of resource use.

NARCOTICS CONTROL

INTRODUCTION

Section 126 of the Foreign Assistance Act instructs A.I.D. to "give priority consideration to programs which would help reduce illicit narcotics cultivation by stimulating broader development opportunities." Given this mandate, A.I.D. issued Policy Determination No. 1 on narcotics in 1982 encouraging the design of projects that provide economic alternatives to farmers in narcotics growing areas. A.I.D.'s development projects are part of the international component of President Reagan's Federal Drug Abuse Strategy. As part of this effort, A.I.D. works closely with the State Department's International Narcotics Matters Bureau (INM) and A.I.D. Missions overseas participate as members of the Embassy narcotics coordinating committees.

Narcotics production is, in part, a development problem. Large-scale cultivation takes place in developing countries. Narcotics-producing farmers are usually extremely poor and narcotic crops are sometimes one of the few cash crops with a continuing demand and developed marketing system. Typically, there are few, if any, crops or combination of crops which will provide farmers who produce narcotics with an income equivalent to what they can earn from narcotics production. Consequently, economic development assistance aimed at narcotics control must go hand in hand with effective policies and law enforcement measures to control illicit crops, trafficking and abuse through such measures as bans on production and active eradication efforts and programs to enhance public awareness.

NARCOTICS AWARENESS

For many years, drug producing nations did not recognize the toll that narcotics cultivation, trafficking, and abuse took on their own societies. There is now greater recognition by drug producing nations that the vast oversupply of narcotics has resulted in high and growing addiction rates within their own borders. There is also growing public support for narcotics control and an increased political will to confront the narcotics problem in some drug producing nations. The expressions of commitment and concern expressed by the leaders of a number of South American nations during and after the Vice President's trip to Quito in 1984, and the high level of international participation in the two First Ladies Conferences on Drug Abuse hosted by Mrs. Nancy Reagan, illustrate an increased awareness and willingness by nations to meet the narcotics challenge head-on.

A.I.D. has, over the last eighteen months, developed and is implementing a narcotics awareness program. For FY 1986 $600,000 has been proposed for the program. Its objective is to inform opinion leaders and the general public in selected drug-producing and trafficking nations of the dangers of narcotics, as a threat to their society. A.I.D. has committed over $1 million in FY 1985 to a narcotics awareness initiative in Latin America and the Caribbean. In undertaking these activities, A.I.D. seeks to build self-sustaining indigenous institutions and local leadership that promotes broader public understanding, encourages more aggressive national control efforts and effective treatment and prevention programs. A.I.D.'s public awareness program complements the work of INM and USIA in Latin American and the Caribbean. To date, all A.I.D. funding for narcotics awareness has been from Development Assistance funds.

PERU (Project No. 527-0288)

In Peru, we are in the early stages of helping to establish a private sector Drug Education and Public Awareness Project ($500,000 has been proposed for FY 1986 which will help: (1) educate Peruvian opinion leaders and the public regarding drug issues; (2) publicize Peru's domestic drug problem; (3) encourage more aggressive actions against drugs; and (4) assist in developing drug-related information. The Center will be directed and managed by a Peruvian PVO. Project feasibility studies have been completed and work is now underway to establish the Center in Lima. Small amounts of A.I.D. assistance are also planned for the drug education efforts of the Ministries of Education and Health.

ECUADOR (Project No. 518-0016)

In May 1985 an agreement (amounting to $250,000) for a Narcotics Use Prevention Program was signed with an Ecuadorean institute made up of public and private sector representatives. The First Lady of Ecuador, who attended Mrs. Reagan's conference on drug abuse in April 1985, is actively involved in this $250,000 program the purpose of which is to strengthen the government of Ecuador's drug abuse prevention program. The project emphasizes preparation of educational materials and training of key opinion leaders in the country.

BOLIVIA (Project No. 511-0580)

An A.I.D. grant to the Department of Prevention Education (a unit within the Government of Bolivia (GOB) National Committee to Fight Drug Trafficking) for a Narcotics Education Program provides technical assistance to help the GOB carry out a program of opinion surveys and research on prevalence of drug

[illegible]

BELIZE (Project No. [illegible])

[illegible]

JAMAICA (Project No. [illegible])

[illegible]

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

[illegible]

BOLIVIA

Chapare Regional Development Project (Project No. 511-0543)

The Chapare Regional Development project became operational in August 1984 when the Government of Bolivia (GOB) established law enforcement in the area. One million dollars has been proposed for FY 1986 and $859,000 has been requested for FY 1987. Two other A.I.D. loans totalling $13.8 million are linked to the $16.9 million Chapare project. Up to $10 million in local currency generated by PL 480 Title III is reserved for farm credit and community organization activities in the Chapare. Planned contributions from A.I.D. and the GOB to legitimate economic development of the Chapare exceed $60 million.

The A.I.D. counterpart agency, the Secretariat for the Development of the Bolivian Tropics (SDBT), is now fully staffed and organized. Since August 1984, SDBT has financed a series of small, highly visible community development activities. These include school construction, road repair, construction of potable water systems, hospital expansion and market improvements. The result of these efforts has been a favorable reaction from the farmers in the area to the project (which until recently was viewed by the target group with considerable skepticism, if not outright hostility).

Demonstration farms for agriculture and forestry are being identified and credit programs are being put in place. The Chapare project and related loans contain "coca clauses" that not only prohibit benefits from flowing to those who produce coca, but link assistance to the government's fulfillment of an already agreed-to coca reduction program. As the coca eradication program of the new GOB commences, the A.I.D.-assisted Chapare project is ready to provide complementary assistance.

In addition, a new project, the Chapare Marketing and Agribusiness Project (511-0576), is planned for start up in FY 1987. A.I.D.'s life-of-project contribution will be an $8 million loan and a $2 million grant. This project will build upon the foundation established by A.I.D.'s earlier Chapare Regional Development Project (511-0543) and will strengthen existing, and develop new agribusiness and marketing facilities in the Chapare which are needed to provide new outlets for the region's agricultural products and facilitate the transition away from coca production.

PERU

Upper Huallaga Area Development Project (Project No. 527-0244)

The extreme violence in the Upper Huallaga valley in the past two years, carried out by narcotics traffickers and the Sendero Luminoso terrorists, was aimed at disrupting key project activities. Terrorists have killed a number of farmers and eradication workers, several Peruvian project personnel have been shot at and others intimidated, and some project sites and equipment have been destroyed by terrorist bombings. Large numbers of farmers have been threatened and told not to cooperate with the project. It is increasingly difficult for the GOP to recruit qualified Peruvian technical personnel who are willing to work in the project area. The military has been sent into the area to provide protection; however, violence has continued.

In spite of the disruption of project activities, implementation continues, although on a reduced scale. There are a number of Peruvian Government personnel assigned to the project (e.g., approximately 70 Peruvian extension agents are providing services to farmers) and two A.I.D. contract employees are working full time on the project providing technical assistance in agricultural research and extension. A.I.D. continues to send short-term advisors to the area to provide training and technical assistance on a variety of project activities. Agricultural research is being carried out in three research centers, and an active agricultural credit program is in place with credit being provided to farmers who wish to grow alternative crops to coca.

PAKISTAN

Northwest Frontier Province Area Development Project (Project No. 391-0485)

In September 1983, the Gadoon-Amazai Area Development project began. The four year, $30 million project (Economic Support Fund) is targeted for an area of the Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP) where approximately one-half of all opium poppies in Pakistan have been grown. The project seeks to transform the area's economy from a poppy-based one into a more diversified agricultural economy. In the last year, over 1,000 area farmers have participated in successful trials of a winter wheat variety. Yields increased between fifty and one hundred per cent over the variety currently being grown in the area. Over 1,000 fruit trees have been dispatched to the area for use in orchards. More than 15 kilometers of roads have been completed; road construction and repair is important in increasing the farmers' access to markets for their crops. Some 55 Pakistanis have recently completed enforcement and eradication training. The project complements the Government of Pakistan (GOP) enforcement and eradication efforts and calls for enforcement of Pakistan's opium poppy cultivation ban with a target of complete elimination of poppies by 1986.

In August 1984, A.I.D. amended the Gadoon-Amazai Area Development Project by adding $10 million and changing the project name to the Northwest Frontier Province Area Development Project (NWFP). The NWFP Area Development Project expands its area of coverage to include the remaining poppy growing areas of the NWFP. The $10 million amendment includes the $5 million the United States pledged to the Special Development and Enforcement Plan (SDEP) in 1984; the United States will provide another $5 million late in Calendar Year 1985.

In December 1983, A.I.D. assisted the GOP in the preparation and presentation to the Pakistan Donor Consortium of a Special Development and Enforcement Plan. Significant interest in the plan was expressed by several donor nations. Since April 1984 pledges or contributions from several countries have been made: $5 million from Italy, $4.8 million from the United Kingdom, $10 million from the United States, and $800,000 from Canada. The SDEP is being carried out under the auspices of the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC). These funds will be used principally in the Dir district of the NWFP where it is estimated 50 percent of opium poppy cultivation occurs. It is hoped that other donors will join in the support for the SDEP.

The SDEP is intended to focus GOP efforts, with donor assistance, on eradicating poppy cultivation and preventing the resurgence or introduction of opium production in non-producing areas.

The SDEP builds on successful GOP and donor efforts to date to eliminate poppy production. For example, all opium production has ended in the major irrigation systems, and three donor-supported projects in the North West Frontier Province (Malakand, Buner, Gadoon) are presently combining development initiatives with enforcement of the poppy ban. In Malakand and Buner, all opium poppy cultivation had been eradicated but there are reports of possible new illicit poppy cultivation. SDEP development activities will include agricultural extension, watershed management, health, education, access and feeder roads and small irrigation systems.

THAILAND

Mae Chaem Watershed Development Project (Project No. 493-0294)

A.I.D. began a watershed development project in Thailand's northern district of Mae Chaem in August 1980. The project is not a narcotics control effort, but parts of the project are to be implemented in traditional poppy-growing areas. The principal objectives of the project include achievement of self-sufficiency in rice production and increased real average incomes, without resort to illicit drug production. The project includes a "poppy clause" by which the Thai Government covenants that U.S. assistance will not be used to benefit cultivation of poppies and commits the Thai Government to effective monitoring and enforcement of this clause. The project is a seven-year effort, directed at 40,000 inhabitants in the watershed, over half of whom are ethnic minorities . A.I.D.'s share of the project is $10 million ($6.9 million obligated thus far with $1.1 million proposed for FY 1986 and $1.0 million requested for FY 1987--Development Assistance funds) and the Royal Thai Government (RTG) is providing $11 million in counterpart funds.

The first phase of the project encountered several difficulties and was slow getting started. Difficulties included an inadequate management structure to coordinate the many line agencies involved and slow compliance initially with conditions agreed upon when the project was approved. These problems have now been resolved, and an evaluation of the project completed in mid-1983 recommended that the project be continued, with several improvements. Most of the recommendations made by the evaluation were incorporated into the project.

The second phase of the Mae Chaem project, which began in October 1984, is continuing agricultural extension and new agricultural demonstration plots, but is also expanding into three new districts: Ban Thap, Mae Na Chon, and Mae Suk. These new districts mark the first implementation of the project in areas that traditionally have grown poppies.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING

Overview

Participant training for the purpose of human resource development has been a major activity of U.S. foreign assistance since before the establishment of the Marshall Plan in 1947. Almost 250,000 participants have been trained in the United States and in third world countries by A.I.D. (and predecessor agencies) during the last 45 years.

Most A.I.D. training relates to specific projects developed in A.I.D.-recipient countries and is designed to meet clearly identified development objectives. Even broad-based manpower training programs relate to specific developmental activities such as agriculture, nutrition and health.

A.I.D. participants are primarily mid-level career managers and technicians from the public and private sectors who are jointly selected by A.I.D. and the host country. Academic (degree) training, accounts for 46% of all programs, while technical (non-degree) training, constitutes 54% of all training. Technical training may include classroom courses, seminars, on-the-job training and observation visits. Participants are trained primarily in the fields of agriculture (29%), industry and energy (22%), public administration (17%), and health and family planning (15%). In the Latin American and Caribbean Bureau, there has been a special emphasis on training for the socially and economically disadvantaged, with much of this training at the undergraduate level.

Almost all participants return home to pre-determined jobs in key development fields and work for a stipulated length of service. Less than one percent of A.I.D.-sponsored participants fail to return home.

Increased Emphasis on Participant Training

In 1982, the Agency began giving greater emphasis to participant training in order to meet more effectively the changing needs of managers, scientists, technicians, teaching faculty, and institutional leaders in all sectors of development. As a result, the number of A.I.D. participants in U.S. training has grown dramatically. In FY 1979, fewer than 6,000 participants were trained, of which 17% were women. In FY 1982, the number had risen to almost 8,000, of which 18% were women; in FY 1984 to more than 11,000, of which 18% were women, and in FY 1985 to about 12,500 with the percentage of women increasing to 20%. The Agency expects there will be a significant increase to between 15,000 and 17,000 participants trained in the United States in each of FY 1986 and FY 1987, with the number of women trained increasing as well.

In FY 1985, the recently merged Asia/Near East Bureau had the largest number of participants (45%), with 30% from the Near East and 15% from Asia. The Latin America Bureau moved up considerably from 19% in FY 1984 to 29% of the Agency total in FY 1985. This was due primarily to the Central America Peace Scholarship Program (CAPS) which resulted from the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America recommendations and which will provide for even greater increases in FY 1986 and FY 1987. Finally, the Africa Bureau had 26% of the participant total, a decrease in percentage (32%) from the previous fiscal year.

Examples of training programs that have contributed to the increase in A.I.D. participants are as follows:

o In Asia, through a combination of short and long-term overseas training and in-country training, Pakistan's $25 million Development Support Training Project plans to strengthen and upgrade managerial and technical expertise by tailoring courses to meet specific needs of the public sector, inclusion of private sector individuals in training opportunities, and program emphasis on the less advantaged Northwest Frontier and Baluchistan provinces. By project completion, 1,622 individuals will be trained in Pakistan, 88 in third countries, and 140 in the U.S.

Indonesia's General Participant Training Project II is designed to expand public and private sector manpower capabilities through overseas training. At least 300 short-term and 310 long-term participants will be funded. A unique feature of this $18.2 million project is the establishment of an Overseas Training Office within the Indonesian Government responsible for determining training needs; placing, processing, monitoring and following up on participants; and coordinating research on all aspects of the training process.

o In the Near East, the AID program in Egypt accounts for the largest number of AID-financed participants (964) attending short-term technical and academic courses in the U.S. The Peace Fellowship Program represents the single largest participant program in Egypt. A total of $60 million is currently programmed over the life of the Program to finance training in the U.S. (both academic and non-degree) for an estimated 1,900 Egyptians.

The Cyprus-America Scholarship Program (CASP) was initiated in 1981 to provide training in the U.S. for Greek and Turkish Cypriot students in an effort both to strengthen relations between the two communities and to promote the country's economic development. To date, AID has obligated $31.5 million to train approximately 727 Cypriots in undergraduate, graduate and non-degree training programs.

- In Latin America and the Caribbean, the Central American Peace Scholarship program will initiate training for 7,000 participants between 1985 and 1989. The project, valued at $146 million, will provide increased attention to the socially and economic disadvantaged, undergraduate training, women (41% of all trainees planned) and minority groups, and has strict economic needs criteria. A project in Panama focuses exclusively on training for the private sector with a consortium of private industries contributing half the cost of the training.

- In Africa, the African Manpower Development project covers 26 countries to help meet one of the continent's most pressing needs - human resource development. The $42 million project provides both academic and technical training in fields critical to the achievement of country development goals. The African Graduate Fellowship program, also a $42 million project, trains high caliber participants from 40 countries. Tuition waivers valued at $3 million under the current project are obtained from U.S. universities for these students. The $30 million Training of Disadvantaged South Africans project brings 140 undergraduates each year to the U.S. Tuition waivers from U.S. universities are also obtained under this program.

Ongoing Programs

An important objective of participant training in FY 1986 and FY 1987 is to encourage more training for individuals from the private sector in all regions. Participant training can be used as a vehicle to strengthen and stimulate private sector development. In support of this, U.S. private industry is increasingly being used to conduct specialized training, often in conjunction with academic programs. The potential for cost-sharing is a bonus for A.I.D. and the possibility of developing trade and investment relationships is a benefit to both U.S. and host country businesses. New programs and initiatives are being created to boost training for the indigenous private sector and capitalize on the training capabilities of U.S. business. These efforts, tailored to different regional needs, will build on the Agency's successful experience in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In FY 1987 the Agency will continue to conduct a series of training courses for labor leaders from developing countries. These programs offer training to senior level trade union leaders which enable them to develop more effective labor policies and programs and to promote more responsible trade union participation in socio-economic development.

A large number of private sector, university, and international organizations provide training services to A.I.D. In FY 1985, for example, more than 175 contractors, grantees and other groups funded by A.I.D., managed participants under more than 300 separate contracts and grants. The 25 largest contractors, however, handled about 80% of all A.I.D. participants in the United States in FY 1985. The Office of International Training initiated a study of these contractors to assure that the Agency and its participants receive high quality training services and that training costs are thoroughly justified.

A.I.D. Missions will continue in FY 1986 and FY 1987 to develop Country Training Plans (CTPs) which identify, in a single document, training policies, priorities, and strategies. CTPs also describe in-country training institutions, other donor training activities, and list specific constraints to training that must be overcome.

A.I.D. has developed a microcomputer system for missions to manage their participant training activities. The Participant Training Management System (PTMS) enables Missions to automate most participant tracking and monitoring activities and to provide more comprehensive information on all aspects of training. During FY 1985, several Central American Missions implemented this system. During FY 1986 and 1987, the PTMS will be installed in most other A.I.D. Missions, with highest priority given to Missions with the largest numbers of participants.

Finally, the Agency continues to work closely with programming and placement contractors, the academic community and non-profit and volunteer organizations to ensure the success of a participant's stay in the United States. These activities include an expanded health insurance program and enrichment programs which focus on themes such as American volunteerism, civic and community activities, free enterprise and the democratic system, and management skills, and provide opportunities for home hospitality and greater involvement with American families.

New Initiatives for FY 86 and FY 87

A.I.D. will give major attention in FY 1986 and FY 1987 to English language training for A.I.D. participants. While admission standards for English language competency in U.S. universities have risen during the past few years, the number of participants arriving for training in the U.S. with good English language skills has decreased. The Office of International Training has initiated a series of studies to identify more cost-effective methods of providing English language training, and will consider improving in-country institutions to provide better quality language instruction for students before they come to the U.S.

REGIONAL PROGRAM
SUMMARY

PROGRAM SUMMARY
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
OBLIGATIONS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987
BUREAU FOR AFRICA				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	356,713	418,451	416,322	339,902
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	333,118	417,839	288,702	410,500
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	689,831	836,290	705,024	750,402
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	444,333	501,448	392,922	384,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	2,347,832	3,837,520	3,712,242	2,736,800
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	2,792,165	4,338,968	4,105,164	3,120,800
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	447,493	536,437	415,470	472,265
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	464,116	985,025	658,512	945,000
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	911,609	1,521,462	1,073,982	1,417,265
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	221,970	282,953	223,015	235,350
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	1,100	1,000	1,435	1,500
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	223,070	283,953	224,450	236,850
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	68,298	93,643	81,360	57,350
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	—	6,000	—	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	68,298	99,643	81,360	57,350
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	92,907	98,222	88,475	91,875
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	92,907	98,222	88,475	91,875
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	33,951	42,257	40,760	42,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	33,951	42,257	40,760	42,000
OFFICE OF US FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	41,707	53,507	21,532	25,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	41,707	53,507	21,532	25,000
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	10,000	12,000	15,111	14,258
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR BUREAU	10,000	12,000	15,111	14,258

PROGRAM OBLIGATIONS
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
OBLIGATIONS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987
BUREAU FOR AFRICA				
GRANTS	653,141	829,280	696,564	746,997
LOANS	36,690	7,010	8,460	3,405
TOTAL	689,831	836,290	705,024	750,402
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST				
GRANTS	2,431,518	3,998,580	3,930,874	2,828,775
LOANS	360,647	340,388	174,290	292,025
TOTAL	2,792,165	4,338,968	4,105,164	3,120,800
BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN				
GRANTS	488,371	1,278,442	961,419	1,236,028
LOANS	423,238	243,020	112,563	181,237
TOTAL	911,609	1,521,462	1,073,982	1,417,265
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
GRANTS	223,070	283,953	224,450	236,850
LOANS	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	223,070	283,953	224,450	236,850
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST				
GRANTS	68,298	99,643	81,360	57,350
LOANS	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	68,298	99,643	81,360	57,350
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION				
GRANTS	92,907	98,222	88,475	91,875
LOANS	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	92,907	98,222	88,475	91,875
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE				
GRANTS	17,451	23,757	24,760	28,500
LOANS	16,500	18,500	16,000	13,500
TOTAL	33,951	42,257	40,760	42,000
OFFICE OF US FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE				
GRANTS	41,707	53,507	21,532	25,000
LOANS	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	41,707	53,507	21,532	25,000
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR				
GRANTS	10,000	12,000	15,111	14,258
LOANS	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10,000	12,000	15,111	14,258

300

AFRICA

AFRICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	7,010	3,605	-	-	3,000	-	405	-
Grants	829,280	124,625	15,023	46,596	32,419	20,133	417,434	173,050
Total	836,290[a]	128,230	15,023	46,596	35,419	20,133	417,839	173,050 [b]
1986								
Loans	8,460	-	-	-	8,460	-	-	-
Grants	696,564	138,745	26,100	32,811	39,098	10,529	288,702	160,579
Total	705,024[c]	138,745	26,100	32,811	47,558	10,529	288,702	160,579 [d]
1987								
Loans	3,405	-	-	-	3,405	-	-	-
Grants	746,997	148,000	23,000	29,648	33,464	20,385	410,500	82,000
Total	750,402	148,000	23,000	29,648	36,869	20,385	410,500	82,000 [e]

a/ Includes $3.4 million reobligated under Deob/Reob Authority.

b/ Includes $103.3 million for Sahel Development Program; $66.3 million for the African Famine Supplemental, and $3.5 million for the Child Survival Fund.

c/ Excludes $30.3 million deobligated in FY 1985 and planned for reobligation under Deob/Reob Authority.

d/ Includes $77.0 million for Sahel Development Program; $10.8 million Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa $4.0 million for the Child Survival Fund, and $68.7 million for the African Famine Supplemental.

e/ Includes $80.0 million for Sahel Development Program and $2.0 million for the Child Survival Fund.

I. AFRICA AFTER THE DROUGHT

The drought of the past year sets the stage for a review of African development. Most African nations were severely affected, and the limited capacity of African governmental structures was severely tested. Public concern and frustration grew as daily reports both chronicled the spread of death and suffering and issued dire predictions of increasing misery. It appeared impossible to deliver adequate food and supplies to peoples widely dispersed over an area four times the size of the United States, given the problems of civil wars and non-functioning transport systems.

Fortunately the most dire predictions did not happen. The world community in general and the U.S. government and PVO community in particular moved an extraordinary amount of food to people in need in time to save millions of lives. It was a peacetime effort seldom matched in modern history.

AFRICA

The enormity of the U.S. response to the Sub-Saharan drought deserves some discussion. During FY 1985, a period roughly matching the Sub-Saharan African crop year, the United States shipped over three million tons of food assistance. This included three times the level of emergency food assistance given in FY 1984, a serious drought year for many African nations, and was ten times the emergency food contribution of a normal year. With the U.S. food aid contribution matched by the other donor community, the total food aid pledged to Sub-Saharan Africa in 1985 was well in excess of six million metric tons.

The Sub-Saharan food situation in the current 1985/86 crop year is much improved from last year. Nearly every country suffering from food shortfalls last year has had an improved harvest this year. The result is that most countries do not need exceptional food assistance this year, and in several cases, the food recipients of last year may be the food suppliers of the current year.

We see exceptional needs in relatively few countries, and with the exception of Ethiopia, the bulk of food aid requirements have already been pledged by the donor community. The United States has made 1.45 million metric tons of food aid available through December 1985. This accounts for nearly 60% of food pledged to date for sub-Saharan Africa in the 85/86 crop year.

The major reason for the improvement in this year's harvest is due to increased rainfall falling at the appropriate time during the growing season. The change in West Africa's Sahel is particularly dramatic. Although Cape Verde and Mauritania continue to suffer from chronic food shortfalls, only Mali has unusual food shortfalls this year. Last year the entire Sahel was affected by the drought.

In East Africa, several reports now indicate that Sudan has nearly tripled its cereal production from last year. Unfortunately the increase was primarily confined to the eastern part of the country, and western Sudan will still require food to be imported from the eastern surplus. In Ethiopia, there was some increase in production, but the lack of available agricultural inputs precluded a more substantial recovery. External food imports will continue to be required through the current crop year.

The lessons learned from the devastating drought of last year have enabled both the donor community and recipient countries to be better prepared for food emergencies in the coming years. Rainfall patterns are being closely monitored and reviewed during the growing seasons. In addition, harvest projections are adjusted from the time seeds are planted so that shortfalls are identifiable as soon as possible.

In order to expedite the delivery process, the donor community has been very active in assessing port capacities, trucking fleets, and internal distribution networks in order to maximize efficiency should an urgent need arise.

We expect food emergencies to continue in Sub-Saharan Africa for the forseeable future. They will not occur every year, nor will they strike every country. If early information is available and shortfalls are anticipated early in the crop year, food shortfalls will not develop into critical emergencies.

With the drought now over, except for specific pockets in a handful of countries, and with agricultural production once again at normal levels, African leaders and the world community must look at those problems which both predated the drought and exacerbated its impact.

II. THE CHALLENGE OF THE 80's

Africa's continuing crisis is characterized by economic stagnation. Reinvigorated and renewed economic growth is the only solution.

Agriculture must grow to reduce the vulnerability to recurring drought and food shortages. Exports must grow to provide the resources to meet import needs and to pay off foreign debt. National economies must grow to generate local budget resources for development investments and recurrent costs.

From 1960 through 1982, the average rate of growth of per capita income in Sub-Sahara Africa was a mere 0.7% per year. At current growth rates it will take 100 years for African countries to raise per capita incomes from current levels of $350 to $700 per year. A minimum of 3% per capita or 6% GDP growth rate per year is required if Africa is to match the performance of low income countries in other regions and for GDP to double within 24 years.

Yet, at present, all medium-term projections are for contraction rather than growth. The reasons for the lack of growth are varied and complex.

Domestically there is a growing gap between population, food production, and productive resources that is fostered by inappropriate policies, misguided investments, and mismanaged resources. Major emphasis has been put on developing new public institutions rather than developing the private sector. Following inherited colonial patterns and encouraged by donor financing, most governments have attempted to maintain control of all marketing and distributing aspects of the economy while at the same time adding new social welfare functions, agro-industrial production schemes, and ambitious new infrastructure.

The strategy has not worked.

Internationally, worsening terms of trade, oil shocks, and worldwide recession have undercut African exports. In addition, import costs have soared, and debt burdens have become unmanagable. Foreign exchange earnings are minimal as export earnings and volume have dropped, and scarce foreign exchange is used for debt service on past investments which have not yet paid for themselves. By 1986 Africans will be paying nearly $7 billion a year to service their debt obligations of over $80 billion. This represents an average 40% of their foreign exchange earnings. Meanwhile per capita imports are declining and are now at 63% of 1973 per capita levels. Unless imports are able to grow, renewed growth is not possible.

The cumulative effect of these forces is seen in the growing budget deficits, rising unemployment, and increased poverty and malnutrition.

Without arguing whether donors or recipients are primarily at fault, the results, in many cases, are that all systems are inoperative. Infrastructure left to deteriorate is costly or impossible to rehabilitate, while newly created parastatals are over staffed and under productive. This is exacerbated by armed conflict, political unrest, and corruption. Without a dramatic change in current patterns the countries of sub-Saharan Africa will continue to be plagued by famine, debt, economic stagnation, and mounting political unrest into the next century.

Total aid levels to Africa have been growing, but almost all African countries have had negative per capita growth rates. Per capita agricultural production, for example, has declined by 20% over the past twenty years. We can structure our emergency assistance to meet the food needs but that will not accelerate a development process which will enable African governments to meet the basic human needs of their own people.

Moreover, recent events are cause for greater alarm. The move toward dependency, nutured during the drought, must be checked and reversed. But the official development community, ably assisted by the private voluntary community, cannot just move in and do the job. African governments must take charge of their development rather than merely tolerate the expenditures of a large and diverse donor community.

The major impetus for development in Africa will have to come from Africans. We can offer assistance, we can provide some seed money, and we can provide technical assistance where needed, but the bulk of the work must be initiated and maintained by the recipient. Time is the critical factor as population increases and deteriorating economic situations make the task more difficult daily.

III. A.I.D. STRATEGY AND PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS

The major objective of A.I.D. assistance is to help African countries get economic growth started again. Our assistance strategy emphasizes agricultural-led growth although our program emphasis is not limited to food production or confined to nations with a potential of food self-sufficiency. The major pieces of our strategy are:

- -- economic stabilization and reform
- -- increased agricultural production
- -- human resources development

A common thread woven through much of our work in Africa is the use and support of private sector resources. Food production alone cannot raise incomes and absorb the growing labor force. Our assistance strategy must also stimulate the growth of private sector off-farm employment and export development. The improvement of governmental policies in Africa will make a valuable contribution to development, but the engine of change will be driven by the private sector. Consequently, we will direct an ever increasing portion of our resources through non-governmental channels in order to nurture private sector growth.

During the past year we have tightened our programming for sub-Saharan Africa. New starts have been cut in half, thus releasing U.S. and African staff time to concentrate on implementation; a major emphasis has been placed on policy reform to promote economic growth; and, we have conducted a strict portfolio review on a country by country basis to get out of sectors with limited developmental impact so that we could focus our resources on a few critical areas.

AFRICA

The recent drought and economic stagnation have encouraged other African nations to reconsider their economic policies. In stongly statist regimes such as those of Mali, Guinea, Madagascar, Zaire, Somalia, Ghana and Zambia, major changes are underway, and there are indications that turnarounds in economic performance are occurring.

Interestingly enough, policies conducive to growth do not have to be perfect. In fact, as long as they avoid getting mired down in overly repressive governmental control, advances can be made. Specifically, exchange rates need to be reasonable, excessive fiscal deficits should be avoided, special political interests should not guide economic decisions, and private initiative should be allowed to grow. In addition, where possible, development oriented nations should adopt an export oriented growth policy, which when coupled with conservative fiscal policy, enhances success.

Much of what we propose for FY 1987 is built on the successes that we have had in recent years. The following includes highlights of our program.

A. Economic Policy Reform and Stabilization

In the area of policy reform, we have attempted to influence some relatively high risk ventures. In Zambia, our policy dialogue is focusing on the reduction of maize and fertilizer subsidies, and in the past year they have been reduced by over 30%. We have also encouraged the adoption of an economically sound foreign exchange system, and recently the GOZ has adopted an auction process to set foreign exchange values. Lastly, we have pushed for the privatization of maize marketing, and as a result, the volume of grain moving through the national marketing parastatal has decreased while private sector sales have grown.

In Malawi, we are replenishing the fertilizer purchase fund in order to insure continuing availability of marketable fertilizer products. In return, the GOM will not subsidize the sale of fertilizer. Previously, the government stabilized the price of fertilizer by drawing down the fertilizer fund thus producing raised expectations and no capital for insuring a steady supply of agricultural inputs. When coupled with revised pricing policies, Malawi has experienced increased agricultural production, more efficient use of available agricultural inputs, and an increase in marketed outputs by small holder farmers with a concomitant increase in their cash incomes.

AFRICA

In Rwanda, we have supported private sector development through policy reform at governmental levels. Specifically, reform efforts are changing the investment code to extend benefits to smaller firms, as well as altering the administrative procedures governing insurance protection for smaller firms. In addition, the government is divesting itself of some parastatal operations, decontroling prices and reviewing selected tariff, tax and trade regimes to provide additional stimulus to private enterprise development and employment.

B. Agricultural Production

The multi-year commodity import program in Zimbabwe is an example of the kind of support we are able to lend to food production development. U.S. food processing equipment as well as raw materials have stimulated record harvests in both food grains and cash crops such as cotton. Similar production gains have been realized in neighboring Zambia primarily due to changed policies. Pricing and marketing reforms which emphasize the involvement of the private sector, combined with adequate rainfall, have resulted in a rapid recovery from recent production shortfalls in Kenya, Niger and Somalia as well as Zambia. In Zaire, we are combining policy reform and a commodity import program to encourage market and production stimulation bolstered by necessary capital goods.

Beyond the near term financial and policy constraints, Africa's longer term growth prospects are tempered by daunting development problems. The most important of these relate to: 1) low productivity in agriculture; 2) growing population pressures; 3) decaying physical and institutional infrastructure; (4) mounting unemployment; and (5) major manpower shortages in key skill areas.

Agriculture in Africa is an important source of growth as well as food. Agriculture is still the dominant sector in African economies, with 70 percent of the population engaged in agricultural pursuits. This sector accounts for 30 to 60 percent of gross domestic product and remains a primary source of foreign exchange for most African economies.

A.I.D.'s basic objective in agriculture is to help Africans achieve a reliable food supply through a blend of food production, food imports and, in a few instances, export crops appropriate to each country. With a disappearing land "frontier" and emerging seasonal labor constraints, continued production increases will have to come from increased productivity rather than increased land and labor use. We are supporting agricultural pricing and marketing reforms, privatization of parastatals, and increased farmer productivity through investments designed to improve technologies, access to markets, productive infrastructure, and the supply of fertilizer and other agricultural inputs.

We are placing a major emphasis on agricultural research to develop technologies that are affordable and profitable for the average farmer. The problem is complex, reflecting the fact that there are over 40 countries, multiple ecological zones, and over a dozen major food and export crops.

A.I.D.'s current agricultural research portfolio is $350 million. Our new plan for agricultural research in Africa concentrates resources in key food crops and key countries with the capacity either to generate or adapt technologies. The plan envisages a 20 year effort to develop commodity programs and to strengthen selected departments within African schools of agriculture to train the needed Master's-level scientists. Central to the research plan is linking national researchers to International Agricultural Research Centers and strengthening regional networks.

We are also assisting in the critical area of natural resources management through forestry, soil conservation and energy programs. We are providing support for on-farm tree planting regeneration of natural forests and rangelands. Our research and demonstration programs are designed to help meet vital fuelwood and fodder needs, and to the extent possible, will contribute to the restoration of the environment.

C. Human Resource Development

Although we are attempting to develop new ways to stimulate sub-Saharan African growth, human resource development remains critical to our program. These projects use both governmental and private and voluntary organizations and range from food production to health to the private sector. Although the resilience of Sub-Saharan Africa's institutional resources was demonstrated by this year's drought recovery, we are working in selected areas to make this strength even greater.

1. Education

In education, our programs focus on improving primary education, expanding the pool of middle and senior level professional, technical and managerial people, and on increasing the efficiency of education systems. Our training programs alone provide scarce resources which can be used to fill critical manpower gaps in areas such as agricultural research, extension, engineering and economics.

AFRICA

A.I.D. funded activities in Botswana, for example, also contain education and human resource development as a key element of the development portfolio. Primary and secondary education improvements have been combined with vocational and agricultural skills training to insure the proper foundation for national development. Results from this limited focus have already produced unexpected secondary benefits as a more highly trained workforce can make a more development oriented contribution to economic growth.

2. Health Care

For health activities, we are providing direct assistance as well as support for PL 480 Title II maternal/child health feeding programs. Our programs help develop primary care systems that provide preventive and curative services based on simple methods of diagnosis and treatment of common illnesses at early stages. A major focus is on child survival and the treatment of childhood communicable diseases, diarrhea, and malaria through immunization, oral rehydration therapy, anti-malarials and nutrition programs. We are helping identify alternative financing schemes and other ways to improve the efficiency in the delivery of health services.

In Swaziland, for example, we are fostering improvements in primary health care delivery through prenatal care, an immunization program, parasitic disease control, the availability of oral rehydration salts, as well as child spacing information, nutrition education and growth monitoring.

3. Family Planning

Regarding population, our programs are aimed at integrating family planning into public health systems and developing private sector services. We fund contraceptives for distribution through public and commercial channels. We also support training and information programs.

In Kenya, where the population growth rate exceeds 4.2%, the government is making family planning its top development priority. Using funding from A.I.D., the World Bank and other bilateral donors, Kenya seeks to expand the availability of voluntary family planning services so that people in all parts of the country have access. The A.I.D. component of the Kenyan effort will finance training, commodities, and community based delivery mechanisms. In Liberia, we are supporting an integrated health and family planning effort. Of particular note is the training and technical assistance made available to the Liberian Family Planning Association and the formulation of the National Population Commission.

AFRICA

IV. FY 1987 PROGRAM

With regard to our FY 1987 program, we will be continuing our emphasis on agriculture and basic human needs while supporting complimentary activities in policy reform and private sector development. In addition, we will continue to draw upon the excellent technical resources available in the private and voluntary organization community as well as closely link our programs with Peace Corps activities where appropriate.

An example of our new multi-fasceted approach can be seen in Malawi where a high proportion of our assistance is being made available to the private sector, including two efforts to strengthen rural credit institutions being implemented by Africare and the Credit Unions National Association (CUNA). In addition, Partnership for Productivity is helping improve an indigenous business advisory service active in rural Malawi. Similar private enterprise activities are currently being supported throughout Africa utilizing both the PVO community as well as indigenous governmental institutions.

Although much of our recent involvement in the private sector development has been through the funding of credit mechanisms, we have also supported other private sector activities. In Somalia, we have financed several sectoral assesments to identify opportunities of small to medium enterprises as well as subsector market research leading to specific business projects.

In Senegal, in addition to credit, we are making technical assistance available for many small scale providers of goods and services. This has enabled a "bridge" to be built between established commercial activities and rural village groups. Similar kinds of activities have been started in Kenya where credit and business advisory services have resulted in small manufacturing enterprises such as: semicuring of hides, sisal processing, hand tool production, soapmaking and bakeries.

Although food production and agricultural research will remain the highest priority for the coming year, we are looking forward to increased support for private sector development. It is clear that entrepreneurship is the major catalyst for economic development. We will continue to foster and support the private sector in Africa.

In addition, we feel that participant training and human resource development will make a lasting contribution to long term development needs. Therefore, we will continue to emphasize these activities, particularly in countries where minimal developmental funds are available.

AFRICA

In FY 1987, we will continue to focus a major portion of our support in six countries (Sudan, Liberia, Somalia, Kenya, Sengal and Zaire). To the extent possible, we are also making substantial contributions to four additional nations (Niger, Cameroon, Zambia and Zimbabwe) where the environment for policy change and economic growth appears to be particularly good. In addition, we are attempting to maximize the impact of our regional programs by pinpointing regional support for those programs and areas where we can expect measurable positive change.

Specific FY 1987 activities will be detailed on a country by country basis in the following narrative portion of this document.

AFRICA

Deobligation/Reobligation Authority

Funds Available for Reobligation in FY 1986

Country	$000 / Account
Botswana	48.6 ARDN (G) 212.6 ESF (G)
Cameroon	500.0 ARDN (G)
Ghana	2,100.0 ARDN (G) 3,000.0 ARDN (L) 530.0 HE (G) 143.0 EHRD (G)
Kenya	2,234.2 ARDN (G) 1,672.3 POP (G) 57.4 SDA (G) 86.9 ESF (G)
Liberia	509.7 ARDN (G) 140.0 HE (G)
Somalia	3,100.0 HE (G)
Southern Africa Regional	23.0 ESF (G)
Sudan	12,791.9 ARDN (G)
Swaziland	339.0 ARDN (G) 375.0 ARDN (L) 35.7 POP (G) 83.0 HE (G) 1,190.8 EHRD (L) 41.0 ESF (G) 500.0 ESF (L)
Africa Regional	618.5 SDA (G)
TOTAL	30,332.6

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
BOTSWANA										
1984	10,800	5,533	---	---	---	4,467	---	---	800	---
1985	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1986	7,636	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,636	---
1987	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---
BURKINA										
1984	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	---	---
1985	2,790	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,790	---	---
1986	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
1987	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
BURUNDI										
1984	3,661	3,161	---	---	---	---	500	---	---	---
1985	3,546	2,021	---	---	---	---	1,525	---	---	---
1986	2,019	1,350	---	---	---	---	669	---	---	---
1987	2,030	730	---	---	---	1,250	---	---	---	---
CAMEROON										
1984	22,468	18,403	---	820	---	3,245	---	---	---	---
1985	19,622	14,120	---	---	---	5,502	---	---	---	---
1986	20,790	9,060	---	400	---	11,290	40	---	---	---
1987	21,890	13,338	---	2,000	---	6,357	195	---	---	---
CAPE VERDE										
1984	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1985	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1986	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1987	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC										
1984	1,200	1,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	2,000	2.000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHAD										
1984	6,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	3,000	---
1985	14,075	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,075	5,000	---
1986	8,785	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	4,785	---
1987	11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	7,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

C O U N T R Y	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
COMOROS										
1984	780	780	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	400	400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	750	750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	700	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CONGO										
1984	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	1,000	812	---	188	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	475	475	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	500	188	---	---	---	312	---	---	---	---
DJIBOUTI										
1984	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
1985	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	---
1986	3,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,350	---
1987	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
EQUATORIAL GUINEA										
1984	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GAMBIA										
1984	3,737	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,737	---	---
1985	4,581	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,581	---	---
1986	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---
1987	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---
GHANA										
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	2,180	---	2,180	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,000	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	3,000	1,200	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GUINEA										
1984	1,650	1,500	---	150	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	2,600	2,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,730	3,730	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	3,730	3,730	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

CP-87

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
GUINEA-BISSAU										
1984	2,040	1,040	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	---	---
1985	3,000	2,500	---	---	---	500	---	---	---	---
1986	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
KENYA										
1984	53,299	29,499	2,300	---	---	---	500	---	21,000	---
1985	39,159	6,924	4,100	2,415	---	---	720	---	25,000	---
1986	35,234	10,057	7,800	2,516	---	315	191	---	14,355	---
1987	37,812	6,600	2,039	2,500	---	250	4,425	---	22,000	---
LESOTHO										
1984	10,014	4,174	60	1,450	---	4,330	---	---	---	---
1985	10,300	5,851	---	1,294	---	3,155	---	---	---	---
1986	9,460	4,322	---	---	---	5,138	---	---	---	---
1987	9,660	5,460	---	---	---	4,200	---	---	---	---
LIBERIA										
1984	47,961	7,326	---	1,342	---	2,293	2,000	---	35,000	---
1985	78,385	5,844	50	3,051	---	2,817	3,623	---	63,000	---
1986	43,377	5,067	50	4,500	---	3,950	1,100	---	28,710	---
1987	55,760	6,980	50	4,200	---	3,430	1,100	---	40,000	---
MADAGASCAR										
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	5,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
1986	3,871	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,871	---
1987	7,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---
MALAWI										
1984	7,600	5,000	1,600	1,000	---	---	3,200	---	---	---
1985	26,700	6,200	1,000	2,000	---	---	2,100	---	15,000	---
1986	9,200	6,700	803	1,920	---	---	300	---	---	---
1987	9,100	3,100	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
MALI										
1984	11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,000	---	---
1985	26,616	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,616	16,000	---
1986	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,000	---	---
1987	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

C O U N T R Y	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
MAURITANIA										
1984	3,390	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,390	---	---
1985	9,362	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,362	---	---
1986	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
1987	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
MAURITIUS										
1984	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
1985	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---
1986	1,914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,914	---
1987	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
MOZAMBIQUE										
1984	8,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---
1985	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	---
1986	9,570	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,570	---
1987	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
NIGER										
1984	24,612	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,612	5,000	---
1985	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	5,000	---
1986	20,785	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,000	4,785	---
1987	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,000	7,000	---
RWANDA										
1984	4,800	3,000	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	18,238	5,000	1,238	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1986	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAO TOME/PRINCIPE										
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	600	600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SENEGAL										
1984	32,885	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,885	10,000	---
1985	37,104	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,104	15,000	---
1986	30,684	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,000	11,684	---
1987	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	15,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SEYCHELLES										
1984	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1985	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1986	1,914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,914	---
1987	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	---
SIERRA LEONE										
1984	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,300	1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	1,300	1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SOMALIA										
1984	49,940	13,000	1,940	---	---	---	---	---	35,000	---
1985	50,737	12,250	2,550	2,200	---	2,737	1,000	---	30,000	---
1986	36,783	8,434	2,838	1,500	---	2,000	---	---	22,011	---
1987	48,410	11,438	2,772	1,200	---	3,000	---	---	30,000	---
SOUTH AFRICA										
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	4,785	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,785	---
1987	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
SUDAN										
1984	146,281	15,681	700	2,100	---	---	2,300	---	120,000	5,500
1985	142,000	23,313	540	1,140	---	---	3,007	---	114,000	---
1986	87,812	25,200	1,050	350	---	---	1,400	---	59,812	---
1987	118,000	23,005	2,250	50	---	---	2,695	---	90,000	---
SWAZILAND										
1984	5,690	1,828	---	---	---	3,862	---	---	---	---
1985	8,112	1,985	---	2,130	---	3,997	---	---	---	---
1986	7,600	1,360	---	900	---	4,740	600	---	---	---
1987	6,500	2,000	---	1,000	---	3,500	---	---	---	---
TANZANIA										
1984	1,190	---	---	---	---	1,190	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
TOGO										
1984	3,900	1,608	---	2,292	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	3,100	1,492	---	1,608	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,060	3,060	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	3,060	1,749	560	751	---	---	---	---	---	---
UGANDA										
1984	9,000	8,000	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	7,940	5,890	---	2,050	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,550	3,000	---	550	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	5,350	5,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ZAIRE										
1984	20,996	7,404	1,592	2,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1985	34,359	12,720	---	11,210	---	14	---	---	10,415	---
1986	29,620	12,300	2,080	5,570	---	100	---	---	9,570	---
1987	35,300	11,100	1,100	4,100	---	800	2,200	---	16,000	---
ZAMBIA										
1984	21,322	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,322	---
1985	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,000	---
1986	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1987	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
ZIMBABWE										
1984	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,000	---
1985	28,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,000	---
1986	20,570	5,000	4,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	9,570	---
1987	21,000	5,000	4,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	11,000	---
SAHEL REG PROGRAM										
1984	40,255	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,255	---	---
1985	22,930	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,930	---	---
1986	19,038	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,038	---	---
1987	19,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,000	---	---
SOUTHERN AFR REG										
1984	18,996	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	15,996	---
1985	21,924	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	18,924	---
1986	32,550	---	---	---	---	3,840	---	---	28,710	---
1987	33,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	30,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AFRICA REGIONAL										
1984	61,624	8,473	5,773	14,915	---	12,418	3,820	---	---	11,225
1985	127,188	15,308	3,365	17,310	3,500	13,697	7,758	---	---	66,250
1986	196,192	25,380	6,402	14,605	4,000	14,185	6,229	---	47,850	79,541
1987	165,390	34,592	5,429	10,847	2,000	9,750	7,772	---	75,000	---
TOTAL										
1984	689,831	138,608	15,545	27,069	---	35,827	16,320	106,619	333,118	16,725 c/
1985	836,290 a/	128,230	15,023	46,596	3,500	35,419	20,133	103,300	417,839	66,250 d/
1986	705,024 b/	138,745	26,100	32,811	4,000	47,558	10,529	77,038	288,702	79,541 e/
1987	750,402	148,000	23,000	29,648	2,000	36,869	20,385	80,000	410,500	---

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a/ Includes $3.4 million reobligated under Deob/Reob Authority.
b/ Excludes $30.3 million deobligated in FY 1985 and planned for reobligation in FY 1986 under Deob/Reob Authority.
c/ Migration and Refugee Assistance.
d/ African Famine Supplemental.
e/ Includes $10.8 million Migration and Refugee Assistance and $68.7 million African Famine Supplemental.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

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PROGRAM: BENIN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD		-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS		-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS		-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	
					AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH												
BENIN RURAL WATER SUPPLY	G	680-0201	80	81	13,414	13,414	6,707	459	—	2,000	—	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					13,414	13,414	6,707	459	—	2,000	—	2,000
GRANTS					13,414	13,414	6,707	459	—	2,000	—	2,000
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					13,414	13,414	6,707	459	—	2,000	—	2,000
GRANTS					13,414	13,414	6,707	459	—	2,000	—	2,000
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

ᴳLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, [illegible] are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, [illegible] the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
RURAL SECTOR GRANT		G	633-0077	80	88	2,473	2,473	2,473	126	---	1,347	---	1,000
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT		G	633-0221	81	89	3,060	3,060	3,060	---	---	1,000	---	1,060
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						5,533	5,533	5,533	126	---	2,347	---	2,060
GRANTS						5,533	5,533	5,533	126	---	2,347	---	2,060
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT		G	633-0222	81	88	1,650	1,650	1,650	557	---	1,093	---	---
BOTSWANA WORKFORCE AND SKILLS TRAINING		G	633-0231	82	90	2,817	2,817	2,817	1,341	---	1,476	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						4,467	4,467	4,467	1,898	---	2,569	---	---
GRANTS						4,467	4,467	4,467	1,898	---	2,569	---	---
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
AGRICULTURE COLLEGE EXPANSION		G	633-0074	78	82	9,149	7,903	7,930	4,770	---	1,160	---	---
RURAL SECTOR GRANT		G	633-0077	80	88	6,876	5,349	5,349	3,393	---	300	---	700
HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT		G	633-0078	78	90	4,365	4,365	4,305	2,694	---	1,611	---	---
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT		G	633-0221	81	89	9,108	12,335	9,108	7,563	---	1,000	1,012	1,000
PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT		G	633-0222	81	85	5,643	5,643	5,643	3,470	---	1,100	---	1,073
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)		G	633-0228	82	82	904	904	452	283	---	169	---	---
SECONDARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT		G	633-0229	85	89	16,318	16,318	4,527	22	3,356	1,500	---	1,500
BOTSWANA WORKFORCE AND SKILLS TRAINING		G	633-0231	82	86	11,741	11,741	9,685	4,416	2,056	1,700	---	2,800

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
GABORONE WEST HOUSING AND FACILITIES		G	633-0238	83	83	650	650	650	340	—	310	—	—
PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT II		G	633-0240	86	91	—	8,200	—	—	1,100	500	2,988	1,000
WORKFORCE & SKILLS TRAINING II		G	633-0241	86	90	—	27,013	—	—	1,144	1,000	4,000	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						60,694	100,361	43,649	23,951	7,656	10,350	8,000	11,073
GRANTS						60,694	100,361	43,649	23,951	7,656	10,350	8,000	11,073
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						70,694	110,361	53,649	25,975	7,656	15,266	8,000	13,133
GRANTS						70,694	110,361	53,649	25,975	7,656	15,266	8,000	13,133
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BURKINA

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/WOMEN IN SAHEL		G	686-0226	78	80	1,760	1,170	1,170	705	—	465	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						1,760	1,170	1,170	705	—	465	—	—
GRANTS						1,700	1,170	1,170	705	—	465	—	—
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM													
AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT		G	686-0221	78	81	9,457	6,060	6,000	5,612	—	388	—	—
RURAL WATER SUPPLY		G	686-0228	79	85	13,480	13,480	13,480	12,357	—	1,123	—	—
SEGUENAGA IRD AFRICARE (PVO)		G	686-0231	78	85	5,505	5,505	5,505	4,990	—	515	—	—
FORESTRY EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT		G	686-0235	79	81	5,958	4,658	4,658	4,149	—	509	—	—
GRAIN MARKETING DEVELOPMENT		G	686-0243	80	83	2,611	2,611	2,611	1,898	—	713	—	—
FOUNDATION SEED PRODUCTION		G	686-0245	81	81	1,600	1,600	1,600	980	—	620	—	—
SMALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DEV II (PVO)		G	686-0249	81	82	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,036	—	264	—	—
STRENGTHENING HEALTH PLANNING & MANAGEME		G	686-0251	82	82	4,000	4,000	4,000	819	—	850	—	1,000
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC		G	686-0259	83	87	200	200	120	77	40	82	40	41
ASSISTANCE IN POPULATION PLANNING		G	686-0260	86	87	—	4,400	—	—	960	200	960	1,000
SOUTHWEST REG. REFORESTATION PROJECT		G	686-0934	85	85	1,800	1,000	1,000	—	—	200	—	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						46,111	45,754	41,274	32,918	1,000	5,464	1,000	2,541
GRANTS						46,111	45,754	41,274	32,918	1,000	5,464	1,000	2,541
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BURKINA

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						47,811	46,924	42,444	33,623	1,000	5,929	1,000	2,541
GRANTS						47,811	46,924	42,444	33,623	1,000	5,929	1,000	2,541
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BURUNDI

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
BASIC FOOD CROPS	G 695-0101	80	87	6,690	7,440	6,690	4,282	—	2,000	750	808
BURURI FOREST	G 695-0105	82	87	1,144	1,144	1,144	602	—	360	—	182
SMALL FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G 695-0106	83	86	7,790	7,790	6,440	132	1,350	450	—	2,600
RURAL ROADS II	G 695-0112	83	85	1,087	1,087	1,087	624	—	463	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,711	17,461	15,361	5,640	1,350	3,273	750	3,590
GRANTS				16,711	17,461	15,361	5,640	1,350	3,273	750	3,590
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH											
COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION	G 695-0109	83	83	330	330	330	241	—	89	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				330	330	330	241	—	89	—	—
GRANTS				330	330	330	241	—	89	—	—
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
PARTICIPANT TRAINING	* G 695-0121	87	91	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	1,250	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				—	6,000	—	—	—	—	1,250	400
GRANTS				—	6,000	—	—	—	—	1,250	400
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PEAT II	G 695-0103	80	86	9,000	9,000	8,331	5,297	669	2,000	—	1,034
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				9,000	9,000	8,331	5,297	669	2,000	—	1,034
GRANTS				9,000	9,000	8,331	5,297	669	2,000	—	1,034
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				26,041	32,791	24,022	11,178	2,019	5,362	2,000	5,024
GRANTS				26,041	32,791	24,022	11,178	2,019	5,362	2,000	5,024
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
NORTH CAMEROON LIVESTOCK AND AG DEV	G	631-0004	78	84	5,439	5,100	5,100	4,926	---	174	---	---
AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING	G	631-0008	79	87	8,800	9,700	6,800	4,813	2,000	1,750	900	1,300
NATIONAL CEREALS RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	631-0013	79	84	7,697	7,697	7,697	6,635	---	1,000	---	62
SMALL FARMER FISH PRODUCTION	G	631-0022	80	83	757	597	597	495	---	102	---	---
NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION II	G	631-0023	82	87	8,040	9,100	7,451	2,352	589	2,434	1,140	1,214
NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION II	L	631-0023	82	87	5,600	5,600	5,600	---	---	---	---	2,000
NATIONAL FOOD CROP PROTECTION	G	631-0024	79	82	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,119	---	301	---	---
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G	631-0031	82	88	16,670	16,670	7,810	3,036	2,400	2,616	4,000	2,294
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	L	631-0031	82	88	26,351	26,351	26,351	---	---	800	---	4,000
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	631-0044	80	83	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,225	---	375	---	---
NATIONAL CEREALS RES. AND EXTENSION II	G	631-0052	85	93	35,427	35,427	2,950	19	2,700	2,550	2,573	3,000
NATIONAL CEREALS RES. AND EXTENSION II	L	631-0052	85	93	3,605	3,605	3,605	---	---	700	---	2,300
SMALL FARMER LIVESTOCK & DAIRY	G	631-0054	86	89	---	3,500	---	---	599	200	2,901	600
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT II	G	631-0057	86	88	---	2,500	---	---	566	400	1,224	475
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G	631-0510	85	C	---	---	365	44	206	206	600	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					121,401	128,942	77,346	24,664	9,060	13,608	13,338	17,845
GRANTS					85,845	93,386	41,790	24,664	9,060	12,108	13,338	9,545
LOANS					35,556	35,556	35,556	---	---	1,500	---	8,300

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
HEALTH											
NORTHERN WELLS PHASE II (PVO)	G 631-0051	84	84	820	820	820	82	—	158	—	250
MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SUPPORT (PVO)	* G 631-0056	87	89	—	8,000	—	—	—	—	2,000	500
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G 631-0510	85	C	—	—	—	—	400	100	—	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				820	8,820	820	82	400	258	2,000	850
GRANTS				820	8,820	820	82	400	258	2,000	850
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION	G 631-0033	84	88	11,364	11,364	4,350	567	2,000	2,111	2,000	2,383
SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION	L 631-0033	84	88	16,265	16,265	4,400	—	8,460	1,000	3,405	3,500
OICI VOCATIONAL TRAINING (PVO)	G 631-0053	85	88	2,767	2,030	—	—	815	200	952	450
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G 631-0510	85	C	—	—	2	2	15	15	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				30,396	29,659	8,752	569	11,290	3,326	6,357	6,333
GRANTS				14,131	13,394	4,352	569	2,830	2,326	2,952	2,833
LOANS				16,265	16,265	4,400	—	8,460	1,000	3,405	3,500
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G 631-0510	85	C	—	—	—	—	40	40	195	195
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				—	—	—	—	40	40	195	195
GRANTS				—	—	—	—	40	40	195	195
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				152,617	167,421	86,918	25,315	20,790	17,232	21,890	25,223
GRANTS				100,796	115,600	46,962	25,315	12,330	14,732	18,465	13,423
LOANS				51,821	51,821	39,956	—	8,460	2,500	3,405	11,800

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CAPE VERDE

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
HEALTH												
SAL DESALINATION/POWER	G	655-0005	78	82	525	525	525	459	---	66	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					525	525	525	459	---	66	---	---
GRANTS					525	525	525	459	---	66	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
FOOD CROP RESEARCH	G	655-0011	82	84	3,688	3,688	3,688	720	---	1,000	---	948
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT II	G	655-0013	84	87	5,611	7,611	3,611	116	2,000	2,550	2,000	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,299	11,299	7,299	836	2,000	3,550	2,000	2,448
GRANTS					9,299	11,299	7,299	836	2,000	3,550	2,000	2,448
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					9,824	11,824	7,824	1,295	2,000	3,616	2,000	2,448
GRANTS					9,824	11,824	7,824	1,295	2,000	3,616	2,000	2,448
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
CAR - RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G 676-0019	82	82	1,100	1,016	1,000	969	---	151	---	150
POST HARVEST FOOD SYSTEM STUDY	G 676-0015	84	86	5,716	6,968	5,200	415	500	796	---	800
AGRICULTURAL OUTREACH/ DEVELOPMENT	G 676-0017	86	87	---	3,916	---	---	1,500	248	2,040	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS LOANS				[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY GRANTS LOANS				[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CHAD

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM													
RURAL SANITARY WATER		G	677-0003	78	79	1,049	949	868	830	—	119	—	—
RELIEF & REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES I		G	677-0044	83	84	4,912	4,628	4,900	2,758	—	2,500	—	242
STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE		G	677-0050	85	85	4,000	10,000	4,000	—	—	3,000	—	1,000
PVO DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES		G	677-0051	85	88	17,729	12,729	5,729	—	4,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY		G	677-0054	85	85	390	390	350	10	—	256	—	90
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						29,244	29,549	14,543	3,597	4,000	7,889	4,000	3,332
GRANTS						29,244	29,549	14,543	3,597	4,000	7,889	4,000	3,332
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES		G	677-0047	84	84	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	—	1,000	—	—
STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE		G	677-0050	85	87	22,900	22,900	6,000	—	2,785	5,000	7,000	5,000
STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES II		G	677-0052	86	86	—	2,000	—	—	2,000	2,000	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						25,900	27,900	9,000	2,000	4,785	8,000	7,000	5,000
GRANTS						25,900	27,900	9,000	2,000	4,785	8,000	7,000	5,000
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						55,144	57,449	23,543	5,597	8,785	15,889	11,000	8,332
GRANTS						55,144	57,449	23,543	5,597	8,785	15,889	11,000	8,332
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

ⓐLevel of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: COMOROS

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
CARE (PVO)		G	602-0001	84	88	3,500	3,500	1,180	227	750	1,703	700	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						3,500	3,500	1,180	227	750	1,703	700	700
GRANTS						3,500	3,500	1,180	227	750	1,703	700	700
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						3,500	3,500	1,180	227	750	1,703	700	700
GRANTS						3,500	3,500	1,180	227	750	1,703	700	700
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CONGO

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEV. I (PVO)	G 679-0001	81	86	3,475	3,475	3,000	2,853	475	600	—	22
SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEV. II (PVO)	G 679-0002	82	87	3,000	3,000	2,812	1,090	—	1,000	188	910
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,475	6,475	5,812	3,943	475	1,600	188	932
GRANTS				6,475	6,475	5,812	3,943	475	1,600	188	932
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH											
NUTRITION EDUCATION II (PVO)	G 679-0006	85	85	188	188	188	171	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				188	188	188	171	—	—	—	—
GRANTS				188	188	188	171	—	—	—	—
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
MANPOWER TRAINING	* G 679-0007	87	91	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	312	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				—	2,000	—	—	—	—	312	100
GRANTS				—	2,000	—	—	—	—	312	100
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				6,663	8,663	6,000	4,114	475	1,600	500	1,032
GRANTS				6,663	8,663	6,000	4,114	475	1,600	500	1,032
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: DJIBOUTI

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
ENERGY INITIATIVES		G	603-0013	81	82	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,811	---	1,000	---	189
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PHASE II		G	603-0015	84	86	2,998	3,298	2,400	733	898	1,000	---	898
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT-I (PVO)		G	603-0017	84	86	2,300	2,300	1,900	555	400	500	---	500
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT		G	603-0020	84	88	5,500	5,500	2,000	---	2,052	1,500	1,448	1,500
PROGRAM SUPPORT GRANT	*	G	603-0022	87	89	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	3,552	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						14,798	23,098	10,300	4,099	3,350	4,000	5,000	4,587
GRANTS						14,798	23,098	10,300	4,099	3,350	4,000	5,000	4,587
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						14,798	23,098	10,300	4,099	3,350	4,000	5,000	4,587
GRANTS						14,798	23,098	10,300	4,099	3,350	4,000	5,000	4,587
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: EQUATORIAL GUINEA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
					AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	653-0001	81	82	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,684	—	—	—	109
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	653-0002	83	88	3,000	6,000	3,000	812	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,000	8,000	5,000	2,496	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,309
GRANTS					5,000	8,000	5,000	2,496	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,309
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					5,000	8,000	5,000	2,496	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,309
GRANTS					5,000	8,000	5,000	2,496	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,309
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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ᴳLevel of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: GAMBIA

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UNIT	G	635-0202	78	83	2,747	2,747	2,747	2,185	—	334	—	210
MIXED FARMING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	G	635-0203	79	84	9,000	9,000	9,000	7,038	—	1,962	—	—
GAMBIA FORESTRY	G	635-0205	79	79	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,354	—	221	—	—
RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS	G	635-0206	79	83	6,344	6,344	6,344	4,013	—	1,311	—	1,020
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & DIVERSIFICATION	G	635-0219	85	91	18,000	18,000	3,960	—	3,960	3,081	3,960	2,750
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	635-0221	83	87	200	200	120	59	40	40	40	40
ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL POLICY ANALYSIS	G	635-0225	84	84	2,000	2,000	2,000	15	—	720	—	700
OIL SEEDS PROMOTION (PVO)	G	635-0934	85	85	581	581	581	50	—	205	—	175
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					40,447	40,447	26,327	14,714	4,000	7,874	4,000	4,895
GRANTS					40,447	40,447	26,327	14,714	4,000	7,874	4,000	4,895
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					40,447	40,447	26,327	14,714	4,000	7,874	4,000	4,895
GRANTS					40,447	40,447	26,327	14,714	4,000	7,874	4,000	4,895
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: GHANA

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
DEV APPLICATIONS OF INTERMEDIATE TECH	G	641-0084	79	82	4,760	1,656	1,656	1,284	---	96	---	276
MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AG SERVICES II	G	641-0102	80	82	5,450	5,450	5,450	3,334	---	251	---	1,000
MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AG SERVICES II	L	641-0102	80	82	7,000	4,000	4,000	1,390	---	1,200	---	1,200
GHANA SEED COMPANY	* G	641-0110	87	89	---	4,200	---	---	---	---	1,200	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					17,210	15,306	11,106	6,008	---	1,547	1,200	3,476
GRANTS					10,210	11,306	7,106	4,618	---	347	1,200	2,276
LOANS					7,000	4,000	4,000	1,390	---	1,200	---	1,200
POPULATION PLANNING												
CONTRACEPTIVE SUPPLIES	G	641-0109	85	87	6,980	6,980	2,180	---	3,000	3,000	1,800	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,980	6,980	2,180	---	3,000	3,000	1,800	3,000
GRANTS					6,980	6,980	2,180	---	3,000	3,000	1,800	3,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
OPPORT INDUST CENTER INTL/GHANA (PVO)	G	641-0108	82	87	1,372	1,368	1,368	970	---	398	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,372	1,368	1,368	970	---	398	---	---
GRANTS					1,372	1,368	1,368	970	---	398	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					25,562	23,654	14,654	6,978	3,000	4,945	3,000	6,476
GRANTS					18,562	19,654	10,654	5,588	3,000	3,745	3,000	5,276
LOANS					7,000	4,000	4,000	1,390	---	1,200	---	1,200

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS) *

PROGRAM: GUINEA

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AG PRODUCTION CAPACITY AND TRAINING	G	675-0201	76	82	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,261	—	139	—	—
SMALL HOLDER PREPARATION	G	675-0204	83	85	3,800	3,800	3,800	648	—	1,825	—	1,000
APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY (PVO)	G	675-0208	83	86	650	650	500	392	150	250	—	—
SMALL HOLDER PRODUCTIVITY	G	675-0210	86	90	—	12,000	—	—	3,580	500	1,230	2,000
AGRIBUSINESS PREPARATION	G	675-0212	84	85	1,800	1,800	1,800	345	—	575	—	255
AGROBUSINESS INVESTMENT PROMOTION	* G	675-0213	87	88	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	2,500	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					20,650	35,650	20,500	15,646	3,730	3,297	3,730	4,755
GRANTS					20,650	35,650	20,500	15,646	3,730	3,297	3,730	4,755
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					20,650	35,650	20,500	15,646	3,730	3,297	3,730	4,755
GRANTS					20,650	35,650	20,500	15,646	3,730	3,297	3,730	4,755
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: GUINEA-BISSAU

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	G 657-0002	77	80	1,853	1,853	1,853	1,717	—	136	—	—
FOOD CROP PROTECTION II	G 657-0007	78	83	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,230	—	609	—	—
RICE PRODUCTION	G 657-0009	80	86	4,500	4,900	4,500	2,541	400	1,000	—	959
SOUTH COAST RICE PRODUCTION	G 657-0010	83	87	5,500	5,540	3,720	212	500	2,800	800	1,500
FOOD CROP PROTECTION III	G 657-0012	85	86	1,250	1,250	1,000	—	250	100	—	200
AGRI. INDUSTRIAL DEV. FUND	G 657-0013	86	89	—	4,000	—	—	850	100	1,200	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				14,942	19,382	12,912	5,700	2,000	4,745	2,000	4,159
GRANTS				14,942	19,382	12,912	5,700	2,000	4,745	2,000	4,159
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING	G 657-0011	84	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	10	—	500	—	800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,500	1,500	1,500	10	—	500	—	800
GRANTS				1,500	1,500	1,500	10	—	500	—	800
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				16,442	20,882	14,412	5,710	2,000	5,245	2,000	4,959
GRANTS				16,442	20,882	14,412	5,710	2,000	5,245	2,000	4,959
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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*Refer to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: KENYA

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT	G 615-0169	70	83	26,200	26,200	26,200	24,941	—	1,000	—	359
AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT	L 615-0169	70	83	23,600	23,600	23,600	21,871	—	1,500	—	229
ARID AND SEMI-ARID LAND DEV (KITUI)	G 615-0172	79	83	13,000	10,901	10,901	7,343	—	3,000	—	558
DRYLANDS CROPPING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G 615-0180	79	86	4,099	4,133	4,099	3,897	134	200	—	136
RURAL PLANNING II	G 615-0189	80	83	3,575	3,575	3,575	2,661	—	814	—	100
ON-FARM GRAIN STORAGE	L 615-0190	81	81	7,800	7,800	7,800	2,309	—	1,500	—	1,500
RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	G 615-0220	83	87	12,000	12,000	11,000	1,084	—	1,500	1,000	2,580
RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	L 615-0220	83	84	24,000	24,000	24,000	—	—	2,400	—	4,800
AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT	G 615-0221	85	88	3,000	3,000	1,000	—	—	500	—	400
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GRANT	G 615-0228	82	82	4,400	4,400	—	—	—	66	—	—
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH EDUCATION	G 615-0229	86	91	—	40,000	—	—	7,387	50	—	3,000
AGRICULTURE SECTOR LOAN	L 615-0230	84	85	13,000	13,000	13,000	5,653	—	7,347	—	—
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G 615-0236	85	88	5,000	10,000	1,200	—	2,000	1,792	1,000	2,100
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	* G 615-0238	87	91	—	30,000	—	—	—	—	4,000	—
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G 615-0510	85	C	—	—	724	219	536	1,000	600	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				139,674	212,609	127,099	69,878	10,057	22,669	6,600	16,182
GRANTS				71,274	144,209	58,699	40,045	10,057	9,922	6,600	9,653
LOANS				68,400	68,400	68,400	29,833	—	12,747	—	6,529
POPULATION PLANNING											
FAMILY PLANNING II	G 615-0193	82	82	4,000	2,400	2,400	1,122	—	750	—	500

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: KENYA

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PRIVATE SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING	G	615-0224	83	84	4,500	4,500	4,500	2,200	—	1,013	—	952
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES & SUPPORT	G	615-0232	85	91	38,877	38,877	4,000	—	7,800	1,680	—	2,850
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	615-0236	85	88	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	2,000	750
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	—	—	100	47	—	53	39	39
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					50,377	48,777	11,000	3,369	7,800	3,496	2,039	5,091
GRANTS					50,377	48,777	11,000	3,369	7,800	3,496	2,039	5,091
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH												
HEALTH PLANNING AND INFORMATION	G	615-0187	79	85	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,361	—	189	—	—
FAMILY PLANNING MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PVO)	G	615-0216	78	83	310	310	310	—	—	310	—	—
KITUI PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II (PVO)	G	615-0219	83	83	500	500	500	255	—	245	—	—
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES & SUPPORT	G	615-0232	85	91	4,123	4,123	250	—	2,479	550	1,500	1,150
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	615-0236	85	88	3,000	3,000	2,000	66	—	700	1,000	750
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	—	—	65	7	37	85	—	10
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,483	10,483	5,675	2,689	2,516	2,079	2,500	1,910
GRANTS					10,483	10,483	5,675	2,689	2,516	2,079	2,500	1,910
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	615-0236	85	88	500	500	—	—	250	50	250	100
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	—	—	—	—	65	55	—	10

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: KENYA

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						500	500	---	---	315	105	250	110
GRANTS						500	500	---	---	315	105	250	110
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT		G	615-0205	80	81	4,800	4,800	4,800	3,760	---	700	---	340
SMALL TOWNS HG-TA		G	615-0212	81	85	665	665	665	537	---	128	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING FINANCE		G	615-0225	84	85	1,120	900	900	110	---	350	---	250
MASENO SO. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (OPG)		G	615-0226	82	92	500	500	500	261	---	239	---	---
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING		G	615-0236	85	88	500	500	220	---	---	110	223	150
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	*	G	615-0238	87	91	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA		G	615-0510	85	C	---	---	100	19	191	200	200	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						7,585	17,365	7,185	4,687	191	1,727	6,423	840
GRANTS						7,585	17,365	7,185	4,687	191	1,727	6,423	840
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT		G	615-0213	83	85	76,000	76,000	76,000	28,876	---	32,500	---	13,270
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT II		G	615-0240	86	88	---	60,000	---	---	14,355	---	22,000	7,855
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						76,000	136,000	76,000	28,876	14,355	32,500	22,000	21,125
GRANTS						76,000	136,000	76,000	28,876	14,355	32,500	22,000	21,125
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						284,619	425,734	226,959	109,499	35,234	62,576	39,812	45,258
GRANTS						216,219	357,334	158,559	79,666	35,234	49,829	39,812	38,729
LOANS						68,400	68,400	68,400	29,833	---	12,747	---	6,529

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G 632-0065	78	89	11,194	10,199	10,199	8,144	---	2,055	—	—
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G 632-0214	80	84	993	992	992	857	---	135	—	—
LAND CONSERVATION AND RANGE DEVELOPMENT	G 632-0215	80	89	12,000	12,000	12,000	7,445	---	2,250	—	2,305
AGRICULTURE PLANNING	G 632-0218	80	87	6,200	6,200	5,597	3,223	263	620	340	640
AGRI. PRODUCTION & INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	G 632-0221	85	90	26,100	26,100	1,363	—	4,259	3,420	5,120	4,049
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				56,487	55,491	30,151	19,669	4,522	8,480	5,460	6,994
GRANTS				56,487	55,491	30,151	19,669	4,522	8,480	5,460	6,994
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH											
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION	G 632-0088	79	89	12,142	12,142	12,142	8,248	---	1,580	—	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,142	12,142	12,142	8,248	—	1,580	—	1,500
GRANTS				12,142	12,142	12,142	8,248	—	1,580	—	1,500
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS RESOURCE CENTER	G 632-0061	77	83	3,340	3,341	3,381	2,998	---	283	—	—
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G 632-0069	78	86	9,113	8,703	8,203	7,197	—	1,006	—	—
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO	G 632-0060	77	85	5,075	4,671	4,621	2,950	---	1,070	—	701
BASIC AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEMS	G 632-0222	86	90	25,790	25,790	6,000	377	5,130	4,180	4,200	4,960
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				44,315	41,996	22,205	13,522	5,130	6,539	4,200	5,661
GRANTS				44,315	41,996	22,205	13,522	5,130	6,539	4,200	5,661
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY80- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY80- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY81- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY81- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY82- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY82- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	G 669-0134	80	81	7,040	7,000	7,000	5,663	---	774	---	330
RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	L 669-0134	80	83	6,700	6,700	6,700	1,711	---	4,500	---	489
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G 669-0125	80	82	6,097	6,097	6,007	4,958	---	279	---	---
AGRICULTURAL ANALYSIS AND PLANNING	G 669-0127	77	84	3,750	3,270	3,270	2,603	---	667	---	---
RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (PVO)	G 669-0153	77	80	5,080	5,046	5,079	4,891	---	188	---	---
WORKS IN RURAL TECHNOLOGY (PVO)	G 669-0163	78	80	4,247	4,247	4,363	3,956	---	271	---	270
RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II (PVO)	G 669-0157	80	83	5,410	5,410	1,000	99	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,000
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION II	G 669-1130	81	87	15,000	15,000	4,007	170	1,000	2,000	7,000	7,000
RURAL ROAD MAINTENANCE	G 669-0150	79	82	4,910	4,900	1,000	---	2,150	1,500	1,250	1,500
AG. SECTOR ANALYSIS AND PLNG II	G 669-0200	81	83	---	3,010	---	---	667	---	770	1,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G 669-0510	79	C	---	---	217	26	700	195	50	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				99,700	67,740	56,003	21,720	5,167	11,375	4,980	7,122
GRANTS				*33,000	*61,040	50,103	17,017	5,167	6,875	4,980	6,633
LOANS				6,710	6,700	6,700	1,711	---	4,500	---	489
POPULATION PLANNING											
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G 669-0165	83	83	300	310	306	---	---	175	---	125
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G 669-0510	79	C	---	---	40	---	40	50	50	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				370	370	346	---	40	225	50	175
GRANTS				300	300	346	---	50	225	50	175
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

@Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
HEALTH												
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	669-0169	83	88	14,700	14,700	7,063	1,570	4,476	4,000	4,170	2,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	—	—	30	—	30	30	30	30
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					14,700	14,700	7,093	1,570	4,500	4,030	4,200	2,030
GRANTS					14,700	14,700	7,093	1,570	4,500	4,030	4,200	2,030
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
IMPROVED EFFICIENCY LEARNING II	G	669-0166	85	90	14,550	14,990	2,600	—	2,350	1,500	2,300	2,000
ECONOMIC FINANCIAL MGMT AND TRNG	G	669-0194	82	87	4,880	6,440	4,289	3,414	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,000
MANPOWER DEV. AND SKILLS TRNG.	G	669-0206	86	91	—	3,000	—	—	500	—	100	300
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	—	—	223	163	100	120	50	90
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,430	24,430	7,112	3,577	3,950	2,820	3,450	3,390
GRANTS					19,430	24,430	7,112	3,577	3,950	2,820	3,450	3,390
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
INCREASED REVENUES FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	669-0132	78	87	8,283	9,733	8,283	6,104	400	1,500	1,050	679
LOW INCOME HOUSING PHASE I	G	669-0146	78	81	1,348	1,348	1,348	1,273	—	75	—	—
SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEV. (PVO)	G	669-0201	84	85	2,515	2,915	2,515	1,250	400	732	—	432
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	—	—	125	18	300	300	50	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,146	13,996	12,271	8,645	1,100	2,607	1,100	1,211
GRANTS					12,146	13,996	12,271	8,645	1,100	2,607	1,100	1,211
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
LOW INCOME HOUSING PHASE II		G	669-0167	79	80	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,749	---	1,251	---	---
PROGRAM GRANT VII		G	669-0202	85	85	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANT VIII		G	669-0205	86	86	---	28,710	---	---	28,710	28,710	---	---
PROGRAM GRANT IX	*	G	669-0207	87	87	---	40,000	---	---	---	---	40,000	40,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						48,000	116,710	48,000	46,749	28,716	29,961	40,000	40,000
GRANTS						48,000	116,710	48,000	46,749	28,710	29,961	40,000	40,000
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						154,365	232,925	112,429	82,269	43,377	51,018	53,780	53,928
GRANTS						147,665	226,225	105,729	80,558	43,377	46,518	53,780	53,439
LOANS						6,700	6,700	6,700	1,711	---	4,500	---	489

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[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[G] Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MADAGASCAR

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT		G	687-0101	85	86	2,000	3,000	2,000	46	1,000	1,500	—	1,400
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT II	*	G	687-0102	87	87	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						2,000	4,000	2,000	46	1,000	1,500	1,000	2,000
GRANTS						2,000	4,000	2,000	46	1,000	1,500	1,000	2,000
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT		G	687-0101	85	86	3,000	5,871	3,000	—	2,871	1,500	—	1,000
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT II	*	G	687-0102	87	87	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	4,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						3,000	9,871	3,000	—	2,871	1,500	4,000	2,000
GRANTS						3,000	9,871	3,000	—	2,871	1,500	4,000	2,000
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						5,000	13,871	5,000	46	3,871	3,000	5,000	4,000
GRANTS						5,000	13,871	5,000	46	3,871	3,000	5,000	4,000
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MALAWI

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G 612-0202	79	82	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,013	—	500	—	400
MALAWI UNION OF SAVINGS COOP DEV (PVO)	G 612-0205	80	81	760	760	760	667	—	93	—	—
RURAL ENTERPRISES & AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOP	G 612-0214	84	85	5,100	5,100	5,100	310	—	1,800	—	1,390
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G 612-0215	85	88	14,000	15,000	1,645	—	6,100	465	3,220	2,550
MANAGEMENT ASSIST. TO RURAL TRADERS (PVO	G 612-0219	83	83	2,828	2,828	2,828	829	—	450	—	1,549
RURAL DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES (PVO)	G 612-0220	83	84	1,250	1,250	1,250	343	—	300	—	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				32,938	33,938	20,583	10,162	6,100	3,608	3,220	6,099
GRANTS				32,938	33,938	20,583	10,162	6,100	3,608	3,220	6,099
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
POPULATION PLANNING											
HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	G 612-0211	84	86	3,280	3,280	2,400	4	880	600	—	900
FAMILY PLANNING	* G 612-0226	87	87	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	3,000	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,280	6,280	2,400	4	880	600	3,000	900
GRANTS				3,280	6,280	2,400	4	880	600	3,000	900
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH											
RURAL WATER	G 612-0207	80	81	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,950	—	1,350	—	600
HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	G 612-0211	84	86	4,920	4,920	3,000	120	1,920	1,000	—	1,200
FAMILY PLANNING	* G 612-0226	87	87	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	3,000	—

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MALAWI

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,920	13,920	9,000	4,070	1,920	2,350	3,000	1,800
GRANTS					10,920	13,920	9,000	4,070	1,920	2,350	3,000	1,800
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
MALAWI POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE	G	612-0201	80	83	8,314	8,314	8,314	2,515	—	3,615	—	1,520
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,314	8,314	8,314	2,515	—	3,615	—	1,520
GRANTS					8,314	8,314	8,314	2,515	—	3,615	—	1,520
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION	G	612-0218	84	86	5,000	5,000	4,700	156	300	1,200	—	2,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,000	5,000	4,700	156	300	1,200	—	2,200
GRANTS					5,000	5,000	4,700	156	300	1,200	—	2,200
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	612-0225	85	85	15,000	15,000	15,000	—	—	4,500	—	4,860
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					15,000	15,000	15,000	—	—	4,500	—	4,860
GRANTS					15,000	15,000	15,000	—	—	4,500	—	4,860
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					75,452	82,452	50,997	16,907	9,200	15,873	9,220	17,319
GRANTS					75,452	82,452	50,997	16,907	9,200	15,873	9,220	17,319
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MALI

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM													
AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS TRAINING		G	688-0207	77	85	4,930	4,930	4,930	2,729	—	1,603	—	598
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT		G	688-0208	77	91	2,705	2,765	2,705	2,435	—	54	—	216
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE		G	688-0210	78	86	18,395	18,313	16,913	14,342	1,482	3,222	—	831
RENEWABLE ENERGY		G	688-0217	78	83	4,917	4,917	4,917	4,199	—	229	—	89
LIVESTOCK SECTOR II		G	688-0218	82	91	18,220	30,000	15,665	7,021	2,555	5,404	2,000	2,030
DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP TRAINING		G	688-0221	81	84	4,566	4,566	4,566	1,797	—	950	—	915
TRAINING CENTER FOR RURAL WOMEN		G	688-0225	80	90	500	500	500	303	—	197	—	—
SEMI-ARID TROPICS RESEARCH II		G	688-0226	81	88	3,750	7,250	3,750	3,099	2,000	651	2,000	1,775
INTEGRATED FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES		G	688-0227	86	89	—	10,000	—	—	1,200	215	1,000	600
FARMING SYSTEMS R & D		G	688-0232	85	92	19,493	19,493	6,560	—	—	825	—	1,732
OPERATION HAUTE VALLE II	*	G	688-0233	87	91	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	3,000	831
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE (PC)		G	688-0234	83	87	200	200	120	79	40	40	40	81
FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT		G	688-0235	86	91	—	15,500	—	—	1,723	200	1,960	1,650
VITA WOODSTOVES (PVO)		G	688-0237	85	85	858	858	858	427	—	204	—	64
VILLAGE REFORESTATION		G	688-0937	83	83	160	160	160	9	—	75	—	76
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						78,294	120,992	61,244	36,440	9,000	13,869	10,000	11,488
GRANTS						78,294	120,992	61,244	36,440	9,000	13,869	10,000	11,488
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
MALI ECON POL REFORM PROG		G	688-0240	85	85	18,000	18,000	18,000	—	—	9,000	—	6,000

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

ᶜLevel of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MALI

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,000	18,000	18,000	---	---	9,000	---	6,000
GRANTS					18,000	18,000	18,000	---	---	9,000	---	6,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					96,294	146,992	79,244	36,440	9,000	22,869	10,000	17,488
GRANTS					96,294	146,992	79,244	36,440	9,000	22,869	10,000	17,488
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM													
RURAL ROADS IMPROVEMENT		G	682-0214	82	85	11,291	11,291	11,291	4,440	—	2,000	—	3,000
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES		G	682-0230	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,095	—	1,000	—	1,500
SECTION 206, PROGRAM SUPPORT		G	682-0231	83	83	106	106	106	—	—	35	—	35
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC		G	682-0232	83	87	200	200	120	87	40	60	40	41
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT		G	682-0233	84	88	6,000	6,000	3,731	127	1,100	1,400	1,000	1,700
MAURITANIA RIVER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT	*	G	682-0237	87	89	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	1,960	—
DIROL PLAIN OPERATIONS RESEARCH		G	682-0934	85	85	500	500	500	—	—	250	—	250
OMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II		G	682-0957	84	86	3,820	3,820	1,960	16	1,860	500	—	650
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						26,917	31,917	22,708	5,765	3,000	5,245	3,000	7,176
GRANTS						26,917	31,917	22,708	5,765	3,000	5,245	3,000	7,176
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						26,917	31,917	22,708	5,765	3,000	5,245	3,000	7,176
GRANTS						26,917	31,917	22,708	5,765	3,000	5,245	3,000	7,176
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MAURITIUS

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
HOUSING TA GRANT		G	642-0002	79	86	250	250	250	58	---	192	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						250	250	250	58	---	192	---	---
GRANTS						250	250	250	58	---	192	---	---
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV		G	642-0006	85	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V		G	642-0007	86	86	---	1,914	---	---	1,914	1,000	---	914
ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM		G	642-0008	85	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	2,500	---	2,500
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI	*	G	642-0009	87	87	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						7,000	11,914	7,000	---	1,914	5,500	3,000	5,414
GRANTS						7,000	11,914	7,000	---	1,914	5,500	3,000	5,414
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						7,250	12,164	7,250	58	1,914	5,692	3,000	5,414
GRANTS						7,250	12,164	7,250	58	1,914	5,692	3,000	5,414
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MOZAMBIQUE

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION	G	656-0201	84	87	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	---	500	---	498
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,000	1,000	1,000	2	---	500	---	498
GRANTS					1,000	1,000	1,000	2	---	500	---	498
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION	G	656-0201	84	87	37,000	44,570	20,000	4,902	9,570	9,300	15,000	9,400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					37,000	44,570	20,000	4,902	9,570	9,300	15,000	9,400
GRANTS					37,000	44,570	20,000	4,902	9,570	9,300	15,000	9,400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					38,000	45,570	21,000	4,904	9,570	9,800	15,000	9,898
GRANTS					38,000	45,570	21,000	4,904	9,570	9,800	15,000	9,898
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: NIGER

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH													
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT		G	683-0208	78	78	2,000	2,000	1,970	1,865	—	105	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						2,000	2,000	1,970	1,865	—	105	—	—
GRANTS						2,000	2,000	1,970	1,865	—	105	—	—
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM													
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT		G	683-0208	78	86	13,429	13,429	13,429	8,453	950	3,500	—	1,450
NIGER CEREALS RESEARCH		G	683-0225	82	85	11,660	11,660	11,660	3,757	—	2,600	—	2,600
RURAL SECTOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT		G	683-0226	79	82	5,090	5,090	5,030	3,321	—	325	—	1,384
EVALUATION ASST TO MINISTRY OF PLANNING		G	683-0229	81	82	2,000	2,000	2,000	985	—	500	—	250
FORESTRY AND LAND USE PLANNING		G	683-0230	80	86	3,839	4,223	3,839	2,469	384	900	—	700
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SUPPORT		G	683-0234	82	87	19,900	19,900	14,613	3,892	4,287	3,700	1,000	4,000
LITERACY TRAINING		G	683-0237	81	81	1,810	1,810	1,145	756	—	389	—	—
NIAMEY DEPARTMENT DEVELOPMENT PHASE II		G	683-0240	81	87	13,582	16,982	13,982	7,585	2,000	3,200	1,000	3,000
INTEGRATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION		G	683-0242	83	88	17,900	17,900	13,396	4,920	—	3,500	—	3,250
RURAL IRRIGATED AGRI DEV II (PVO)		G	683-0245	83	83	750	750	750	467	—	283	—	—
RURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT GRANT		G	683-0246	86	87	15,000	17,500	7,500	27	5,500	5,250	3,000	6,000
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC		G	683-0249	83	86	200	200	120	43	40	65	40	90
IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE	*	G	683-0250	87	88	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	5,000	—
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT II		G	683-0256	86	90	—	15,000	—	—	2,839	—	6,960	2,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: NIGER

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
NATIONAL LANGUAGES TEXTS		G	683-0227	80	84	348	348	348	92	---	256	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						107,048	138,932	89,380	38,252	16,000	24,573	17,000	24,716
GRANTS						107,048	138,932	89,380	38,252	16,000	24,573	17,000	24,716
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
RURAL DEV. SECTOR GRANT-ESF		G	683-0247	85	87	17,000	28,785	15,000	10,000	4,785	5,000	7,000	4,783
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						17,000	28,785	15,000	10,000	4,785	5,000	7,000	4,783
GRANTS						17,000	28,785	15,000	10,000	4,785	5,000	7,000	4,783
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						124,048	167,717	104,380	48,252	20,785	29,573	24,000	29,499
GRANTS						124,048	167,717	104,380	48,252	20,785	29,573	24,000	29,499
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS LOANS				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY GRANTS LOANS				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SAO TOME/PRINCIPE

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CP 89

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG.	FY OF FINAL OBLIG.	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY87- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY88- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY88- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY89- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY89- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
TRILATERAL AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE	G 650-0052	86	88	---	1,700	---	---	600	100	300	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	1,700	---	---	600	100	300	250
GRANTS				---	1,700	---	---	600	100	300	250
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				---	1,700	---	---	600	100	300	250
GRANTS				---	1,700	---	---	600	100	300	250
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

L Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
RANGE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT I	G	685-0207	75	83	2,418	2,400	2,440	2,273	---	100	---	27
CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	685-0205	78	84	29,710	29,710	29,710	19,033	---	2,077	---	2,600
SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS	G	685-0208	77	84	3,999	3,999	3,999	3,342	---	200	---	457
FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	G	685-0217	79	84	2,548	2,548	2,548	2,088	---	460	---	---
SAFD TRAINING	G	685-0218	78	82	4,530	4,530	4,530	3,629	---	901	---	---
YOUTH JOB DEV-YMCA/ORGN REHAB TRNG(PVO)	G	685-0222	79	83	3,289	3,289	3,289	3,209	---	80	---	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PLANNING	G	685-0223	81	85	5,448	5,350	5,350	3,239	---	1,200	---	911
SENEGAL CEREALS PRODUCTION PHASE II	G	685-0235	80	83	7,700	7,700	7,700	5,621	---	1,600	---	679
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES II	G	685-0242	84	85	9,275	9,275	9,275	1,099	---	2,000	---	2,500
FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES II	G	685-0248	85	89	20,000	20,000	9,450	---	---	3,000	5,855	4,200
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	G	685-0249	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,723	---	277	---	---
MILLET PROCESSING	G	685-0240	81	85	900	900	900	616	---	284	---	---
RURAL MANAGEMENT (PNEA)	G	685-0256	82	84	3,365	3,365	3,365	1,231	---	1,200	---	400
COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	685-0260	84	84	9,000	9,000	9,000	134	---	3,000	---	3,500
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION SUPPORT	G	685-0269	86	90	---	20,000	---	---	10,460	6,506	9,040	5,000
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	685-0270	83	87	200	640	120	98	40	50	40	52
IRRIGATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT	G	685-0280	85	86	5,000	8,500	5,000	---	3,000	2,500	---	2,600
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SERVICES	G	685-0281	85	91	5,000	5,000	2,200	---	---	1,500	2,565	2,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
					AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
REFORESTATION AND SOIL CONSERVATION	G	685-0283	86	87	---	8,000	---	---	5,500	1,000	2,500	2,000
OMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II	G	685-0957	84	88	3,596	3,595	2,043	---	---	1,000	---	1,043
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					114,903	146,747	99,825	50,131	19,000	28,929	20,000	26,369
GRANTS					114,903	146,747	99,825	50,131	19,000	28,929	20,000	26,369
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND III	G	685-0287	85	85	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND IV	G	685-0288	86	86	---	11,484	---	---	11,484	11,484	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND V	* G	685-0289	87	87	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	15,000	15,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					15,000	41,484	15,000	15,000	11,484	11,484	15,000	15,000
GRANTS					15,000	41,484	15,000	15,000	11,484	11,484	15,000	15,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					129,903	188,231	114,825	65,131	30,484	40,413	35,000	41,369
GRANTS					129,903	188,231	114,825	65,131	30,484	40,413	35,000	41,369
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet.

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SEYCHELLES

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV		G	662-0006	85	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	603	---	1,397	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V		G	662-0007	86	86	---	1,914	---	---	1,914	600	---	1,314
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI	*	G	662-0008	87	87	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						2,000	6,414	2,000	603	1,914	1,997	2,500	1,914
GRANTS						2,000	6,414	2,000	603	1,914	1,997	2,500	1,914
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						2,000	6,414	2,000	603	1,914	1,997	2,500	1,914
GRANTS						2,000	6,414	2,000	603	1,914	1,997	2,500	1,914
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SIERRA LEONE

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
ADAPTIVE CROP RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	636-0107	78	84	9,063	9,063	9,063	6,244	---	2,000	---	819
CROPPING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	G	636-0170	86	90	---	8,500	---	---	1,300	500	1,300	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,063	17,563	9,063	6,244	1,300	2,500	1,300	2,319
GRANTS					9,063	17,563	9,063	6,244	1,300	2,500	1,300	2,319
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
OICI VOCATIONAL TRAINING II (PVO)	G	636-0169	82	82	679	679	679	601	---	78	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					679	679	679	601	---	78	---	---
GRANTS					679	679	679	601	---	78	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					9,742	18,242	9,742	6,845	1,300	2,578	1,300	2,319
GRANTS					9,742	18,242	9,742	6,845	1,300	2,578	1,300	2,319
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
					AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT	G	649-0104	79	84	12,244	12,244	12,244	7,735	---	4,040	---	469
CENTRAL RANGELANDS DEVELOPMENT	G	649-0108	79	83	14,944	14,944	14,944	6,500	---	7,000	---	2,000
LIVESTOCK MARKETING	G	649-0109	84	86	11,000	11,000	10,300	55	700	2,500	---	2,500
AGRICULTURAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS	G	649-0112	79	83	8,635	8,635	8,635	6,059	---	1,649	---	927
BAY REGION DEVELOPMENT	G	649-0113	80	83	11,171	11,171	11,171	5,104	---	3,500	---	2,500
AGRICULTURE RES. & MANPOWER	G	649-0126	86	87	---	8,500	---	---	3,994	500	4,455	1,500
SHEBELLE WATER MANAGEMENT	* G	649-0129	87	97	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	3,760	900
JUBA DEVELOPMENT ANALYTICAL STUDIES	G	649-0134	83	86	8,000	8,550	8,000	1,063	550	2,885	---	2,000
PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	G	649-0138	85	88	8,700	8,700	900	---	2,750	1,500	3,000	1,500
PROJECT DESIGN & SUPPORT	G	649-0510	85	C	---	---	300	34	450	400	223	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					74,694	133,744	66,494	26,550	8,434	18,974	11,438	14,096
GRANTS					74,694	133,744	66,494	26,550	8,434	18,974	11,438	14,096
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	G	649-0131	84	87	10,100	10,100	4,490	295	2,838	3,000	2,772	1,195
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,100	10,100	4,490	295	2,838	3,000	2,772	1,195
GRANTS					10,100	10,100	4,490	295	2,838	3,000	2,772	1,195
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY	G	649-0102	79	83	15,200	8,938	8,938	8,410	---	528	---	---
COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT	G	649-0104	79	84	6,556	6,556	6,556	6,291	---	265	---	---
PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	G	649-0138	85	88	3,900	4,700	2,000	---	1,500	1,500	1,200	1,500

*Refer to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PROJECT DESIGN & SUPPORT		G	649-0510	85	C	—	—	200	125	—	75	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						25,256	20,194	17,694	14,826	1,500	2,368	1,200	1,500
GRANTS						25,256	20,194	17,694	14,826	1,500	2,368	1,200	1,500
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR DEV.		G	649-0119	85	91	18,500	18,500	2,700	—	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
PROJECT DESIGN & SUPPORT		G	649-0510	85	C	—	—	37	1	—	36	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						18,500	18,500	2,737	1	2,000	2,036	3,000	2,000
GRANTS						18,500	18,500	2,737	1	2,000	2,036	3,000	2,000
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS		G	649-0138	85	88	2,800	2,800	1,000	—	—	750	—	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						2,800	2,800	1,000	—	—	750	—	250
GRANTS						2,800	2,800	1,000	—	—	750	—	250
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM I		G	649-K602	82	82	18,500	13,500	13,500	17,965	—	535	—	—
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II		G	649-K603	83	83	16,000	16,000	16,000	13,435	—	2,563	—	—
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III		G	649-K604	85	85	27,000	27,000	27,000	—	—	18,000	—	9,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV		G	649-K605	86	86	—	21,011	—	—	21,011	15,000	—	5,001
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V	*	G	649-K606	87	87	—	26,000	—	—	—	—	26,000	2,000
KISMAYO PORT REHABILITATION		G	649-0114	82	85	42,000	42,000	42,000	2,628	—	16,000	—	16,000
POLICY INITIAT. & PRIVITIZATION STUDIES		G	649-0132	83	88	2,500	7,500	2,500	512	1,000	1,500	4,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						106,000	158,011	106,000	34,540	22,011	53,598	30,000	34,001
GRANTS						106,000	158,011	106,000	34,540	22,011	53,598	30,000	34,001
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Refer to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						237,350	343,349	198,415	76,212	36,783	80,726	48,410	53,042
GRANTS						237,350	343,349	198,415	76,212	36,783	80,726	48,410	53,042
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 85- EXPENDI-TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG-ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI-TURES	PROPOSED OBLIG-ACTION	FY 87 EXPEN-TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMUNITY OUTREACH & LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT		674-0301	86	89	—	10,000	—	—	2,000	500	3,000	2,500
ALTERNATIVE & NON-FORMAL EDUCATION		674-0302	86	89	—	8,785	—	—	785	200	3,500	2,000
BLACK BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING		674-0303	86	89	—	12,000	—	—	2,000	2,000	3,500	3,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT**												
GRANTS					—	30,785	—	—	4,785	2,700	10,000	8,000
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY												
GRANTS					(61,634)	(96,019)	(22,154)	(12,421)	(20,330)	(11,250)	(25,000)	(17,675)
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Including Portion charged to Southern Africa Regional Program)												

**Equals total funded from South Africa (Disadvantaged South Africans) Program

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G=Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OR FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIGATIONS	FY 85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS	FY86- EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED OBLIG-ACTION	FY 87 EXPENDITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES (Funded by S.A. Regional Program)												
TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	647-0213	82	89	(22,000)	(22,000)	(12,050)	(6,547)	(3,840)	(2,500)	(3,000)	(2,500)
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT												
GRANTS					(22,000)	(22,000)	(12,050)	(6,547)	(3,840)	(2,500)	(3,000)	(2,500)
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (Funded by S.A. Regional Program)												
SOUTHERN AFRICA PLNG MANAGEMENT RESEARCH	G	674-0206	80	C	---	---	(7)	(5)	(775)	(775)	(500)	(500)
TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	674-0213	82	89	(16,119)	(16,119)	(4,831)	(2,790)	(1,160)	(2,000)	(2,725)	(2,000)
LABOR UNION TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	674-0223	83	86	(4,300)	(7,900)	(1,893)	(828)	(1,500)	(700)	(1,500)	(900)
SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES	G	674-0230	85	88	(18,000)	(18,000)	(860)	---	(5,500)	(500)	(5,500)	(1,500)
ALTERNATIVE & NON-FORMAL EDUCATION	G	674-0302	86	89	---	(1,215)	---	---	(1,215)	(300)	---	(500)
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND (S.A.)	G	674-9801	79	C	---	---	(1,524)	(547)	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT	G	674-9901	80	C	---	---	(989)	(704)	(275)	(275)	(275)	(275)
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT												
GRANTS					(38,419)	(43,234)	(10,104)	(4,874)	(11,925)	(6,050)	(12,000)	(7,175)
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SUDAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG.	FY OF FINAL OBLIG.	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
REGIONAL FINANCE/PLANNING	G	650-0012	79	89	2,600	2,000	2,000	1,413	---	587	---	---
BLUE NILE INTEGRATED AG. DEVELOPMENT	G	650-0016	79	83	17,032	17,032	17,032	11,324	---	361	---	347
WESTERN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	650-0020	79	87	26,000	29,393	29,393	19,954	---	5,500	---	3,500
SOUTHERN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	650-0021	79	82	6,640	6,420	6,420	6,246	---	174	---	---
SOUTHERN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PHASE I	G	650-0031	80	82	5,630	4,567	4,567	3,708	---	859	---	---
SOUTHERN ROAD MAINTENANCE REHAB.	G	650-0043	83	88	19,760	19,760	10,797	2,926	---	1,600	---	2,000
SOUTHERN REGION AGRI. DEV. I	G	650-0044	82	87	10,100	4,070	4,070	1,499	---	900	---	1,000
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING/STATISTICS	G	650-0047	81	85	7,300	9,300	9,300	2,919	---	1,460	---	1,600
KORDOFAN RAINFED AGRICULTURE (PVO)	G	650-0076	85	88	10,100	10,110	7,050	---	6,000	1,500	8,106	2,000
W. SUDAN AG MARKETING ROAD	G	650-0069	84	88	60,100	61,050	36,944	19	19,600	1,000	6,956	9,000
AGRI. RESEARCH & PRODUCTION	* G	650-0075	87	89	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	8,300	500
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN	G	650-0510	85	C	---	---	406	51	200	376	249	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					169,920	174,517	111,293	65,617	25,200	10,339	25,600	19,447
GRANTS					169,920	174,302	111,293	65,617	25,200	10,339	25,604	19,447
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
RURAL HEALTH SUPPORT	G	650-0030	80	81	1,001	1,001	1,001	570	---	500	---	560
MODEL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM (PVO)	G	650-0063	82	89	1,796	1,796	1,796	260	---	400	---	400
COMMERCIAL RETAIL SALES	G	650-0077	86	87	---	4,212	---	---	1,000	100	2,200	1,960

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TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT [illegible] [illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HEALTH											
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TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT [illegible] [illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND EXTENSION	G 621-0139	78	78	2,396	2,356	2,356	2,273	---	83	---	---
RESOURCES FOR VILLAGE PROD AND INCOME	G 621-0159	80	82	10,175	10,175	10,175	8,893	---	1,282	---	---
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G 621-0156	82	82	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,442	---	1,558	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				15,571	15,531	15,531	12,608	---	2,923	---	---
GRANTS				15,571	15,531	15,531	12,608	---	2,923	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH											
SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM	G 621-0150	79	80	5,744	5,249	5,249	4,655	---	594	---	---
CONT ED FOR HEALTH WORKERS (PVO)	G 621-0154	80	80	2,206	2,206	2,206	1,734	---	472	---	---
ZANZIBAR MALARIA	L 621-0165	81	81	11,771	7,460	7,460	2,120	---	2,200	---	3,140
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				19,721	14,915	14,915	8,509	---	3,266	---	3,140
GRANTS				7,950	7,455	7,455	6,389	---	1,066	---	---
LOANS				11,771	7,460	7,460	2,120	---	2,200	---	3,140
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT I	G 621-0149	79	80	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,243	---	757	---	---
TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT II	G 621-0161	81	84	5,455	5,455	5,455	3,262	---	2,193	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,455	11,455	11,455	8,505	---	2,950	---	---
GRANTS				11,455	11,455	11,455	8,505	---	2,950	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				46,747	41,901	41,901	29,622	---	9,139	---	3,140
GRANTS				34,976	34,441	34,441	27,502	---	6,939	---	---
LOANS				11,771	7,460	7,460	2,120	---	2,200	---	3,140

[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[1] Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: TOGO

PROJECT TITLE	* L/G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
DICI- DAVIE COMMUNITY FARM PHASE I (PVO)	G 698-0217	81	81	1,000	1,000	1,000	706	—	294	—	—
TOGO ANIMAL TRACTION (PC)	G 693-0218	85	88	3,230	5,230	3,230	1,323	844	1,300	916	1,000
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G 693-0224	83	86	2,190	2,150	1,434	494	716	450	—	400
SIO RIVER ECONOMIC DEV. (PVO)	G 693-0226	84	87	3,460	3,500	1,167	550	1,500	1,000	833	800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				9,880	11,880	6,831	3,073	3,060	3,044	1,749	2,200
GRANTS				9,880	11,880	6,831	3,073	3,060	3,044	1,749	2,200
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
POPULATION PLANNING											
HEALTH SECTOR PLANNING & SUPPORT	* G 693-0228	87	91	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	560	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				—	3,000	—	—	—	—	560	360
GRANTS				—	3,000	—	—	—	—	560	300
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH											
RURAL WATER SUPPLIES/ENVR SANITATION	G 693-0210	80	85	11,739	11,739	11,739	7,772	—	3,000	—	967
TOGO FAMILY HEALTH CENTER	G 693-0212	77	78	1,278	1,278	1,078	765	—	35	—	278
HEALTH SECTOR PLANNING & SUPPORT	* G 693-0228	87	91	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	751	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				13,017	19,017	12,817	8,537	—	3,035	751	1,845
GRANTS				13,017	19,017	12,817	8,537	—	3,035	751	1,845
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				22,897	33,897	19,648	11,610	3,060	6,079	3,060	4,345
GRANTS				22,897	33,897	19,648	11,610	3,060	6,079	3,060	4,345
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

@Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: UGANDA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
FOOD PRODUCTION SUPPORT		G	617-0102	81	86	8,999	11,999	8,999	5,990	3,000	1,500	---	1,509
MANPOWER FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT		G	617-0103	83	85	13,100	13,100	13,100	1,000	---	2,000	---	4,000
REHABILITATION OF PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES		G	617-0104	84	89	18,200	18,200	6,000	13	---	2,000	2,000	3,000
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	*	L	617-0105	87	88	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	3,350	2,000
OIL SEED PRODUCTION		G	617-0106	85	89	8,122	8,122	2,290	---	---	---	---	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						48,421	55,421	30,389	7,003	3,000	5,500	5,350	11,509
GRANTS						48,421	55,421	30,389	7,003	3,000	5,500	5,350	11,509
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH													
ORAL REHYDRATION (PVO)		G	617-0107	84	86	3,050	3,600	3,050	98	550	1,000	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						3,050	3,600	3,050	98	550	1,000	---	1,500
GRANTS						3,050	3,600	3,050	98	550	1,000	---	1,500
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						51,471	59,021	33,439	7,101	3,550	6,500	5,350	13,009
GRANTS						51,471	59,021	33,439	7,101	3,550	6,500	5,350	13,009
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[L] Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT LOAN	L 660-0026	79	79	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,196	---	590	---	620
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G 660-0028	81	85	300	300	300	60	---	90	---	80
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	L 660-0028	81	85	4,405	4,405	4,000	771	---	1,727	---	793
NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G 660-0059	76	85	15,125	15,125	15,125	12,303	---	2,822	---	---
NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L 660-0059	76	85	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,439	---	61	---	---
INERA SUPPORT	G 660-0064	77	81	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,897	---	53	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR STUDY	G 660-0070	77	85	4,990	4,990	4,990	3,172	---	1,818	---	---
CASSAVA OUTREACH	G 660-0077	78	82	3,027	3,027	3,027	2,679	---	348	---	---
AREA NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT	G 660-0079	82	85	4,300	4,300	4,300	1,245	---	1,367	---	1,018
FISH CULTURE EXPANSION	G 660-0080	78	85	1,186	1,196	1,186	398	---	449	---	289
APPLIED RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G 660-0091	83	90	10,000	15,040	6,507	357	2,700	3,778	4,000	3,220
AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G 660-0098	84	87	8,400	8,000	3,800	133	4,200	2,626	---	2,520
AREA FOOD AND MARKETING DEV.	G 660-0102	85	92	15,000	15,000	3,300	9	3,100	2,821	2,000	1,588
APPROPRIATE RURAL TECHNOLOGY (OPG/PVO)	G 660-0104	84	84	134	134	134	50	---	66	---	18
PVO MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	G 660-0113	85	85	794	794	793	206	---	210	---	383
AGRI. POLICY & PLANNING	G 660-0119	86	89	---	10,000	---	---	2,600	700	1,900	1,400
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT	* G 660-0120	87	90	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G 660-0510	85	C	---	---	86	19	206	267	200	200

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						78,711	104,711	58,993	30,926	12,300	19,293	11,100	13,841
GRANTS						65,806	91,806	46,493	23,520	12,300	16,915	11,100	12,428
LOANS						12,905	12,905	12,500	7,406	---	2,378	---	1,413
POPULATION PLANNING													
FAMILY PLANNING		G	660-0094	83	87	3,940	4,940	3,940	1,375	---	1,880	1,000	980
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH		G	660-0101	84	86	2,080	2,080	---	---	2,080	500	---	600
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE		G	660-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						6,020	7,020	3,940	1,375	2,080	2,380	1,100	1,680
GRANTS						6,020	7,020	3,940	1,375	2,080	2,380	1,100	1,680
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH													
BASIC RURAL HEALTH		G	660-0086	81	85	4,975	4,975	4,975	3,362	---	1,613	---	---
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PVO)		G	660-0093	81	81	389	389	389	323	---	66	---	---
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH		G	660-0101	84	86	6,235	6,235	4,000	---	2,235	780	---	1,165
BASIC RURAL HEALTH II		G	660-0107	85	89	16,401	16,401	4,250	---	2,500	1,000	4,000	1,500
SHABA REFUGEE HEALTH		G	660-0114	85	85	2,500	2,500	2,500	200	---	1,505	---	415
SHABA REFUGEE WATER SUPPLY		G	660-0116	85	85	2,250	2,250	2,250	301	---	578	---	215
KIMBANGUIST HOSPITAL ASSISTANCE (OPG)		G	660-0122	86	86	---	750	---	---	750	250	---	350
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE		G	660-0510	85	C	---	---	100	59	85	126	100	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						32,750	33,500	18,464	4,245	5,570	5,918	4,100	3,685
GRANTS						32,750	33,500	18,464	4,245	5,570	5,918	4,100	3,685
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
DEVELOPMENT MANPOWER TRAINING		G	660-0068	80	87	2,544	3,344	2,544	1,123	---	812	800	609

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	660-0910	85	C	---	---	14	11	108	103	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,544	3,344	2,558	1,134	100	915	800	609
GRANTS					2,544	3,344	2,558	1,134	100	915	800	609
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT	* G	660-0120	87	90	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	2,100	1,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	660-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	7,000	---	---	---	---	2,200	1,100
GRANTS					---	7,000	---	---	---	---	2,200	1,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	L	660-0028	81	85	405	405	405	---	---	405	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR STUDY	G	660-0070	77	87	510	510	510	500	---	---	---	---
FISH CULTURE EXPANSION	G	660-0080	78	78	464	464	464	400	---	64	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT-(PVO)	G	660-0097	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,516	---	2,274	---	210
AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT	G	660-0100	84	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	204	---	6,900	---	2,896
AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT II	G	660-0103	85	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	6,150	---	3,850
CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV.	G	660-0105	86	90	---	50,000	---	---	9,570	4,700	16,000	6,700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					26,379	76,379	26,379	3,620	9,570	20,493	16,000	13,656
GRANTS					25,974	75,974	25,974	3,620	9,570	20,088	16,000	13,656
LOANS					405	405	405	---	---	405	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					146,404	231,954	110,334	41,300	29,620	48,999	35,300	34,571
GRANTS					133,094	218,644	97,429	33,894	29,620	46,216	35,300	33,158
LOANS					13,310	13,310	12,905	7,406	---	2,783	---	1,413

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ᴸLevel of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND											
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G 611-K601	77	87	15,000	30,000	15,000	12,014	---	2,986	15,000	10,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G 611-K602	85	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	7,000	---	3,000
MULTI-CHANNEL AG MKTNG-EPRP	G 611-K603	85	85	25,000	25,000	25,000	---	---	13,000	---	12,000
AUCTION SUPPORT PROGRAM	G 611-K604	86	86	15,000	15,000	---	---	15,000	12,000	---	3,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	L 611-0070	77	87	134,975	134,975	134,975	133,836	---	1,141	---	---
AG TRAINING/PLANNIN/INSTITUTION DEV	G 611-0075	80	85	9,755	6,785	6,785	3,543	---	2,000	---	1,242
AGRICULTURE DEV RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G 611-0201	80	84	12,515	12,515	12,515	5,665	---	2,000	---	2,000
CHAMA AREA DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G 611-0204	81	82	1,167	1,167	1,167	903	---	264	---	---
WESTERN PROVINCE SMALL FARMER PROD. (PVO	G 611-0205	83	83	566	483	483	156	---	327	---	---
HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES DEV.	G 611-0206	84	89	13,028	13,028	5,390	100	---	1,500	1,000	2,000
AGRI. TRNG. PLNG/INSTITUTIONAL DEV II	* G 611-0207	87	92	---	12,245	---	---	---	---	2,000	400
AGRI. DEV. RESEARCH & EXTENSION II	* G 611-0208	87	90	---	15,485	---	---	---	---	2,000	450
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				237,004	276,683	211,315	156,215	15,000	42,218	20,000	34,292
GRANTS				102,029	141,708	76,340	22,381	15,000	41,077	20,000	34,292
LOANS				134,975	134,975	134,975	133,834	---	1,141	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				237,004	276,683	211,315	156,215	15,000	42,218	20,000	34,292
GRANTS				102,029	141,708	76,340	22,381	15,000	41,077	20,000	34,292
LOANS				134,975	134,975	134,975	133,834	---	1,141	---	---

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°Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G 613-0209	87	90	---	17,000	---	---	5,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	17,000	---	---	5,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
GRANTS				---	17,000	---	---	5,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING											
CHILD SPACING AND FERTILITY	G 613-0219	82	89	---	12,000	---	---	4,000	1,500	4,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	12,000	---	---	4,000	1,500	4,000	2,000
GRANTS				---	12,000	---	---	4,000	1,500	4,000	2,000
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G 613-0229	86	88	---	12,000	---	---	2,000	500	1,000	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	12,000	---	---	2,000	500	1,000	2,500
GRANTS				---	12,000	---	---	2,000	500	1,000	2,500
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND											
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G 613-K607	86	87	---	8,439	---	---	4,439	3,900	4,000	4,000
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION	G 613-0204	80	80	750	750	750	680	---	70	---	---
LOW COST SHELTER	G 613-0205	82	87	750	750	750	492	---	258	---	---
BASIC EDUCATION & SKILLS TRAINING	G 613-0208	83	87	48,000	48,900	33,869	23,426	5,131	16,000	9,900	8,574
ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G 613-0220	82	90	45,000	45,000	45,000	26,714	---	12,951	---	5,335
ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G 613-0215	82	85	13,139	13,139	13,139	2,965	---	5,174	---	5,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G 613-0216	82	84	97,000	97,000	97,000	88,709	---	8,291	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

&Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
CHILD SPACING AND FERTILITY		G	613-0219	82	89	6,542	6,542	6,542	7,498	---	3,000	---	1,033
EPWORTH LOW COST SHELTER		G	613-0227	85	85	400	400	460	---	---	100	---	150
PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING	*	G	613-0228	87	87	---	100	---	---	---	---	100	30
ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II		G	613-0229	86	88	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						210,581	274,070	203,450	145,484	9,570	47,469	11,000	26,142
GRANTS						210,581	274,070	203,450	145,484	9,570	47,469	11,000	26,142
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						210,581	265,020	203,450	145,484	20,570	52,469	21,000	35,642
GRANTS						210,581	265,070	203,450	145,484	20,570	52,469	21,000	35,642
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: [illegible]

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG.	FY OF FINAL OBLIG.	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
[illegible]													
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---
GRANTS						[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OR FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 85- EXPENDI-TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG-ATIONS	FY86- EXPENDI-TURES	PROPOSED OBLIG-ACTION	FY 87 EXPEN-TURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
SOUTHERN AFRICA ACADEMIC AND SKILLS TRNG	G	690-0083	77	79	1,855	1,834	1,834	1,725	—	109	—	—
TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	674-0213	82	89	22,000	22,000	12,050	6,547	3,840	2,500	3,000	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT												
GRANTS					23,855	23,834	13,884	8,272	3,840	2,609	3,000	2,500
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
SOUTHERN PERIMETER ROAD	G	690-0076	78	82	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,929	—	71	—	—
PLANNING MGT & RESEARCH	G	690-0206	80	C	—	—	6,076	4,353	1,285	1,200	1,400	1,200
PLANNING MGT & RESEARCH	G	674-0206	80	C	—	—	7	5	775	775	500	300
AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	G	690-0207	82	86	675	1,175	675	317	500	300	—	258
MANAGEMENT MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	690-0208	86	89	—	8,000	—	—	3,200	250	—	750
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	L	690-0209	82	85	17,300	17,249	17,249	8,354	—	4,614	—	1,200
TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	674-0213	82	89	16,119	16,119	4,831	2,790	1,160	2,000	2,725	2,000
SADCC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G	690-0215	84	88	4,300	4,300	2,672	44	300	300	—	300
ENTREPRENEURIAL TRNG/DISAD. SO.AFR.	G	674-0220	83	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	373	—	1,627	—	1,000
UNIVERSITY PREPARATION PROGRAM	G	674-0222	83	85	2,232	2,232	1,989	1,858	—	131	—	—
LABOR UNION TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED S.A.	G	674-0223	83	89	4,300	7,900	1,893	828	1,500	700	1,500	900
REGIONAL SORGHUM/MILLET RESEARCH	G	690-0224	83	85	14,800	14,800	14,800	2,087	—	2,500	—	2,500
REGIONAL AGRI. RESEARCH COORDINATION	G	690-0225	84	84	1,500	1,500	1,500	—	—	400	—	400

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OR FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 85-EXPENDI-TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG-ATIONS	FY86-EXPENDI-TURES	PROPOSED OBLIG-ACTION	FY 87 EXPEN-TURES
SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES		G	674-0230	85	88	18,000	18,000	860	—	5,500	500	5,500	1,500
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT		G	690-0231	85	85	10,540	10,540	10,540	—	—	3,000	—	3,000
AGRICULTURAL TRAINING		G	690-0232	86	89	—	30,000	—	—	3,200	500	5,500	1,200
IMPROV BLANTYRE-TETE-HARARE ROAD		G	690-0234	84	84	500	500	500	428	—	72	—	—
AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND		G	690-0235	85	90	2,000	2,000	125	15	200	50	250	50
REGIONAL TRANSPORT II		G	690-0237	86	87	—	17,750	—	—	7,500	3,000	10,250	3,000
ALTERNATIVE & NON-FORMAL EDUCATION		G	674-0302	86	89	—	1,215	—	—	1,215	300	—	500
HUMAN RIGHTS (S.A.)		G	674-9801			—	—	1,524	347	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
HUMAN RIGHTS (Reg.)		G	690-9801			—	—	279	134	100	245	100	100
SPECIAL SELF-HELP		G	674-9901			—	—	989	704	275	275	275	275
SPECIAL SELF-HELP		G	690-9901			—	—	2,205	1,820	500	500	500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT													
GRANTS						85,966	147,031	62,465	24,232	28,710	20,196	30,000	21,433
LOANS						17,300	17,249	17,249	8,356	—	4,614	—	1,200
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE													
SOUTHERN PERIMETER ROAD		G	690-0076	78	82	26,000	26,000	26,000	22,782	—	1,500	—	1,718
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT													
GRANTS						26,000	26,000	26,000	22,782	—	1,500	—	1,718
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						153;121	214,114	119,398	63,642	32,330	28,919	33,000	26,851
GRANTS						135,821	196,865	102,349	55,286	32,330	24,302	33,000	25,651
LOANS						17,300	17,249	17,249	8,336	—	4,614	—	1,200

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION	G	626-0203	76	81	8,180	8,180	8,180	7,946	—	234	—	—
ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION	L	626-0203	76	81	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,463	—	537	—	—
ENTENTE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION II	G	626-0204	76	81	4,803	4,803	4,803	4,719	—	84	—	—
ENTENTE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION II	L	626-0204	76	81	4,500	4,500	4,500	3,035	—	1,465	—	—
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	G	698-0127	68	83	4,785	4,785	4,785	3,847	—	938	—	—
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	698-0135	75	83	—	—	26,595	26,534	—	—	—	—
SEMI-ARID FOOD GRAIN RESEARCH AND DEV	G	698-0393	77	86	22,169	22,169	21,846	19,367	323	2,802	—	—
IMPROVED RURAL TECHNOLOGY	G	698-0407	78	82	6,100	2,763	2,763	2,696	—	67	—	—
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	698-0410	77	82	4,935	4,910	4,910	3,918	—	892	—	—
REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(EASTERN AFRICA)	G	698-0414	77	84	4,094	4,094	4,094	3,869	—	225	—	—
REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(WESTERN AFRICA)	G	698-0420	77	84	3,375	3,375	3,375	2,589	—	786	—	—
WEST AFRICA RICE DEVELOPMENT	G	698-0429	81	86	12,000	12,000	9,769	8,488	2,230	3,000	—	912
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0433	82	86	5,000	3,943	2,512	635	1,431	1,000	—	1,947
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II	G	698-0434	85	90	7,300	7,300	1,000	—	900	1,000	1,000	1,900
STRENGTHENING AFRICAN AGRI. RESEARCH	G	698-0435	82	89	19,052	45,000	9,023	4,859	5,557	3,700	11,350	4,000
AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	698-0438	85	90	2,250	2,250	600	262	790	300	667	300
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH (CIMMYT)	G	698-0444	82	82	1,213	1,213	1,213	882	—	331	—	—
SEMI-ARID GRAIN RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0452	86	91	—	15,000	—	—	3,353	2,500	4,000	1,750

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
CCCAF		G	698-0454	85	85	960	950	950	---	---	523	---	436
AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG III		G	698-0455	85	92	16,850	16,850	1,050	60	1,600	750	1,750	1,500
EAST AFRICA REMOTE SENSING II		G	698-0456	86	90	---	2,500	---	---	756	200	1,075	530
WEST AFRICA REMOTE SENSING II	*	G	698-0457	87	91	---	2,560	---	---	---	---	1,575	300
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NEGRO WOMEN		G	698-0461	86	87	---	1,500	---	---	800	509	700	430
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT III	*	G	698-0463	87	92	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,325	700
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)		G	698-0464	86	C	---	---	---	---	1,335	500	2,500	900
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PEACE CORPS		G	698-0506	83	C	---	---	1,345	644	600	408	600	400
AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES		G	698-0507	86	87	2,000	2,000	555	238	906	756	1,150	750
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II		G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	5,719	3,651	4,811	3,006	4,900	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						139,566	193,494	129,495	107,740	25,380	26,489	34,592	18,175
GRANTS						125,066	178,994	114,995	95,242	25,380	24,487	34,592	18,175
LOANS						14,500	14,500	14,500	12,498	---	2,002	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING													
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES II	*	G	698-0462	87	91	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	4,279	500
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)		G	698-0464	86	C	---	---	---	---	106	56	200	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II		G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	748	608	1,302	500	1,000	500
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVE		G	698-0662	86	86	22,000	22,000	17,301	10,265	3,000	5,036	---	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						22,000	37,000	18,049	10,873	4,407	5,586	5,479	6,100
GRANTS						22,000	37,000	18,049	10,873	4,407	5,586	5,479	6,100
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
HEALTH													
STRENGTHENING HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS II		G	698-0398	77	86	27,176	27,176	26,676	22,505	500	4,171	—	500
ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL PHASE II		G	698-0399	74	85	23,100	23,098	23,098	18,916	—	4,182	—	—
HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION		G	698-0408	81	85	7,353	7,353	7,353	709	—	3,122	—	3,522
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM		G	698-0410	77	82	3,444	3,366	3,366	3,246	—	120	—	—
HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IMPROVEMENT 122(D)		G	698-0412	78	85	5,863	5,685	5,685	5,055	—	630	—	—
COMBATING CHILDHOOD COMMUN. DISEASES (CC		G	698-0421	79	90	45,000	80,000	29,428	13,725	11,750	10,000	10,047	10,000
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II		G	698-0433	86	86	—	400	—	—	400	200	—	200
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)		G	698-0464	86	C	—	—	—	—	300	100	300	175
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II		G	698-0510	86	C	—	—	1,807	665	1,655	650	500	650
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						111,936	147,078	97,413	64,821	14,605	23,175	10,847	15,047
GRANTS						111,936	147,078	97,413	64,821	14,605	23,175	10,847	15,047
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND													
AFRICAN CHILD SURVIVAL		G	698-0913	85	87	3,500	9,500	3,500	—	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						3,500	9,500	3,500	—	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
GRANTS						3,500	9,500	3,500	—	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT		G	698-0384	76	81	23,397	22,254	22,254	21,950	—	304	—	—
REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING		G	698-0405	78	86	7,200	7,200	6,850	6,750	350	450	—	—

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING FOR PSA	G	698-0418	75	92	10,200	9,854	—	—	—	239	—	—
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0433	82	86	37,000	37,000	28,397	17,454	6,169	7,000	—	7,500
AFRICAN LABOR DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0462	85	89	19,000	19,000	4,221	904	3,350	4,817	3,400	3,000
OPPORTUNITIIES INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INTERN	G	698-0453	83	85	13,500	5,000	5,000	3,330	—	1,670	—	—
AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG III	G	698-0455	85	92	16,850	16,850	950	—	2,128	750	2,900	1,200
SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS II	G	698-0458	85	88	1,900	1,900	465	90	472	650	—	237
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT III	* G	698-0463	87	92	—	30,000	—	—	—	—	2,850	500
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)	G	698-0464	86	C	—	—	—	—	620	100	500	200
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENY SUPPORT II	G	698-0910	84	C	—	—	1,515	1,023	1,096	1,000	500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					128,647	148,658	69,052	51,461	14,185	16,980	9,750	13,137
GRANTS					128,647	148,658	69,052	51,461	14,185	16,980	9,750	13,137
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	G	698-0127	68	83	8,680	8,225	8,225	6,721	—	1,504	—	—
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	698-0135	75	83	6,659	6,575	6,575	6,502	—	73	—	—
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	698-0410	77	82	4,907	4,907	4,085	4,015	—	71	—	—
SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	G	698-0413	79	86	10,193	10,180	9,481	6,588	699	2,592	—	1,000
ENERGY INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA	G	698-0424	82	85	13,500	7,786	5,936	3,739	—	2,000	—	2,648
ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING FOR AFRICANS	G	698-0427	80	86	7,625	7,329	6,704	6,574	625	305	—	490
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II	G	698-0434	85	90	7,708	7,700	2,750	—	1,000	2,000	3,472	3,000

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	698-0438	83	90	1,000	1,000	336	90	300	100	900	300
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)	G	698-0464	86	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	75
AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES	G	698-0507	84	87	1,000	1,649	---	---	200	750	250	200
MINORITY AND SMALL ENT. TRADE AND INVEST	G	698-0509	84	88	800	1,060	---	---	600	400	---	200
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	1,624	1,026	805	700	850	700
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA	G	698-9801	79	C	---	---	2,072	1,613	300	300	300	300
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	698-9901	80	C	---	---	9,911	8,779	1,700	1,300	1,800	1,300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					62,064	56,350	57,719	45,647	6,229	12,095	7,772	10,173
GRANTS					62,064	56,350	57,719	45,647	6,229	12,095	7,772	10,173
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	G	698-0511	85	C	---	500,000	---	---	47,850	20,000	75,000	50,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	500,000	---	---	47,850	20,000	75,000	50,000
GRANTS					---	500,000	---	---	47,850	20,000	75,000	50,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					467,713	1,092,080	375,228	280,542	116,651	105,325	145,390	113,632
GRANTS					453,213	1,077,580	360,728	268,044	116,651	103,323	145,390	113,632
LOANS					14,500	14,500	14,500	12,498	---	2,002	---	---

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ASIA AND THE NEAR EAST (ANE)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other 1/
1985								
Loans	340,388	129,621	18,000	14,400	2,000	12,667	163,700	-
Grants	3,998,580	161,018	61,711	37,266	24,517	27,692	3,673,820	12,556
Total	4,338,968	290,639	79,711	51,666	26,517	40,359	3,837,520	12,556
1986								
Loans	175,290	73,220	-	4,000	-	-	98,070	-
Grants	4,055,152	170,030	44,334	46,089	20,925	24,324	3,739,450	10,000
Total	4,230,442	243,250	44,334	50,089	20,925	24,324	3,837,520	10,000
1987								
Loans	292,025	82,825	2,000	3,500	3,000	2,900	197,800	-
Grants	2,828,775	155,121	53,000	23,909	28,120	27,125	2,539,000	2,500
Total	3,120,800	237,946	55,000	27,409	31,120	30,025	2,736,800	2,500

1/ Includes $7,556 Disaster Assistance Funds in FY 1985; the remainder is Child Survival Funds.

FY 1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The FY 1987 request consists of

- $2,737 million in Economic Support Funds, including $1,200 million for Israel, $815 million for Egypt, $250 million for Pakistan, and $150 million for Turkey.
- $384 million in Development Assistance, including $75 million for Bangladesh, $72 million for India, and $55 million for Indonesia.
- $383 million in P.L. 480 Title I/III, including $185 million for Egypt, $64 million for Bangladesh, $50 million for Pakistan, and $40 million for Morocco.
- $121 million in P.L. 480 Title II, including $80 million for India and $16 million for Bangladesh.

ASIA AND NEAR EAST

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

A.I.D.'s newly merged Bureau for Asia and Near East covers an enormous span of territory, ranging two-thirds of the way around the globe from the Atlantic to the mid-Pacific Oceans. Recipient countries are of commensurate diversity, ranging from Relatively Least Developed Countries as poor as any on earth to sophisticated NATO allies. Twenty-eight bilateral and regional programs are proposed for funding in FY 1987. The United States is pursuing, across the region, a wide variety of developmental, political, strategic, and peacemaking objectives. In support of those objectives, we are requesting Development Assistance (DA), Economic Support Funds (ESF), and P.L. 480 Titles I, II, and III resources.

SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

Unique Features and U.S. Interests

The A.I.D. program in Asia is predominantly developmental in character, as befits a region where some three-quarters of the world's poor people live under conditions of income, health, and nutrition (especially in South Asia) which are as low as any in the rest of the Third World. These levels of poverty have significant implications for social, political and economic stability in the region. Our efforts to address development problems here support a number of political and security as well as humanitarian objectives.

Traditionally Asia has been an area of great interest and importance to the United States. Political and strategic concerns in Asia include the on-going crisis in the Philippines; armed struggles resulting from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia; communal and international tensions in South Asia; and the illicit drug trade emanating from the Asian region.

Poverty and underdevelopment are common themes which run through these diverse national and regional problems affecting U.S. interests. A.I.D.'s programs in Asia are generally designed to help host country governments improve the pace and distribution of socio-economic growth, thereby strengthening their ability to address their political and economic problems in a peaceful and equitable manner. To this end, A.I.D. is requesting DA, ESF, and P.L. 480 resources to be integrated into a strong, developmentally oriented regional program.

Progress in Meeting Goals

There have been a number of recent indicators of positive overall Asian economic performance. Gross domestic product (GDP) in Asian countries grew by 6.5% in 1984, and by over 7% in 1983. With the notable exception of the

Philippines, Asian countries were relatively free from severe debt service adjustment problems. As a result, national authorities were able to pursue neutral or only mildly restrictive financial policies in 1984. Fiscal deficits in most of Asia, already lower than the average for other regions, changed little from 1983 to 1984 but increased in 1985.

Asia also recorded a low aggregate regional rate of inflation in 1984/85, at 7.6%. However, countries in the region experienced continued deterioration in their current account balances (averaging -7.9% in 1984 and -15.0% projected in 1985). An improvement in the employment picture was discernible in those primarily Southeast Asian countries that are mainly exporters of manufactures and which were well positioned to benefit from the increase in world trade. However many Asian countries have also been negatively affected by the continued weakness in the oil markets, usually due to declining remittances from workers employed in the Middle East.

Agriculture continues to dominate the Asian economies. Total South Asian cereal production fell very slightly in 1984-85, after breaking previous records by 11 percent in 1983-84 largely due to bumper Indian harvests. The 1984-85 decline in rice production was due to poor monsoon rainfall in some areas, and growth in wheat output was slowed by abnormally dry winter weather. In Southeast Asia, cereals production rose to a record high in Indonesia in 1983/84 and again in 1984/85. Food production growth in the Philippines remained very slow in both years, partly due to poor weather. Over the longer term, however, per capita food production has improved in most countries of the region. Despite this developmental success, provision of adequate food security and employment remains threatened by population growth, which continues to outrun increases in food production.

Population continues to be a serious concern in the region, and one which has received major and sustained attention by recipient countries. As a result of A.I.D., host government, and other donor efforts, the crude birth rate in A.I.D.-assisted countries in Asia has dropped from an average of 45 per 1000 in 1960 to 35 per 1000 in 1985. However, even if lower average annual growth rates were to continue, the 1.26 billion current population of these countries would still double in less than 35 years. Child survival efforts are closely related to population issues. Half of all the infant and young child deaths in all the A.I.D.-assisted countries worldwide occur in four Asian countries: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Indonesia.

Lessons Learned

Recent evaluations have identified a number of noteworthy lessons which are being incorporated into new project design and implementation.

Recent evaluations of agriculture research projects in Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Philippines have concluded that while research capability has improved, lack of specific training in research management is now becoming a significant constraint to further institutional growth. The studies stress that for successful institution building, agriculture research projects must include components aimed at training research managers how to plan, prioritize and use limited resources efficiently. To apply this lesson, A.I.D. funds now enable ISNAR (International Service for Agriculture Research) and AIM (Asian Institute of Management) to provide such training in Sri Lanka, Philippines, Indonesia and India.

Other agriculture research evaluations have concluded that sound and useful technologies developed at central research stations are not being adopted by farmers who live in less favorable agroclimatic and socio-economic environments. What is needed is a greater understanding of the constraints to adoption. Accordingly, A.I.D. has successfully encouraged the governments of Indonesia and Pakistan to move research activities away from the central stations and onto provincial substations closer to farmers. In addition, in agriculture research, the Bureau is increasingly pursuing a farming systems approach to help researchers understand how new technologies can be integrated into the entire farming system.

In irrigation, lessons from three major evaluations undertaken in Indonesia in 1984/85 have substantially shaped the development of the recently approved Small-Scale Irrigation Project (497-0347). The major lessons were the following:

- Assessment of an earlier project showed only a small increase in irrigated area due to inappropriate design or location. A new and comprehensive set of site selection criteria was developed and used in designing the new Small-Scale Irrigation project.

- Centralized decision-making has led to inappropriate irrigation investments and poor design due to ignorance of local conditions. The new project will decentralize decision-making to the provincial and district levels and strengthen local staff capacity.

- In another predecessor project, community organizers were effective in increasing farmer involvement in the pre-construction phase. The new project will make use of local organizers to serve as a catalyst for increasing farmer participation in irrigation activities.

Numerous recent evaluations have concluded that forestry projects must be designed both to provide short-term, tangible benefits (increased food, fodder, and fuel production) as well as to achieve longer-term goals (soil conservation). Traditionally, most forestry efforts in Asia have been oriented toward commercial species which require 30 years to reach maturity. Investment is needed in multi-purpose, fast-growing trees. To begin to address this problem, the Asia Near East and Science and Technology Bureaus have approved a joint $40 million effort for Asia—the Forestry and Fuelwood Research and Development Project

(498-0276). This initiative supports an Asia research network focussed on high priority, fast-growing multi-purpose tree species.

Recent evaluations have concluded that acceptance of new technologies and successful management of trees are more widespread if forestry programs are oriented toward private farmers rather than the community as a whole. Social forestry programs need components such as seed distribution programs targeted at the private farmer and closer coordination with agriculture extension programs. The recently approved India National Social Forestry Project (386-0495) and the Bangladesh Homestead Agriculture Forestry Project (388-0062), currently under design, will both be oriented toward private farmers.

Recent A.I.D. studies of health projects have concluded that many public sector primary health care projects lack adequate staff and staff incentives and may be too complex to contribute significantly to reducing infant and child mortality, especially in the near future. These studies suggest that a more effective approach involves a selective emphasis on specific interventions geared to child survival, and which make greater use of private sector channels. As a result of these findings, more recently designed health activities such as the social marketing of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) in Bangladesh, commercial production, distribution and marketing of ORT in the Philippines, the expanded program for immunization in Indonesia, and assistance for the diarrheal disease program of the Government of Indonesia are much more tightly focused on such particular interventions.

Health project evaluation findings in the Philippines, Bangladesh, and Pakistan indicate that the provision of critical supplies (e.g., ORT) must be accompanied by efforts to stimulate demand. Based on these findings, several recently designed projects including Primary Health Care in Pakistan (391-0475), the ORT amendment to the Primary Health Care project in the Philippines (492-0371) and Social Marketing of ORT (338-0050) in Bangladesh have supported private sector marketing and mass media promotion of oral rehydration salts and other supplies.

New Program Emphases

A.I.D. programs in Asia are intensifying their use of policy dialogue, institution building, the private sector and technology transfer to further their objectives.

Policy dialogue agendas are in place or under formulation for all programs and are helping to bring about macroeconomic and sector level reforms in policies that have been inhibiting economic and social development in the Asian countries. For example, at the macroeconomic level in the Philippines, we are engaged in a multidonor effort with the government to restore the country's economic stability and growth. Policy dialogue is the underpinning for our assistance, and we have identified sectors in which significant reforms are necessary in the short term to lay a foundation for longer term structural change. To this end we have focussed our attention on the agriculture sector. The longer term prospects for the Philippine economy will continue to depend on reforms that reintroduce market forces to exploit more effectively the comparative advantage of the Philippines. So far, dialogue applied to the agriculture sector has resulted in the Philippine Government's agreement to deregulate rice prices and open wheat and flour marketing to the private sector. In Pakistan, where our agenda focuses on the delineation of public and private sector roles, dialogue has brought about an official policy supporting private ownership of tubewells and increases in water charges in Baluchistan and Sind provinces which will provide more funding for operations and maintenance. The Government is moving towards increased private sector participation in fertilizer distribution and in oilseed processing and marketing. In Bangladesh, dialogue has reduced the financial and administrative burden placed on the government through significant cuts in credit and fertilizer subsidies along with the shift in fertilizer distribution from the public to the private sector.

Institution building is an important element of every program, both for building specific country and regional research and educational institutions, and for strengthening the systems that include them. In Nepal, the curriculum at the Institute for Renewable Natural Resources project (367-0132) has been revised to strengthen the instruction of watershed management and community forestry so that graduates are better able to combat the rapid depletion of natural resources. In Pakistan, we are helping to integrate agricultural research, extension and education in the Northwest Frontier Province through a major institional project called Transformation and Integration of the Provincial Agricultural Network (391-0488).

New technologies that are appropriate to the development status of individual countries are being promoted through a variety of research projects most of which have an agricultural productivity focus. Others, however, address such additional fields as alternative energy and biomedicine. India and Thailand have the institutional capacity to engage in advanced technological research in several fields, with the assistance of similarly engaged U.S. research institutions. In these countries, A.I.D. provides funding to support initial linkages between the two sets of institutions. In India, for example, the U.S. Center for Disease Control (CDC) and India's National Center for Disease Control (NICD) have developed a strategy to strengthen federal and state capabilities in epidemiology and rapid diagnostic technology (386-0492).

A healthy, growing private sector is a major objective in all policy dialogue agendas. It is an objective that is also pursued through separate projects in many country programs. In Nepal, 20 privately run seed businesses have been established in the Hill areas to produce seeds to increase the food production and consumption of the people in these remote areas. In Bangladesh, by the end of 1984, about 100 private new small businesses had been established through an A.I.D.-supported financial intermediary. In Pakistan, the private sector portion of national fertilizer distribution has increased from one-third to one-half, while the private sector's share of the production of vegetable oil products grew almost ten percent between 1983 and 1984. In Bangladesh, private sector marketing of contraceptives since 1979 has increased condom sales from 31.5 million to 85 million in 1983, and increased pill sales from 700,000 to 1.5 million cycles. A.I.D. is also now supporting contraceptive retail sales in Pakistan. In the Philippines, seven small business institutes became operational in 1985, and will conduct baseline surveys, provide training in needs analysis and offer management courses to local entrepreneurs. In Thailand, A.I.D. financed the preparation of investment opportunity analyses, strategy papers and other support materials for a Board of Investment engineering investment mission to the United States in November 1985. In Indonesia, an A.I.D.-established private Indonesian management institution has developed a program to recruit and place mid-career Indonesians in U.S. companies and business schools for short-term training.

NEAR EAST-NORTH AFRICA

Unique Features and U.S. Interests

Of the 12 countries for which funds are requested in the Near East-North Africa subregion, Egypt, Morocco, and Yemen had 1984 per capita income levels below the $790 cutoff point for International Development Association assistance. Quality-of-life in the region suffers from a number of environmental, public health, and public sector management problems. They include lack of rational land use policies, poor utilization of water resources, inhospitable climate, over-urbanization, lack of pollution controls on industry, unsafe conditions at the workplace, and unreliable public services because of budgetary practices that underestimate the recurrent costs and operation and maintenance of capital projects.

The Arab Moslem societies benefit from strong religious, social, and cultural ties which contribute to their individual members' strong sense of self-confidence and domestic law and order. Cultural factors cause these societies to resist liberalization measures, including economic reforms, that would introduce uncertainty and competition. Despite the desire for rapid economic growth and modernization, many of these societies tend to scrutinize carefully and to control any economic, technical, and educational relationships with Western societies, which they view as possible threats to their identity and independence.

U.S. policy in the area has the principal objectives of expanding the peace process between Israel and its Arab neighbors, strategic defense, and access to the oil supplies of the Persian Gulf. U.S. economic assistance is directly allocated in support of these objectives. With regard to the peace process, U.S. economic assistance is helping Egypt to remain strong enough to continue to resist the pressures of radical forces which seek to undo what has been achieved; Jordan to confront the risks involved in playing a significant role; and Israel to maintain sufficient confidence in its ability to withstand external threats and confidence in U.S. support.

Morocco and Tunisia are strategically located geopolitical partners. The United States has a military transit and exercise agreement with Morocco, and U.S. assistance is helping Morocco to implement necessary economic reforms. Economic assistance to Oman and North Yemen helps protect the vital U.S. interest in free world access to oil supplies of the Persian Gulf.

Progress in Meeting Goals

Three successive years of declining growth in gross domestic product (GDP) were reversed in 1984 in most of the region's states, reflecting both external factors such as economic recovery in the industrialized countries, and domestic adjustment efforts. A major exception was Egypt where the fiscal deterioriation was substantial. Most countries have begun tackling fiscal imbalances, primarily through reductions in public sector investment programs.

Inflation rates in 1984 were, on the average, much lower than those of 1980-81. However, in those countries which monetized fiscal deficits, e.g. Turkey, inflationary pressures intensified.

Several countries, notably Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, and Turkey, experienced larger current account deficits in 1984. The principal reasons were the introduction of import-liberalization measures, higher interest payments on debt, reduced flows of worker remittances (in some countries), and the impact of petroleum-price declines and volume quotas (in the oil-exporting countries).

Few countries can expect a resumption of the high growth of 1970's which was based on plentiful foreign exchange. Mounting debt burdens, reduced external capital flows, and stagnant remittances indicate that more rapid growth in the coming years will depend on improved domestic policies.

Lessons Learned

Recent evaluations have revealed a number of lessons which are being incorporated into project design and implementation.

In agriculture, an evaluation in Jordan revealed the importance of emphasizing the development of appropriate extension methodology. This finding influenced the design of the extension components of the Mission's new major agriculture project in the Jordan highlands. In Morocco, a FY 1984 evaluation of the Range Management Improvement project (608-0145) recommended the project shift from a focus on delimited grazing perimeters to a broader concept of livestock/agricultural zones. The project was substantially redesigned in FY 1985 with a broader focus on range management research and extension.

In irrigation, the evaluation of the Egypt Water Use and Management project (263-0017) found that effective Water Users Associations can have a major impact on the maintenance and management of water resources at the local level. This finding has been incorporated into the off-farm water management component of the Irrigation Management Systems project (263-0132).

A study of the Egyptian Basic Education Program (263-0139) confirms the validity of the project's hypothesis that the construction of accessible schools, the provision of instructional materials, equipment, and limited technical assistance will increase enrollment rates, particularly for females, and will contribute to government efforts to improve the quality of education. Although the evaluation's findings are tentative, the report identifies variables that seem to be related to community support of primary education. Schools that are community-based tend to have the greatest impact on female enrollment. This finding will be closely monitored in subsequent evaluations.

The evaluation of the Strengthening Rural Health project (263-0015) in Egypt recommended that the project form the nucleus of a research and development unit within the Ministry of Health. The idea is to institutionalize the capability to conduct applied research as a way of having the greatest potential for long-term impact in the final eighteen months of the project. Action is under way to establish such a unit. In Jordan the collaborative review of the Health Education project (278-0245) led to a renewed commitment by the Jordanian Ministry of Health to the project's objectives and goals. In a similar vein, the evaluation by a joint Yemeni-American evaluation team of the Yemen Tihama Primary Health Care project (279-0065) used a Team Planning Approach to help resolve communications problems which had emerged within the project. The approach was successful in establishing new channels of communication, in reaffirming the project's objectives and in setting the framework for a new Child Survival project now being considered for FY 1986.

Project evaluations in the water and wastewater sector in Egypt and Jordan have provided guidance for improving project implementation and shaping the overall programs. For example, the evaluation of the Jordan Groundwater Resources Investigation project (278-0243) indicated the continued need for U.S. assistance in monitoring and assessing the quantity and quality of Jordan's groundwater supplies. Findings from this evaluation will provide important guidance for the design of the FY-86 Water Resources project. The FY 1985 assessment of the water and wastewater sector in Egypt identified a number of project and program level recommendations to alleviate generic constraints to sustainability of investments such as interministerial coordination, training, improved construction and O&M practices which must be addressed to insure success of this $1.2 billion program. An early response to these findings by the Mission has been the development of the Institutional and Human Resources Development project to address some of the manpower constraints.

Previous evaluation efforts have not only changed the course of individual projects, but have also modified overall development programs and strategies. For example, in Morocco, as a result of the evaluation of previous regionally funded conventional energy projects (Conventional Energy Technical Assistance, 936-5724, and Energy Management and Conservation, 936-5728), the Mission made the decision to adopt energy development as one of its key sectors. A key lesson from the policy planning evaluation was the need to expand the computer model developed under this project to other major sectors of the economy so that different ministries can look at the energy implications of their decisions. The major recommendation from the conventional energy project evaluation was to include other conventional energy resources (oil) in the follow-on project in terms of determining availabilities, costs of drilling and the potential for export to relieve balance of payments constraints. Another lesson was the need to have trained individuals in place to implement such a program. Taking into account these lessons, the Mission designed and has begun implementation of the Conventional Energy Management and Training project (608-0176) and the Energy Planning Assistance project (608-0180). Combined with the Renewable Energy Development project (608-0159), these efforts now constitute sector-wide involvement.

The decentralization portfolio in Egypt was evaluated during FY 1984-85. The decentralization program provided a variety of small-scale infrastructure development projects in rural and rural-urban areas of Egypt, with emphasis on local participation in the decision-making process. The evaluations identified considerable project success, and emphasized the importance of institutionalization, operations and maintenance, and local revenue generation for the program to be sustainable. The findings from these evaluations will be incorporated into the follow-on Local Development II (263-0182) program now under design.

The $2.8 billion Egypt Commodity Import Program (CIP) was evaluated during FY 1985. The findings were that the program is efficiently managed and, given the profusion and complexity of CIP objectives, time and resource constraints, the CIP has had a "remarkable record of success." Recommendations from this evaluation deal with the appropriateness of imports, efficiency measures, and information systems that will improve program management and development impact. Lessons learned and experience gained from the implementation of the Egypt CIP have been incorporated into the design of the Jordan CIP.

The Production Credit project (263-0147) seeks to insure foreign exchange availability to the Egyptian private sector. The FY 1985 evaluation of this project recommended an active policy dialogue with the government on the need to address interest rate distortions that inhibit the flow of available credit into longer term productive investments, particularly in areas where Egypt has a comparative advantage and export potential.

Finally, the interim evaluation of the Water Systems and Services Management project (278-0259) in Jordan successfully tested a model for effective transfer of U.S. architectural and engineering technology to Jordanian private sector consulting engineers, which will be replicated in other countries.

New Program Emphases

Projects in the Near East and North Africa portfolio are oriented as heavily as possible towards policy dialogue, technology transfer, institution building, and the private sector.

In Egypt, A.I.D. is encouraging policy reform in the energy sector, including the rationalization of electricity prices and operation and maintenance. In addition, a detailed energy conservation program is under design, and work is under way on development of alternative energy resources and on administrative improvements in the energy sector. A.I.D. will finance the engineering and construction of another major thermal power plant of 1,200 MW capacity and connections to the national power grid. Policy reform is a feature of A.I.D. assistance in water and sewer development as well. A major effort (263-0173) will continue in FY 1987 to improve sewerage capacity in Cairo. Also in Egypt, A.I.D. will expand its intermediate credit project which lends to the private sector. In Morocco, a new Agricultural Inputs project (608-0192) will support liberalization of fertilizer distribution and multiplication of selected seed.

The Cross-Sectoral Development Training project (664-0333) in Tunisia will strengthen government and private institutions through short term, job-oriented training. The Agriculture Development and Support project (297-0052) in Yemen is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture to develop its capacity to deal with policy, operational, and procedural needs of agricultural development.

Morocco's Renewable Energy project (608-0159) is achieving significant transfer of scientific methodologies and techniques. The project is replicating biomass pilot projects, installing wind power pilot projects, studying major refuse-derived fuel programs, and conducting a matching grant program for private sector renewable energy applications. The Water Systems and Services Management project (278-0259) in Jordan transfers U.S. technology and training to strengthen Jordanian public and private sector abilities to protect, conserve, deliver and manage known water resources.

ASIA AND NEAR EAST

Use of Deob-Reob Authority:

FY 1985 Reobligations:

Country	Amount
Bangladesh	$70,000
Burma	280,000
Indonesia	1,265,000
Morocco	357,833
Philippines	2,150,335
Thailand	108,599
TOTAL ANE BUREAU	$4,231,767

FY 1986 Reobligations as of December 31, 1985:

Country	Amount
Indonesia	$560,000

FY 1985 Deobligations Available for Reobligation as of December 31, 1985

Country	$000/Account	
Egypt	28,843	ESF (G)
Indonesia	804	ARDN (G)
	7,777	ARDN (L)
	76	EHRD (G)
	2,172	EHRD (L)
	534	POP (L)
	61	SDA (G)
	11,424	
Lebanon	481	SDA (G)
Philippines	381	ARDB (G)
	7,867	ARDN (L)
	82	HE (G)
	9,620	HE (L)
	266	EHRD (G)
	3,713	POP (L)
	170	SDA (G)
	522	SDA (L)
	12,500	ESF (G)
	35,121	
Sri Lanka	1,050	ARDN (G)
	2,000	ARDN (L)
	300	HE (G)
	2,558	HE (L)
	5,908	
Thailand	806	ARDN (G)
TOTAL ANE BUREAU	82,583	

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AFGHANISTAN									
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	3,912	---	---	---	---	---	---	543	3,369
1986	17,812	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,812	---
1987	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
BANGLADESH									
1984	77,029	51,029	26,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	85,070	47,770	32,000	---	5,000	300	---	---	---
1986	75,000	40,700	29,000	2,000	2,000	300	1,000	---	---
1987	75,000	40,000	29,000	---	2,500	2,000	1,500	---	---
BURMA									
1984	12,200	10,160	---	2,040	---	---	---	---	---
1985	14,930	12,750	---	2,180	---	---	---	---	---
1986	10,000	9,180	---	320	---	500	---	---	---
1987	10,000	8,000	---	1,500	---	500	---	---	---
CYPRUS									
1984	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1985	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1986	14,355	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,355	---
1987	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
EGYPT									
1984	852,949	---	---	---	---	---	---	852,949	---
1985	1,065,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,065,000	---
1986	1,031,382	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,031,382	---
1987	815,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	815,000	---
FIJI									
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,357	---	---	400	---	---	---	957	---
1987	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---
INDIA									
1984	87,500	72,300	10,400	2,200	---	2,600	---	---	---
1985	85,000	53,600	20,900	6,500	---	---	4,000	---	---
1986	75,000	51,200	---	12,700	6,000	---	5,100	---	---
1987	72,000	60,600	---	6,000	---	1,400	4,000	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
INDONESIA									
1984	74,649	45,955	9,500	2,850	---	11,010	5,287	---	47
1985	66,303	42,380	1,500	15,125	---	4,760	2,500	---	38
1986	52,960	36,110	---	11,400	---	2,300	3,150	---	---
1987	55,000	28,875	6,000	8,400	---	4,500	7,225	---	---
ISRAEL									
1984	910,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	910,000	---
1985	1,950,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,950,000	---
1986	1,898,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,898,400	---
1987	1,200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200,000	---
ITALY									
1984	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1985	1,656	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,656
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JORDAN									
1984	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
1985	100,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	100,000	---
1986	89,570	---	---	---	---	---	---	89,570	---
1987	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	---
LEBANON									
1984	29,063	---	---	---	---	---	---	27,778	285
1985	20,202	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,775	1,427
1986	21,942	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,942	---
1987	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
MOROCCO									
1984	26,435	9,900	5,260	---	---	3,105	1,170	7,000	---
1985	34,545	9,975	3,850	500	---	1,800	3,420	15,000	---
1986	31,484	10,400	3,200	---	2,000	1,900	2,500	11,484	---
1987	38,000	9,500	4,000	---	---	1,500	3,000	20,000	---
NEPAL									
1984	14,066	8,616	2,400	1,950	---	950	150	---	---
1985	19,128	12,329	2,600	2,600	---	1,493	106	---	---
1986	14,400	9,251	2,100	1,825	---	1,224	---	---	---
1987	14,400	10,219	1,229	1,699	---	1,253	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
OMAN									
1984	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1985	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
1986	9,570	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,570	---
1987	18,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,800	---
PAKISTAN									
1984	225,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	225,000	---
1985	250,000	37,800	12,200	---	---	---	---	200,000	---
1986	263,250	11,000	6,500	6,500	---	---	---	239,250	---
1987	275,000	13,200	8,800	---	---	3,000	---	250,000	---
PHILIPPINES									
1984	82,120	20,320	5,300	2,300	---	3,800	400	50,000	---
1985	175,376	25,833	---	4,500	---	300	3,767	140,000	976
1986	138,505	12,030	---	4,840	---	300	1,710	119,625	---
1987	118,000	13,850	4,000	1,450	---	650	3,050	95,000	---
POLAND									
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	14,000	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PORTUGAL									
1984	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,000	---
1985	80,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	80,000	---
1986	76,560	---	---	---	---	---	---	76,560	---
1987	80,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	80,000	---
SPAIN									
1984	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1985	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1986	11,484	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,484	---
1987	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
SRI LANKA									
1984	44,735	37,044	---	7,048	---	143	500	---	---
1985	34,662	23,956	---	10,200	---	200	306	---	---
1986	20,000	16,350	---	2,000	---	100	1,550	---	---
1987	20,000	19,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

CP-87

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
THAILAND									
1984	35,848	14,000	3,568	7,700	---	103	1,232	9,115	130
1985	32,109	1,609	1,500	700	---	---	20,300	8,000	---
1986	26,000	12,850	900	1,200	---	---	4,050	3,000	---
1987	24,000	12,200	---	700	---	---	6,100	5,000	---
TUNISIA									
1984	1,550	---	---	---	---	---	40	1,500	10
1985	22,630	---	2,500	---	---	---	40	20,000	90
1986	19,140	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,140	---
1987	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
TURKEY									
1984	138,503	---	---	---	---	---	---	138,500	3
1985	175,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	175,000	---
1986	119,625	---	---	---	---	---	---	119,625	---
1987	150,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	150,000	---
YEMEN									
1984	27,392	10,932	---	8,461	---	7,959	40	---	---
1985	27,449	12,070	---	5,500	---	9,839	40	---	---
1986	23,000	11,550	---	3,950	---	7,500	---	---	---
1987	26,000	11,500	---	4,430	---	10,070	---	---	---
SU PACIFIC REGIONAL									
1984	5,532	2,900	---	155	---	1,945	532	---	---
1985	6,023	2,800	---	300	---	2,123	800	---	---
1986	5,457	2,400	---	400	---	1,000	700	957	---
1987	6,000	2,300	---	400	---	1,100	700	1,500	---
ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL									
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	46,911	10,229	2,634	2,554	---	5,801	4,564	21,129	---
1987	52,100	8,702	1,971	2,930	---	5,147	3,450	30,000	---
ASIA REGIONAL									
1984	17,631	6,087	125	1,887	---	4,821	4,711	---	---
1985	19,333	7,109	643	3,229	---	4,360	3,992	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
NEAR EAST REGIONAL									
1984	18,963	495	1,655	448	---	1,817	558	13,990	---
1985	25,640	658	2,018	332	---	1,342	1,088	18,202	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL									
1984	2,792,165	289,738	64,208	37,039	---	38,253	14,620	2,347,832	475
1985	4,338,968	290,639	79,711	51,666	5,000	26,517	40,359	3,837,520	7,556
1986	4,105,164	243,230	44,334	50,089	10,000	20,929	24,324	3,712,242	---
1987	3,120,800	237,946	55,000	27,409	2,500	31,120	30,025	2,736,800	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: AFGHANISTAN

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
TECHNICAL SERVICES AND SUPPORT		G	306-0200	86	C	—	—	—	—	800	700	800	700
PVO CO-FINANCING		G	306-0201	86	90	—	6,000	—	—	945	350	1,200	900
EDUCATION SECTOR ASSISTANCE		G	306-0202	86	89	—	13,000	—	—	3,250	1,250	3,250	2,700
HEALTH SECTOR ASSISTANCE		G	306-0203	86	89	—	13,000	—	—	3,250	1,250	3,250	2,700
AGRICULTURE SECTOR ASSISTANCE		G	306-0204	86	89	—	13,000	—	—	3,055	1,250	3,250	2,700
COMMODITY SUPPORT		G	306-0205	86	89	—	13,000	—	—	3,055	2,500	3,250	3,000
AFGHANISTAN PVO SUPPORT		G	398-0290	85	86	4,000	4,000	543	24	3,457	3,976	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						4,000	62,000	543	24	17,812	11,276	15,000	12,700
GRANTS						4,000	62,000	543	24	17,812	11,276	15,000	12,700
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						4,000	62,000	543	24	17,812	11,276	15,000	12,700
GRANTS						4,000	62,000	543	24	17,812	11,276	15,000	12,700
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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* Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BANGLADESH

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION		L	388-0021	78	80	34,000	34,000	34,000	33,716	---	---	---	---
FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT		G	388-0024	78	83	203,000	193,210	193,210	187,726	---	5,484	---	---
FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT		L	388-0024	78	83	32,000	32,000	32,000	30,356	---	1,645	---	---
TECHNICAL RESOURCES		G	388-0027	79	88	9,690	13,190	7,350	2,937	2,300	1,500	1,500	2,000
RURAL FINANCE		G	388-0037	83	85	[illegible]	75,000	75,000	72,773	---	2,227	---	---
RURAL INDUSTRIES		G	388-0042	81	85	9,000	4,913	4,513	1,914	---	2,999	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING II		G	388-0045	80	85	3,179	2,572	2,572	2,394	---	178	---	---
AGRO-CLIMATIC ENVIRONMENT MONITOR		G	388-0044	81	86	7,400	7,400	5,900	5,634	1,500	1,000	---	766
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II		G	388-0051	85	91	27,000	93,000	22,600	16,829	4,400	6,000	9,000	6,000
FOOD FOR WORK II (OPG)		G	388-0052	82	89	3,175	3,169	3,169	2,965	---	204	---	---
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION II		G	388-0054	81	89	90,000	90,000	90,000	27,400	---	19,000	---	3,592
FEEDER ROADS MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT		G	388-0056	81	87	9,200	20,200	9,230	6,752	5,000	2,000	6,000	3,000
FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT II		G	388-0060	84	88	42,000	52,000	1,000	---	15,000	900	12,000	12,000
FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT II		L	388-0060	84	88	13,000	13,000	13,000	---	---	8,342	---	3,000
FOOD FOR WORK III		G	388-0061	85	89	9,400	9,400	1,065	366	1,900	1,206	1,500	1,500
HOMESTEAD AGRO-FORESTRY RESEARCH		G	388-0063	86	91	---	10,000	---	---	5,000	2,000	5,000	3,000
[illegible] POLICY REFORM		G	388-0067	85	86	3,000	3,000	1,500	2	1,500	1,293	---	1,200
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION III		G	388-0070	86	90	---	90,000	---	---	6,500	1,000	30,000	15,000
PVO CO-FINANCING III	*	G	388-0072	87	92	---	5,500	---	---	---	---	800	750

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BANGLADESH

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER ©	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL /PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL /PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				536,006	637,114	456,059	391,666	40,700	56,171	40,000	51,816
GRANTS				457,006	558,114	377,059	327,594	40,700	46,184	40,000	48,816
LOANS				79,000	79,000	79,000	64,072	—	9,987	—	3,000
POPULATION PLANNING											
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G 388-0050	81	86	153,396	147,784	115,778	74,479	29,000	32,900	—	36,684
POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING	* G 388-0071	87	91	—	160,000	—	—	—	—	29,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				153,396	307,784	115,778	74,479	29,000	32,900	29,000	37,684
GRANTS				153,396	307,784	115,778	74,479	29,000	32,900	29,000	37,684
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH											
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G 388-0045	83	85	450	499	499	351	—	148	—	—
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G 388-0050	81	86	1,950	1,530	1,530	1,272	—	258	—	—
BAVS MCH SERVICES (OPG)	G 388-0074	86	88	—	3,000	—	—	2,000	850	—	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,400	5,029	2,029	1,623	2,000	1,256	—	1,000
GRANTS				2,400	5,029	2,029	1,623	2,000	1,256	—	1,000
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND											
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G 388-0050	81	86	5,000	5,000	5,000	8	—	2,000	—	2,000
ICDDR/B URBAN VOLUNTEER PROGRAM (OPG)	G 388-0073	86	90	—	4,600	—	—	2,000	950	2,500	900
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,000	9,600	5,000	8	2,000	2,950	2,500	2,900
GRANTS				5,000	9,600	5,000	8	2,000	2,950	2,500	2,900
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
TECHNICAL RESOURCES	G 388-0027	79	88	1,350	1,350	1,050	505	300	350	—	300
DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING	* G 388-0068	87	90	—	8,000	—	—	—	—	2,000	1,000

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

©Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BANGLADESH

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						1,350	9,350	1,050	505	300	350	2,000	1,300
GRANTS						1,350	9,350	1,050	505	300	350	2,000	1,300
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
KARNAPHULI THIRD UNIT		G	388-0018	76	81	700	700	700	502	---	198	---	---
ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT		G	388-0066	86	90	---	8,000	---	---	1,000	800	1,000	2,000
PVO CO-FINANCING III	*	G	388-0072	87	92	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	500	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						700	10,700	700	502	1,000	998	1,500	2,200
GRANTS						700	10,700	700	502	1,000	998	1,500	2,200
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						698,870	979,577	580,616	468,783	75,000	94,225	75,000	96,900
GRANTS						619,870	900,577	501,616	404,711	75,000	84,238	75,000	93,900
LOANS						79,000	79,000	79,000	64,072	---	9,987	---	3,000

[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BURMA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
MAIZE AND OILSEEDS PRODUCTION	G	482-0005	82	85	30,000	30,000	30,000	18,390	—	6,110	—	5,401
EDIBLE OIL PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION	G	482-0006	85	87	9,500	8,010	6,010	—	—	1,500	2,000	1,240
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION	G	482-0007	86	90	30,000	27,000	—	—	4,680	250	6,000	3,000
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	G	482-0012	85	86	11,300	7,500	3,000	—	4,500	2,000	—	2,043
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					80,800	72,510	39,010	18,390	9,180	9,860	8,000	11,684
GRANTS					80,800	72,510	39,010	18,390	9,180	9,860	8,000	11,684
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH												
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	482-0002	80	81	4,720	4,720	4,720	4,618	—	—	—	—
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II	G	482-0004	83	85	9,470	9,320	9,320	1,884	—	2,500	—	2,250
STRENGTHENING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SVC DE	G	482-0013	86	90	12,000	12,000	—	—	320	—	1,500	750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					26,190	26,040	14,040	6,502	320	2,500	1,500	3,000
GRANTS					26,190	26,040	14,040	6,502	320	2,500	1,500	3,000
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II	G	482-0010	86	91	—	3,000	—	—	500	250	500	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					—	3,000	—	—	500	250	500	250
GRANTS					—	3,000	—	—	500	250	500	250
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					106,990	101,550	53,050	24,892	10,000	12,610	10,000	14,934
GRANTS					106,990	101,550	53,050	24,892	10,000	12,610	10,000	14,934
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CYPRUS

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES		G	233-0001	75	87	160,000	168,000	160,000	118,738	7,177	5,000	3,000	5,000
SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM		G	233-0002	81	86	34,500	39,000	31,900	1,160	7,178	4,000	—	4,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						194,500	207,000	191,900	119,898	14,355	9,000	3,000	9,000
GRANTS						194,500	207,000	191,900	119,898	14,355	9,000	3,000	9,000
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						194,500	207,000	191,900	119,898	14,355	9,000	3,000	9,000
GRANTS						194,500	207,000	191,900	119,898	14,355	9,000	3,000	9,000
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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*[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VII		L	263-K052	79	79	250,000	248,837	250,000	248,336	---	500	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM XII		L	263-K054	80	80	250,000	249,780	249,864	248,980	---	800	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM		G	263-K603	81	81	230,000	227,084	230,000	210,084	---	17,000	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM		G	263-K604	82	82	350,000	345,123	350,000	295,123	---	40,000	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM		G	263-K606	83	83	301,055	301,055	301,055	244,701	---	50,000	---	5,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM		G	263-K607	84	84	300,000	300,000	300,000	83,614	---	75,000	---	70,000
CASH TRANSFER		G	263-K609	85	85	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	---	---	---	---
CASH TRANSFER	*	G	263-K614	87	87	---	115,000	---	---	---	---	115,000	115,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM (PUB SEC)	*	G	263-K618	87	87	---	100,000	---	---	---	---	100,000	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM		G	263-K610	85	85	200,000	200,000	200,000	---	---	56,700	---	60,000
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH TRANSFER		G	263-K611	85	86	500,000	500,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	---	---
GOVERNMENT COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM		G	263-K612	86	86	---	150,000	---	---	143,552	---	---	50,000
CASH TRANSFER		G	263-K613	86	86	---	115,000	---	---	110,059	110,059	---	---
ISMAILIA THERMAL POWER PLANT		G	263-0009	76	83	254,000	250,000	250,000	209,212	---	22,448	---	9,753
SUEZ CEMENT PLANT		G	263-0012	76	86	100,000	105,000	100,000	99,882	5,000	3,000	---	2,117
STRENGTHENING RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY		G	263-0015	76	84	14,900	13,900	13,900	9,007	---	4,893	---	---
APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH		G	263-0016	77	80	24,400	22,960	22,960	17,704	---	3,600	---	1,200
DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRIAL BANK I		L	263-0018	76	76	32,000	30,176	30,522	30,175	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP 87

PROGRAM: EGYPT

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PVC PIPE DRAINAGE	L	263-0019	76	76	20,025	19,211	20,025	19,186	---	25	---	---
NATIONAL ENERGY CONTROL CENTER	G	263-0023	76	80	2,500	2,500	2,500	780	---	400	---	999
NATIONAL ENERGY CONTROL CENTER	L	263-0023	76	80	41,000	41,000	41,000	38,887	---	2,113	---	---
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND MANPOWER DEV III	G	263-0026	77	85	40,500	40,500	40,500	31,107	---	4,377	---	5,018
RICE RESEARCH AND TRAINING	G	263-0027	77	81	21,767	21,267	21,267	15,551	---	5,716	---	---
GRAIN SILOS STORAGE	G	263-0028	75	83	13,500	9,664	10,018	8,510	---	1,154	---	---
GRAIN SILOS STORAGE	L	263-0028	75	83	44,275	43,394	44,092	43,222	---	132	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING	G	263-0029	77	85	67,400	67,400	67,400	58,677	---	8,723	---	---
SHOUBRA EL KHEIMA THERMAL POWER PLANT	G	263-0030	79	86	263,000	263,000	242,817	180,476	20,183	13,176	---	40,000
AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION	G	263-0031	79	80	40,000	39,100	39,100	29,264	---	9,835	---	---
URBAN ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	G	263-0033	77	85	51,188	51,188	51,188	7,977	---	4,530	---	16,289
URBAN ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION	L	263-0033	77	85	46,012	46,012	46,012	45,446	---	566	---	---
CAIRO WATER SUPPLY	G	263-0038	77	82	61,400	61,400	61,400	48,085	---	13,314	---	---
CAIRO WATER SUPPLY	L	263-0038	77	82	30,000	30,000	30,000	29,623	---	377	---	---
IRRIGATION PUMPING	G	263-0040	77	80	8,000	7,787	7,944	7,787	---	---	---	---
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS	G	263-0041	77	83	14,900	14,900	14,900	13,921	---	979	---	---
TECHNICAL AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES IV	G	263-0042	78	81	31,000	28,700	31,000	24,905	---	3,795	---	---
DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRIAL BANK II	G	263-0045	78	78	2,000	1,583	1,750	1,534	---	216	---	---
SUEZ PORT DEVELOPMENT	L	263-0047	78	78	11,321	10,204	10,261	10,183	---	20	---	---

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ᴳLevel of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
						AUTHO	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
CANAL CITIES WATER AND SEWERAGE		G	263-0048	78	83	109,000	109,000	109,000	71,853	---	33,720	---	3,427
CANAL CITIES WATER AND SEWERAGE		L	263-0048	78	83	60,000	60,000	60,000	59,599	---	---	---	---
QUATTAMIA CEMENT PLANT		G	263-0052	86	86	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	4,100	---	900
QUATTAMIA CEMENT PLANT		L	263-0052	78	86	95,000	95,000	95,000	92,865	---	2,135	---	---
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING STUDIES		G	263-0061	78	84	22,800	22,800	22,800	18,668	---	2,000	---	2,132
AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT		G	263-0064	78	90	27,500	23,400	23,400	12,413	---	10,987	---	---
URBAN LOW-COST HEALTH DELIVERY		G	263-0065	80	85	45,553	45,533	45,553	17,868	---	16,303	---	10,381
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY UPGRADING		G	263-0066	78	81	80,000	80,000	80,000	41,778	---	17,817	---	11,430
MAJOR CEREALS IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM		G	263-0070	79	80	52,400	52,400	52,400	46,605	---	5,795	---	---
SMALL FARMER PRODUCTION		G	263-0079	79	84	49,000	49,000	49,000	27,606	---	10,660	---	10,734
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT		G	263-0090	80	81	39,000	39,000	39,000	20,501	---	12,896	---	5,602
CAIRO SEWAGE		G	263-0091	78	81	129,000	129,000	129,000	84,629	---	27,423	---	8,700
PRIVATE INVESTMENT ENCOURAGEMENT FUND		G	263-0097	79	79	33,000	33,000	33,000	805	---	15,000	---	17,195
ALEXANDRIA WASTEWATER SYS. EXPANSION II		G	263-0100	79	84	198,700	198,621	198,621	51,324	---	46,608	---	70,680
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION		G	263-0101	78	81	83,555	83,555	83,555	31,974	---	20,029	---	19,917
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION		L	263-0101	78	81	46,445	46,445	46,445	16,736	---	16,894	---	8,000
TECH CO-OP AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES		G	263-0102	83	88	30,000	30,000	20,000	3,729	5,000	3,944	5,000	3,000
MINERAL, PETROLEUM & GROUNDWATER ASSESS.		G	263-0105	80	85	37,200	36,700	29,700	10,820	---	7,000	---	11,880

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GLevel of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP 87

PROGRAM: EGYPT

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PEACE FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAM		G	263-0110	80	85	60,000	60,000	60,000	42,897	—	8,370	—	5,700
PRIVATE SECTOR FEASIBILITY STUDIES		G	263-0112	79	86	5,000	8,000	5,000	2,585	3,000	1,260	—	1,224
TAX ADMINISTRATION		G	263-0115	80	83	3,700	3,700	3,700	2,183	—	445	—	250
AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT		G	263-0116	80	80	5,000	4,100	4,100	3,169	—	931	—	—
TELECOMMUNICATIONS III		G	263-0117	80	82	122,000	122,000	122,000	66,449	—	27,765	—	7,010
UNIVERSITY LINKAGES		G	263-0118	80	85	27,500	20,500	20,500	13,297	—	4,230	—	1,850
ENERGY POLICY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY FIELD		G	263-0123	82	88	32,600	32,600	14,300	3,115	8,000	5,223	—	9,740
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING		G	263-0125	85	90	109,000	109,000	4,000	—	18,000	4,850	18,000	17,800
IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS		G	263-0132	81	88	139,480	139,480	73,000	40,631	20,000	25,018	20,000	32,044
SUEZ COMMUNITY HEALTH PERSONNEL TRAINING		G	263-0136	80	85	17,100	15,900	15,900	7,210	—	4,725	—	3,965
CONTROL OF DIARRHEAL DISEASES		G	263-0137	81	81	26,000	26,000	26,000	12,140	—	6,485	—	5,350
BASIC EDUCATION		G	263-0139	81	89	85,000	178,000	85,000	47,174	20,000	20,238	25,000	35,524
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT		G	263-0140	86	91	131,600	131,600	—	—	3,000	—	10,000	4,100
AG DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS		G	263-0142	80	80	5,000	4,892	4,892	1,583	—	3,309	—	—
POPULATION		G	263-0144	83	90	102,600	102,600	26,000	8,152	18,000	9,087	15,000	16,706
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTION CREDIT		G	263-0147	82	85	88,000	88,000	88,000	66,457	—	21,542	—	—
NATIONAL AG RESEARCH PROGRAM		G	263-0152	85	90	30,000	130,000	30,000	—	15,000	1,170	20,000	7,400
BUSINESS SUPPORT AND INVESTMENT		G	263-0199	83	83	9,100	9,100	9,100	626	—	640	—	550

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: EGYPT

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
REHAB AND MODERN OF ASWAN HIGH DAM		G	263-0160	82	86	100,000	100,000	85,000	34,820	15,000	9,907	---	8,397
DECENTRALIZATION PAAD		G	263-0161	78	87	560,200	560,200	510,200	391,972	50,000	60,323	25,000	62,670
SAFAGA GRAIN SILOS COMPLEX		G	263-0165	82	82	80,000	71,310	71,310	43,982	---	15,325	---	12,003
PRIVATE HEALTH SECTOR INITIATIVES	*	G	263-0170	87	90	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	500
CAIRO SEWERAGE II		G	263-0173	84	90	360,300	816,000	360,300	4	66,567	40,600	120,000	86,196
CANAL CITIES WATER & SEWERAGE II	*	G	263-0174	87	90	---	360,000	---	---	---	---	37,000	---
WATER/WASTEWATER INSTITUTIONAL DEV		G	263-0176	85	87	15,000	15,000	5,000	---	---	1,000	10,000	2,750
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT II		G	263-0182	85	90	61,000	550,000	61,000	---	95,000	19,540	85,000	66,200
FERTILIZER SUPPLY	*	G	263-0186	87	89	---	90,000	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
TALKHA COMBINED CYCLE		G	263-0196	86	87	---	80,000	---	---	60,000	500	20,000	48,000
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE CREDIT (CIP)		G	263-0201	86	91	---	235,000	---	---	51,021	5,000	115,000	43,000
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CREDIT		G	263-0202	86	90	---	120,000	---	---	35,000	---	40,000	40,000
CHILD SURVIVAL		G	263-0203	85	90	72,942	72,942	3,000	---	15,000	500	10,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						7,102,418	9,617,083	6,235,251	4,060,158	1,031,382	1,262,742	815,000	1,079,283
GRANTS						6,176,340	8,697,064	5,312,030	3,176,920	1,031,382	1,239,180	815,000	1,071,283
LOANS						926,078	920,019	923,221	883,238	---	23,562	---	8,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						7,102,418	9,617,083	6,235,251	4,060,158	1,031,382	1,262,742	815,000	1,079,283
GRANTS						6,176,340	8,697,064	5,312,030	3,176,920	1,031,382	1,239,180	815,000	1,071,283
LOANS						926,078	920,019	923,221	883,238	---	23,562	---	8,000

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: FIJI

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
HEALTH													
FIJI DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		G	882-0101	86	87	---	400	---	---	400	100	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						---	400	---	---	400	100	---	---
GRANTS						---	400	---	---	400	100	---	---
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
FIJI DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		G	882-0101	86	87	---	2,500	---	---	957	300	1,500	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						---	2,500	---	---	957	300	1,500	1,000
GRANTS						---	2,500	---	---	957	300	1,500	1,000
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						---	2,900	---	---	1,357	400	1,500	1,000
GRANTS						---	2,900	---	---	1,357	400	1,500	1,000
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: INDIA

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	L	386-0462	79	79	58,000	58,000	58,000	49,507	—	6,493	—	2,000
RAJASTHAN MEDIUM IRRIGATION	G	386-0467	80	83	1,290	1,290	1,290	472	—	778	—	—
RAJASTHAN MEDIUM IRRIGATION	L	386-0467	80	83	35,000	35,000	35,000	27,500	—	7,500	—	—
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	386-0470	83	87	20,000	20,000	14,000	56	3,000	3,745	3,000	3,800
FERTILIZER PROMOTION	L	386-0471	79	81	101,000	101,000	101,000	100,796	—	204	—	—
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	386-0474	82	82	1,500	1,500	1,500	305	—	495	—	700
MADHYA PRADESH SOCIAL FORESTRY	G	386-0475	81	83	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	—	100	—	200
MADHYA PRADESH SOCIAL FORESTRY	L	386-0475	81	83	24,000	24,000	24,000	9,919	—	5,082	—	7,000
INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	G	386-0476	83	85	5,800	5,800	5,800	404	—	396	—	500
INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	L	386-0476	83	85	7,000	7,000	7,000	721	—	580	—	600
MAHARASHTRA SOCIAL FORESTRY	G	386-0478	82	82	5,000	5,000	5,000	199	—	801	—	300
MAHARASHTRA SOCIAL FORESTRY	L	386-0478	82	82	25,000	25,000	25,000	6,904	—	8,096	—	8,000
MAHARASHTRA IRRIGATION TECH AND MGT	G	386-0481	82	82	3,000	3,000	3,000	506	—	795	—	1,000
MAHARASHTRA IRRIGATION TECH AND MGT	L	386-0481	82	82	44,000	44,000	44,000	10,534	—	6,466	—	10,000
MADHYA PRADESH MINOR IRRIGATION	G	386-0483	83	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	143	—	297	—	400
MADHYA PRADESH MINOR IRRIGATION	L	386-0483	83	84	41,000	41,000	41,000	1,439	—	2,560	—	4,000
IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	G	386-0484	83	90	41,000	41,000	11,000	681	7,000	3,321	6,000	5,000
IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING	L	386-0484	83	90	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	1,000	—	7,000

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: INDIA

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	386-0487	82	83	2,190	2,190	2,190	487	—	561	—	700
FORESTRY RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAININ	* G	386-0488	87	90	—	8,000	—	—	—	—	2,000	—
FORESTRY RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAININ	* L	386-0488	87	90	—	12,000	—	—	—	—	12,000	—
HILL AREAS LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT	G	386-0489	84	87	4,000	4,000	4,000	—	—	500	—	1,000
HILL AREAS LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT	L	386-0489	84	87	50,000	50,000	16,000	—	24,000	2,500	10,000	5,000
MAHARASHTRA MINOR IRRIGATION	G	386-0490	84	85	4,000	4,000	4,000	—	—	900	—	1,000
MAHARASHTRA MINOR IRRIGATION	L	386-0490	84	85	46,000	46,000	46,000	—	—	1,000	—	2,500
NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY SUPPORT	G	386-0495	85	88	6,900	6,500	2,200	—	2,300	450	1,000	600
NATIONAL SOCIAL FORESTRY SUPPORT	L	386-0495	85	88	77,000	77,000	16,400	—	14,900	12,000	13,600	13,000
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION	* G	386-0505	87	90	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	3,000	—
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION	* L	386-0505	87	90	—	40,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					618,200	698,200	483,300	210,640	51,200	66,182	60,600	69,300
GRANTS					108,200	118,200	59,900	3,320	12,300	12,699	15,000	15,200
LOANS					510,000	580,000	423,400	207,320	38,900	53,483	45,600	54,100
POPULATION PLANNING												
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH AND POPULATION	G	386-0468	80	83	13,800	13,800	13,800	12,849	—	950	—	—
FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATIONS AND MKTG	G	386-0485	83	89	13,000	13,000	13,000	—	—	1,000	—	3,000
FAMILY PLANNING COMMUNICATIONS AND MKTG	L	386-0485	83	89	34,000	34,000	34,000	—	—	5,000	—	5,000
CONTRACEPTIVE DEV-REPRODUCTIVE IMMUNOLOG	G	386-0500	85	89	900	1,000	900	—	—	300	—	300

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: INDIA

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					61,700	62,600	61,700	12,849	—	7,250	—	8,300
GRANTS					27,700	28,600	27,700	12,849	—	2,250	—	3,300
LOANS					34,000	34,000	34,000	—	—	5,000	—	5,000
HEALTH												
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH AND POPULATION	G	386-0468	80	83	26,200	26,200	26,200	6,371	—	15,930	—	4,000
INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	G	386-0476	83	85	4,200	4,200	4,200	2	—	398	—	600
DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	386-0487	82	83	350	350	350	201	—	49	—	100
BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH SUPPORT	G	386-0492	85	89	9,300	9,300	600	—	3,700	250	2,000	400
BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH SUPPORT	L	386-0492	85	89	3,800	3,800	3,800	—	—	100	—	200
CONTRACEPTIVE DEV-REPRODUCTIVE IMMUNOLOG	G	386-0500	85	85	100	100	100	—	—	100	—	—
BIO-IMMUNOLOGY AND DIAGNOSTIC	G	386-0503	86	88	—	5,000	—	—	3,000	100	1,000	500
CHILD SURVIVAL SUPPORT	G	386-0504	86	90	—	20,000	—	—	6,000	—	3,000	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					43,950	68,950	35,250	6,574	12,700	16,827	6,000	5,900
GRANTS					40,150	65,150	31,450	6,574	12,700	16,727	6,000	5,700
LOANS					3,800	3,800	3,800	—	—	100	—	200
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
CHILD SURVIVAL SUPPORT	G	386-0504	86	90	—	6,000	—	—	6,000	6,000	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					—	6,000	—	—	6,000	6,000	—	—
GRANTS					—	6,000	—	—	6,000	6,000	—	—
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	386-0487	82	89	3,700	8,700	3,700	121	—	880	1,400	1,000

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: INDIA

PROJECT TITLE	* L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,700	6,700	3,700	121	---	880	1,400	1,080
GRANTS					3,700	6,700	3,700	121	---	880	1,400	1,080
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE RURAL POOR	G	386-0469	78	78	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,944	---	55	---	---
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	386-0474	82	[illegible]	5,540	5,500	5,000	1,013	---	888	---	1,300
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES DEV. II	G	386-0494	86	90	---	10,000	---	---	5,000	---	---	300
PROG. FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COMMERCIAL TECH	G	386-0496	85	88	11,100	12,100	4,000	---	2,100	1,000	4,087	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANTS					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANTS					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOANS					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY83- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY83- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY84- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY84- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY85- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
SEDERHANA IRRIGATION AND LAND DEV II	G 497-0252	78	81	11,340	10,739	10,710	9,990	—	729	—	—
SEDERHANA IRRIGATION AND LAND DEV II	L 497-0252	78	81	29,750	21,700	21,700	20,784	—	900	—	—
SUMATRA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	L 497-0263	77	78	7,000	7,000	7,000	4,681	—	1,344	—	975
PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM I	G 497-0264	77	83	9,100	9,100	9,100	4,462	—	29	—	400
PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM I	L 497-0264	77	83	12,900	12,900	12,900	9,292	—	1,563	—	2,080
AE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND ADMIN	L 497-0265	77	78	5,000	4,969	4,400	4,336	—	—	—	—
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION I	L 497-0267	78	82	30,000	29,300	29,266	29,182	—	—	—	—
PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM II	G 497-0276	79	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,970	—	100	—	675
PROVINCIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM II	L 497-0276	79	84	31,900	31,500	31,900	12,750	—	4,082	—	4,900
CITANDUY RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	G 497-0281	80	83	4,250	4,250	4,250	3,710	—	209	—	250
CITANDUY RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	L 497-0281	80	83	22,750	14,600	14,600	5,695	—	4,708	—	3,100
SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	G 497-0286	80	82	3,060	3,000	3,000	2,433	—	330	—	236
GRADUATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL TITLE XII	L 497-0290	79	80	9,930	9,330	9,330	5,935	—	1,395	—	—
WESTERN UNIV AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G 497-0297	81	86	9,400	9,400	7,900	2,324	1,500	800	—	2,000
WESTERN UNIV AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	L 497-0297	81	86	12,450	12,450	12,450	3,457	—	860	—	2,700
APPLIED AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	G 497-0302	80	86	7,000	14,100	9,500	4,749	4,600	1,785	—	1,375

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
APPLIED AGRICULTURE RESEARCH		L	497-0302	80	86	18,900	18,900	18,900	3,510	—	7,358	—	1,460
SECONDARY FOOD CROPS DEVELOPMENT		G	497-0304	83	87	1,000	3,500	210	—	790	96	2,500	450
SECONDARY FOOD CROPS DEVELOPMENT		L	497-0304	83	87	6,400	7,900	6,400	383	—	768	1,500	2,638
UPLAND AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION		G	497-0311	84	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	—	—	300	—	800
UPLAND AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION		L	497-0311	84	85	13,900	13,900	13,900	462	—	900	—	2,000
GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II		G	497-0328	83	86	—	810	—	—	810	—	—	—
GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II		L	497-0328	83	86	1,200	1,200	1,200	—	2,000	400	—	400
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT		G	497-0329	82	87	750	2,750	750	45	1,000	239	—	800
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT		L	497-0329	82	87	2,350	5,350	2,350	215	1,000	1,765	—	1,450
EAST TIMOR DEVELOPMENT (OPG)		G	497-0330	81	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,834	—	166	—	—
PVO CO-FINANCING II		G	497-0336	82	90	2,400	8,700	3,748	2,925	1,550	1,284	750	1,200
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT		G	497-0341	86	87	3,850	7,000	3,000	13	1,000	477	3,000	650
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT		L	497-0341	84	87	15,900	21,500	15,500	210	1,000	1,500	5,000	2,300
AGRICULTURE PLANNING		G	497-0342	84	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	42	—	518	—	800
AGRICULTURE PLANNING		L	497-0342	84	85	6,000	6,000	6,000	502	—	1,605	—	1,300
SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT		G	497-0347	85	88	7,000	7,000	3,500	—	3,450	250	—	1,000
SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT		L	497-0347	85	88	43,000	43,000	15,115	—	3,820	500	4,125	1,000
AQUATIC RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT		G	497-0352	86	87	—	5,400	—	—	2,400	—	3,000	200
AQUATIC RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT		L	497-0352	86	87	—	13,600	—	—	2,000	—	4,000	300

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
DISTRICT ROADS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS DEV.	G	497-0353	86	90	---	15,000	---	---	3,190	---	3,000	200
DISTRICT ROADS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS DEV.	L	497-0353	86	90	---	35,000	---	---	6,000	---	2,000	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					335,980	425,127	292,867	136,709	36,110	37,024	28,875	38,658
GRANTS					77,200	119,748	74,696	43,357	20,290	6,796	12,250	11,038
LOANS					258,780	305,379	218,171	93,352	15,820	30,228	16,625	27,620
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	G	497-0270	78	82	25,920	25,920	25,920	22,869	---	2,000	---	1,055
FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	L	497-0270	78	82	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,819	---	181	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING DEV AND SERVICES II	G	497-0327	83	87	7,500	11,500	7,500	52	---	3,200	4,000	1,400
FAMILY PLANNING DEV AND SERVICES II	L	497-0327	83	87	13,400	15,400	13,400	1,566	---	1,900	2,000	3,100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					48,820	54,820	48,820	26,306	---	7,281	6,000	5,555
GRANTS					33,420	37,420	33,420	22,921	---	5,200	4,000	2,455
LOANS					15,400	17,400	15,400	3,385	---	2,081	2,000	3,100
HEALTH												
EXPANDED PROGRAM IMMUNIZATION	G	497-0253	79	87	3,200	6,200	3,200	2,339	---	191	3,000	670
EXPANDED PROGRAM IMMUNIZATION	L	497-0253	79	87	9,500	11,500	9,500	3,631	---	2,514	2,000	3,355
HEALTH TRAINING,RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	G	497-0273	78	87	9,450	14,450	9,450	5,165	3,000	1,704	2,000	1,800
HEALTH TRAINING,RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0273	78	87	1,450	2,450	1,450	192	---	456	1,000	450
VILLAGE FP/MOTHER-CHILD WELFARE	G	497-0305	80	86	10,000	13,000	10,000	5,049	3,000	2,437	---	2,000
VILLAGE FP/MOTHER-CHILD WELFARE	L	497-0305	80	86	---	3,000	---	---	3,000	500	---	900

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	G	497-0325	81	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,591	—	600	—	930
COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	L	497-0325	81	85	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,035	—	750	—	1,300
TIMOR MALARIA CONTROL	L	497-0326	80	80	3,600	3,600	3,600	1,941	—	826	—	600
FAMILY PLANNING DEV AND SERVICES II	L	497-0327	83	87	2,510	2,500	2,500	349	—	700	—	700
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	497-0336	82	90	3,550	6,275	3,673	1,533	400	400	400	400
FACULTIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH	G	497-0348	85	86	4,000	4,000	2,000	—	2,000	250	—	625
FACULTIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH	L	497-0348	85	86	5,000	5,000	5,000	—	—	200	—	800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					63,250	82,975	61,373	22,825	11,400	11,528	8,400	14,130
GRANTS					35,200	48,925	33,323	15,677	8,400	5,582	5,400	6,425
LOANS					28,050	34,050	28,050	7,148	3,000	5,946	3,000	7,705
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROFESSIONAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT II	L	497-0279	78	78	5,000	3,980	3,980	3,874	—	—	—	—
ENERGY MANPOWER AND TRAINING	G	497-0300	80	81	1,000	1,000	1,000	884	—	—	—	—
LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRAINING II	L	497-0308	80	83	7,000	6,000	6,000	2,346	—	3,654	—	—
IN-COUNTRY MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT	L	497-0317	82	82	4,000	4,000	3,190	2,001	—	1,189	—	—
GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II	G	497-0328	83	86	1,500	2,575	1,500	386	—	900	1,000	900
GENERAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING II	L	497-0328	83	86	15,420	18,795	15,420	2,117	—	2,300	3,000	3,100
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	497-0336	82	90	2,400	3,300	1,000	708	300	500	500	500
EDUCATION POLICY AND PLANNING	G	497-0344	84	85	1,510	1,510	1,510	—	—	360	—	380
EDUCATION POLICY AND PLANNING	L	497-0344	84	85	4,990	4,990	4,990	84	—	320	—	1,500

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: INDONESIA

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PRIVATE SECTOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT	G 497-0345	84	86	4,000	4,000	2,000	467	2,000	938	—	650
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				46,820	50,150	40,590	12,867	2,300	9,761	4,500	6,630
GRANTS				10,410	12,385	7,010	2,445	2,300	2,298	1,500	2,030
LOANS				36,410	37,765	33,580	10,422	—	7,463	3,000	4,600
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	G 497-0266	78	80	1,500	1,500	1,439	1,374	—	—	—	—
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	L 497-0266	78	78	5,000	5,000	4,950	4,844	—	—	—	—
ASSISTANCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL CENTERS	G 497-0314	79	80	500	500	500	396	—	—	—	—
ENERGY PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT	L 497-0318	82	82	750	750	750	627	—	—	—	—
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G 497-0329	82	87	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	—
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	L 497-0329	82	87	1,500	1,500	1,500	723	—	242	2,000	200
PUSPIPTEK ENERGY RESEARCH LAB	G 497-0333	82	85	500	500	500	191	—	120	—	120
PUSPIPTEK ENERGY RESEARCH LAB	L 497-0333	82	85	11,750	11,750	11,750	1,275	—	1,880	—	3,880
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G 497-0336	82	90	2,900	7,090	2,540	1,439	1,150	1,250	1,225	1,229
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	G 497-0340	83	87	4,000	9,000	4,000	706	2,000	1,400	3,000	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				28,400	39,390	27,929	11,575	3,150	4,992	7,225	6,925
GRANTS				9,400	20,390	8,979	4,106	3,150	2,770	5,225	2,845
LOANS				19,000	19,000	18,950	7,469	—	2,122	2,000	4,080
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				523,270	652,462	471,579	210,282	52,960	70,486	55,000	71,898
GRANTS				165,630	238,868	157,428	88,506	34,140	22,646	28,375	24,793
LOANS				357,640	413,594	314,151	121,776	18,820	47,840	26,625	47,105

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ISRAEL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
CASH TRANSFER	* G	271-KX87	87	87	---	1,200,000	---	---	---	---	1,200,000	1,200,000
CASH TRANSFER	G	271-K620	85	85	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	---	---	---	---
CASH TRANSFER	G	271-K627	86	86	1,200,000	1,200,000	---	---	1,148,400	1,148,400	---	---
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH TRANSFER	G	271-K623	86	86	1,500,000	1,500,000	---	---	750,000	750,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,650,000	5,850,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,898,400	1,898,400	1,200,000	1,200,000
GRANTS					4,690,000	5,850,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,898,400	1,898,400	1,200,000	1,200,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					4,650,000	5,850,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,898,400	1,898,400	1,200,000	1,200,000
GRANTS					4,650,000	5,850,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,898,400	1,898,400	1,200,000	1,200,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[G] Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ITALY

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE												
ITALIAN PROGRAM	G	145-0001	81	85	71,695	71,655	71,656	25,075	---	15,000	---	10,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					71,695	71,655	71,656	25,075	---	15,000	---	10,000
GRANTS					71,695	71,655	71,656	25,075	---	15,000	---	10,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					71,695	71,655	71,656	25,075	---	15,000	---	10,000
GRANTS					71,695	71,655	71,656	25,075	---	15,000	---	10,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: JORDAN

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND											
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G 278-K643	85	87	160,000	160,000	50,000	---	50,000	25,000	—	—
AQABA SEWERAGE	L 278-0206	79	79	7,500	7,500	7,500	5,923	—	1,577	—	—
HEALTH MGMT AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	G 278-0208	77	83	2,875	2,875	2,875	2,700	—	175	—	—
IRBID WATER AND SEWERAGE	G 278-0233	80	80	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,161	—	1,339	—	—
IRBID WATER AND SEWERAGE	L 278-0233	80	80	21,000	21,000	21,000	7,474	—	12,400	—	1,126
ZARQA RUSEIFA WATER AND WASTEWATER	G 278-0234	82	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,384	—	2,000	—	1,616
ZARQA RUSEIFA WATER AND WASTEWATER	L 278-0234	82	83	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	—	10,000	—	—
JORDAN VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	G 278-0241	81	81	5,620	5,620	5,620	3,226	—	2,394	—	—
GROUNDWATER RESOURCES INVESTIGATION	G 278-0243	80	81	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,280	—	720	—	—
HEALTH EDUCATION	G 278-0245	80	80	980	980	980	355	—	625	—	—
INCOME TAX ASSISTANCE	G 278-0247	81	84	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,207	—	793	—	—
TOWN & VILLAGE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	* G 278-0255	87	87	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000	—
TOWN & VILLAGE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	* L 278-0255	87	87	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	2,000	—
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION TRAINING III	G 278-0257	83	84	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,377	—	1,623	—	—
TECH SERVICE AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES III	G 278-0258	82	87	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,866	—	1,134	—	—
WATER SYSTEMS AND SERVICES MANAGEMENT	G 278-0259	83	84	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,515	—	800	—	1,685
WATER SYSTEMS AND SERVICES MANAGEMENT	L 278-0259	83	84	17,000	17,000	17,000	894	—	9,000	—	7,106

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet.

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: JORDAN

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TECH SERVC AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES IV		G	278-0260	84	85	7,000	7,000	7,000	754	—	3,000	—	3,200
MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT		G	278-0261	84	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	—	—	1,000	—	1,900
HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT		G	278-0264	85	87	12,000	18,500	12,000	—	—	2,500	2,000	5,000
HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT		L	278-0264	85	87	5,000	9,000	5,000	—	—	1,000	2,000	3,000
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT		G	278-0265	86	87	—	8,500	—	—	2,000	—	3,000	2,000
TECH SERVICES-FEASIBILITY STUDIES V		G	278-0266	86	87	—	7,000	—	—	4,570	—	2,000	800
DEVELOPMENT ADMIN TRAINING IV		G	278-0267	86	87	—	4,500	—	—	1,000	—	2,000	1,000
WATER RESOURCES	*	G	278-0268	87	87	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	4,000	—
NURSING TRAINING		G	278-0270	86	86	—	4,500	—	—	2,000	—	—	1,000
IRBID WATER AND WASTEWATER II		G	278-0271	86	86	—	30,000	—	—	30,000	—	—	3,000
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION III		G	278-0276	85	85	30,000	30,000	30,000	—	—	6,500	—	15,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						310,475	382,475	200,475	36,116	89,570	83,580	18,000	47,033
GRANTS						249,975	315,975	139,975	21,825	89,570	49,603	14,000	35,801
LOANS						60,500	66,500	60,500	14,291	—	33,977	4,000	11,232
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						310,475	382,475	200,475	36,116	89,570	83,580	18,000	47,033
GRANTS						249,975	315,975	139,975	21,825	89,570	49,603	14,000	35,801
LOANS						60,500	66,500	60,500	14,291	—	33,977	4,000	11,232

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LEBANON

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE											
DISASTER ASSISTANCE ADMIN BY STATE	G 268-ORST	83	C	---	---	3,319	3,307	---	---	---	---
TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G 268-0000	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,506	---	---	---	---
SMALL VALUE PROCUREMENT	G 268-0326	83	85	377	377	377	275	---	102	---	---
BEIRUT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	G 268-0328	83	83	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	---	---
POTABLE WATER AND ENVIRON SANITATION	G 268-0330	83	84	2,800	2,750	2,750	2,432	---	---	---	318
LEBANON RELIEF/SCF	G 268-0344	85	85	364	364	364	---	---	364	---	---
LEBANON RELIEF ASSISTANCE/YMCA	G 268-0345	85	85	743	743	743	---	---	743	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,784	10,734	14,053	8,520	---	1,209	---	318
GRANTS				10,784	10,734	14,053	8,520	---	1,209	---	318
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND											
INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE	G 268-0222	84	85	595	1,155	425	277	---	278	---	---
HEALTH SECTOR REHABILITATION	G 268-0305	78	84	4,900	6,900	4,900	3,428	1,000	1,472	---	1,000
RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION-CRS	G 268-0313	79	84	11,826	7,824	6,824	3,824	---	1,500	---	1,500
VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN BLDG TRADES/YMCA	G 268-0318	81	85	3,090	3,865	3,465	2,740	---	500	---	150
SMALL VALUE PROCUREMENT	G 268-0326	83	86	---	300	100	---	250	100	---	100
RELIEF & REHAB PLANNING	G 268-0327	83	86	---	500	---	---	250	150	---	200
TELECOMMUNICATIONS REHABILITATION	G 268-0329	83	84	4,481	4,481	4,481	4,481	---	---	---	---
POTABLE WATER AND ENVIRON SANITATION	G 268-0330	83	84	4,930	4,930	4,930	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC AND DEV PLANNING ASSIST TO GOR	G 268-0341	83	83	2,250	2,250	2,250	301	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LEBANON

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
LEBANON RELIEF ASSISTANCE		G	268-0342	84	87	10,000	29,000	9,672	7,428	15,442	1,000	2,000	3,500
EMERGENCY WATER REPAIR		G	268-0343	85	85	4,000	4,000	4,000	—	—	1,000	—	1,000
BEIRUT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE		G	268-1300	84	85	650	1,827	650	—	—	1,077	—	—
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT		G	268-1306	85	86	10,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						56,680	92,032	51,697	32,479	21,942	12,077	2,000	7,450
GRANTS						56,680	92,032	51,697	32,479	21,942	12,077	2,000	7,450
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						67,464	92,766	65,750	40,999	21,942	13,206	2,000	7,768
GRANTS						67,464	92,766	65,750	40,999	21,942	13,206	2,000	7,768
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP 87

PROGRAM: MOROCCO

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
DRYLAND AGRICULTURE APPLIED RESEARCH	G 608-0136	78	88	26,323	26,323	11,987	8,521	4,500	4,751	3,540	4,800
RANGE MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	G 608-0145	80	85	5,075	5,075	5,075	4,171	—	905	—	—
RENEWABLE ENERGY	G 608-0159	80	87	9,200	9,200	6,419	3,402	1,000	1,433	932	2,000
AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE	G 608-0160	80	89	28,508	28,508	15,976	12,684	3,200	2,412	3,000	3,000
PLNG, ECON, STAT FOR AGRICULTURE	G 608-0182	83	89	12,567	12,567	4,636	1,258	1,700	2,453	2,000	1,800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				81,673	81,673	44,093	30,036	10,400	11,954	9,500	11,600
GRANTS				81,673	81,673	44,093	30,036	10,400	11,954	9,500	11,600
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
POPULATION PLANNING											
FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT III	G 608-0171	84	88	17,890	17,890	9,150	1,995	3,200	3,357	4,000	4,600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				17,890	17,890	9,150	1,995	3,700	3,357	4,000	4,600
GRANTS				17,890	17,890	9,150	1,995	3,200	3,357	4,000	4,600
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH											
HEALTH MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	G 608-0151	81	85	3,147	2,685	2,685	2,426	—	210	—	47
SECTOR SUPPORT TRAINING	G 608-0178	83	83	300	300	300	132	—	95	—	73
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,447	2,985	2,985	2,558	—	305	—	120
GRANTS				3,447	2,985	2,985	2,558	—	305	—	120
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND											
FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT III	G 608-0171	84	88	—	2,060	—	—	2,000	2,000	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				—	2,000	—	—	2,000	2,000	—	—
GRANTS				—	2,000	—	—	2,000	2,000	—	—
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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*Refer to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MOROCCO

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH		G	608-0154	79	79	450	450	450	281	—	107	—	61
SOCIAL SERVICES TRAINING		G	608-0157	80	84	9,400	3,800	3,800	3,287	—	—	—	—
STATISTICAL SERVICES		G	608-0162	80	83	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,293	—	208	—	—
SECTOR SUPPORT TRAINING		G	608-0170	85	87	8,126	8,126	6,225	1,345	1,900	1,445	1,500	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						19,476	13,956	12,055	6,206	1,900	1,760	1,500	1,561
GRANTS						19,476	13,956	12,055	6,206	1,900	1,760	1,500	1,561
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
TETOUAN URBAN DEV.		G	608-0001.01	86	86	—	500	—	—	500	100	—	200
ENERGY PLANNING ASSISTANCE		G	608-0180	86	87	4,000	4,000	2,130	2	500	663	1,370	1,200
PEACE CORPS SMALL PROJECT FUND		G	608-0181	86	88	130	200	90	34	—	—	—	—
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (OPG)		G	608-0187	85	85	300	300	300	—	—	100	—	100
WINTER SNOWPACK AUGMENTATION		G	608-0190	84	86	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	871	—	179
ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS		G	608-0191	85	89	8,600	8,600	1,070	—	1,900	1,000	1,630	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						14,030	14,600	4,590	36	2,900	2,684	3,000	3,179
GRANTS						14,030	14,600	4,590	36	2,900	2,684	3,000	3,179
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY		G	608-0176	86	86	9,000	9,000	6,000	1,213	—	1,900	1,000	1,480
DROUGHT RECOVERY		G	608-0184	85	85	1,900	1,900	1,900	—	—	417	—	900
DROUGHT RECOVERY		L	608-0184	85	85	19,900	19,900	19,900	19,900	—	—	—	—
PRIVATE SECTOR SUP & EXPORT PROMOTION		G	608-0189	86	88	—	5,900	—	—	1,686	200	1,000	1,000
PRIVATE SECTOR SUP & EXPORT PROMOTION		L	608-0189	86	88	—	31,000	—	—	8,000	9,000	9,000	8,000

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: [illegible]

PROJECT TITLE	* L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED- EXPENDITURES
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANTS					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOANS					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANTS					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOANS					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: NEPAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI-TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI-TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI-TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
INSTITUTE OF AG AND ANIMAL SCIENCE	G 367-0102	76	80	5,686	5,686	5,686	5,619	---	---	---	---
RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT-RAPTI ZONE	G 367-0129	80	87	26,750	26,000	20,199	13,615	2,700	4,380	1,181	2,713
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION	G 367-0132	80	87	27,648	27,648	22,748	21,067	3,000	3,101	1,900	2,020
PVO CO-FINANCING	G 367-0144	81	88	1,619	1,838	1,409	1,106	---	188	---	136
INSTITUTE OF AG AND ANIMAL SCIENCE II	G 367-0146	85	88	4,100	4,100	1,850	---	1,000	710	1,040	990
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION	G 367-0149	85	88	10,890	10,030	1,200	---	1,981	1,720	2,750	2,320
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING & TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G 367-0152	85	90	750	750	750	---	---	330	---	120
IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT PROJECT	G 367-0155	85	90	9,000	9,000	1,900	---	655	1,200	900	1,250
INSTITUTE OF RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES	* G 367-0156	87	96	---	9,900	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
RAPTI DEVELOPMENT	* G 367-0155	87	96	---	25,000	---	---	---	---	1,915	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				84,951	112,432	56,150	45,029	9,251	11,795	10,219	9,997
GRANTS				84,951	112,432	56,150	45,029	9,251	11,795	10,219	9,997
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING											
POPULATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT	G 367-0130	79	79	7,000	7,000	7,003	1,636	---	166	---	---
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH/FP SERVICES	G 367-0135	80	87	16,200	16,250	13,067	9,141	2,100	2,493	1,029	2,167
PVO CO-FINANCING	G 367-0144	81	88	999	1,049	999	963	---	36	200	120

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*Details in the planned project summary sheet

L Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: NEPAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,799	19,249	15,666	11,530	2,100	2,677	1,229	2,287
GRANTS					18,799	19,249	15,666	11,530	2,100	2,677	1,229	2,287
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH												
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH/FP SERVICES	G	367-0135	80	87	19,000	19,000	15,651	10,287	1,650	3,200	1,699	2,732
PVO CO-FINANCING	G	367-0144	81	89	893	1,151	543	395	175	90	—	90
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,893	20,151	16,194	10,682	1,825	3,290	1,699	2,822
GRANTS					19,893	20,151	16,194	10,682	1,825	3,290	1,699	2,822
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
RADIO EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING II	G	367-0146	84	85	1,619	2,170	1,619	121	374	500	127	300
GIRLS' ACCESS TO EDUCATION	G	367-0151	85	86	1,350	1,550	574	—	350	197	626	300
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING & TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G	367-0152	85	90	5,550	10,550	250	—	500	175	500	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,519	14,220	2,443	121	1,224	872	1,253	1,000
GRANTS					8,519	14,220	2,443	121	1,224	872	1,253	1,000
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF NEPAL	G	367-0150	83	85	536	536	536	170	—	264	—	102
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					536	536	536	170	—	264	—	102
GRANTS					536	536	536	170	—	264	—	102
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					132,698	166,588	88,969	65,538	14,400	18,898	14,400	15,808
GRANTS					132,698	166,588	88,969	65,538	14,400	18,898	14,400	15,808
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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@Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: OMAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
OMANI-AMERICAN JOINT COMMISSION	G	272-0101	80	C	25,000	50,000	25,000	5,925	5,000	6,650	5,000	7,250
WADI AL KHAWD AQUIFIER RECHARGE	L	272-0102	82	82	7,500	7,500	7,500	6,972	—	830	—	—
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION	L	272-0103	83	85	37,500	37,500	37,500	9,000	—	27,610	—	7,630
WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	L	272-0104	86	88	—	45,000	—	—	4,570	100	13,000	12,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					70,000	140,000	70,000	21,897	9,570	35,190	18,000	26,880
GRANTS					25,000	50,000	25,000	5,925	5,000	6,650	5,000	7,250
LOANS					45,000	90,000	45,000	15,972	4,570	28,540	13,000	19,630
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					70,000	140,000	70,000	21,897	9,570	35,190	18,000	26,880
GRANTS					25,000	50,000	25,000	5,925	5,000	6,650	5,000	7,250
LOANS					45,000	90,000	45,000	15,972	4,570	28,540	13,000	19,630

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[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: PAKISTAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	L	391-0468	82	86	41,300	41,300	37,800	—	2,500	18,000	—	19,800
TRANSFORM INTEGRATE PROVINCIAL AG NETWOR	G	391-0488	84	88	—	8,500	—	—	—	—	6,200	—
MGT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TECH	G	391-0489	84	87	—	12,000	—	—	8,500	—	7,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					41,300	61,800	37,800	—	11,000	18,000	13,200	21,800
GRANTS					—	20,500	—	—	8,500	—	13,200	2,000
LOANS					41,300	41,300	37,800	—	2,500	18,000	—	19,800
POPULATION PLANNING												
POPULATION WELFARE PLANNING	G	391-0469	82	87	12,200	25,200	12,200	—	6,500	4,200	8,800	8,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,200	25,200	12,200	—	6,500	4,200	8,800	8,000
GRANTS					12,200	25,200	12,200	—	6,500	4,200	8,800	8,000
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH												
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	391-0475	82	86	—	13,000	—	—	6,500	—	—	2,453
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					—	13,000	—	—	6,500	—	—	2,453
GRANTS					—	13,000	—	—	6,500	—	—	2,453
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING	G	391-0474	83	87	—	6,500	—	—	—	—	3,000	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					—	6,500	—	—	—	—	3,000	—
GRANTS					—	6,500	—	—	—	—	3,000	—
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	391-0296	69	82	3,200	3,200	3,200	2,937	—	263	—	—
ON-FARM WATER MANAGEMENT	G	391-0413	77	83	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,050	—	3,379	—	2,600

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: PAKISTAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	G	391-0467	83	88	90,000	90,000	52,900	9,929	---	10,447	22,100	9,731
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	G	391-0468	82	86	182,000	182,000	172,000	56,278	10,000	124,671	—	7,314
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	L	391-0468	82	86	151,700	151,700	129,200	94,006	26,500	14,000	—	36,200
POPULATION WELFARE PLANNING	G	391-0469	82	87	27,000	44,000	27,000	14,242	12,250	969	6,200	9,812
PROJECT DESIGN FUND	G	391-0470	82	87	15,000	18,300	15,000	6,597	—	5,300	3,300	4,000
TRIBAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT	G	391-0471	82	87	15,000	24,000	13,000	1,327	—	4,704	9,000	7,000
MALARIA CONTROL II	G	391-0472	82	86	41,000	41,000	35,500	18,444	5,500	13,318	—	11,713
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	G	391-0473	82	88	43,000	64,000	37,000	11,703	8,000	14,000	9,000	10,000
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	L	391-0473	82	88	104,000	119,000	61,000	32,727	27,000	28,500	27,000	52,500
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT TRAINING	G	391-0474	83	87	10,000	25,000	10,000	3,606	5,000	3,725	7,000	2,500
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	391-0475	82	86	20,000	13,500	13,500	2,024	—	6,295	—	2,000
ENERGY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	G	391-0478	83	87	30,000	30,000	19,100	6,187	10,900	12,531	—	6,726
BALUCHISTAN AREA DEVELOPMENT	G	391-0479	84	87	40,000	49,500	11,100	100	17,500	2,507	20,900	3,643
ROADS RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	391-0480	86	88	—	40,000	—	—	1,100	900	38,900	4,500
FORESTRY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	G	391-0481	83	87	25,000	25,000	10,000	532	8,000	1,900	7,000	3,050
COMMERCIAL FUNDING AND INVESTMENT CORP.	L	391-0482	86	87	—	30,000	—	—	16,000	—	10,000	15,000
SOCIAL MARKETING OF CONTRACEPTIVES	G	391-0484	84	87	20,000	20,000	8,500	1,729	7,200	2,192	4,300	3,099
NWFP AREA DEVELOPMENT	G	391-0485	83	87	30,000	30,000	16,200	2,653	13,800	5,194	—	5,048
ENERGY COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	G	391-0486	84	86	20,000	50,000	26,000	—	24,000	50,000	—	—
ENERGY COMMODITIES AND EQUIPMENT	L	391-0486	84	86	80,000	50,000	35,000	—	15,000	31,000	—	19,000

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: PAKISTAN

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
LAKHRA COAL POWER GENERATION	*	G	391-0487	87	88	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	6,500
LAKHRA COAL POWER GENERATION	*	L	391-0487	87	88	---	87,000	---	---	---	---	55,000	8,000
TRANSFORM INTEGRATE PROVINCIAL AG NETWOR		G	391-0488	84	88	35,500	27,000	6,000	654	10,000	2,904	4,300	2,639
MGT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TECH		G	391-0489	84	87	30,000	18,000	10,000	674	1,500	6,130	3,000	2,650
FOOD SECURITY MANAGEMENT		G	391-0491	84	87	35,000	45,000	7,000	351	20,000	9,421	18,000	7,423
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						1,058,200	1,322,000	725,000	271,104	239,250	353,930	250,000	242,648
GRANTS						722,500	888,300	503,800	144,377	154,750	280,430	158,000	111,948
LOANS						335,700	433,700	221,200	126,727	84,500	73,500	92,000	130,700
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						1,111,700	1,428,500	775,000	271,104	263,250	376,130	275,000	274,901
GRANTS						734,700	953,500	516,000	144,377	176,250	284,630	183,000	124,401
LOANS						377,000	475,000	259,000	126,727	87,000	91,500	92,000	150,500

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
VITAMIN A RESEARCH	G 492-YYYY	86	86	---	880	---	---	880	---	---	---
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH II	L 492-0286	79	81	10,000	8,044	8,319	7,962	---	85	---	---
BICOL INTEGRATED AREA DEV III (RINCONADA	L 492-0289	79	80	5,000	3,501	3,501	2,175	---	350	---	---
RURAL SERVICE CENTERS	G 492-0304	78	84	2,987	2,790	2,790	2,461	---	120	---	---
BICOL INTEGRATED AREA DEV II (BULA)	L 492-0310	78	78	3,000	2,241	2,241	2,091	---	---	---	---
SMALL FARMER SYSTEMS II	G 492-0334	81	86	1,250	1,250	820	214	180	787	250	---
SMALL FARMER SYSTEMS II	L 492-0334	81	86	7,100	4,600	4,600	2,886	---	597	---	---
PVO CO-FINANCING I	G 492-0345	80	83	3,031	3,184	3,185	2,261	---	740	---	---
FARMING SYSTEMS DEV-EASTERN VISAYAS	G 492-0356	81	87	2,371	4,371	2,321	1,175	1,000	548	1,000	148
FARMING SYSTEMS DEV-EASTERN VISAYAS	L 492-0356	81	87	1,600	1,600	1,600	774	---	190	---	62
LOCAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G 492-0358	82	87	3,680	6,680	3,680	289	---	1,000	1,500	138
LOCAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	L 492-0358	82	87	10,220	10,220	10,220	789	---	1,250	---	1,150
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G 492-0359	83	83	1,500	1,500	1,500	27	---	405	---	610
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	L 492-0359	83	83	13,500	13,500	13,500	203	---	1,500	---	2,000
RAINFED RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G 492-0366	82	87	6,852	9,852	4,852	804	1,000	771	1,500	500
RAINFED RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	L 492-0366	82	87	20,200	17,400	17,400	960	---	1,358	---	2,400
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G 492-0367	84	91	5,000	12,500	3,810	723	1,690	1,457	2,000	900
ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	G 492-0385	86	87	---	30,430	---	---	7,030	---	7,050	3,000
RURAL FINANCIAL SERVICES	G 492-0394	85	88	2,600	2,600	2,600	---	---	250	---	625

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
RURAL FINANCIAL SERVICES		L	492-0394	85	88	17,400	17,400	16,250	—	—	2,000	—	3,000
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES		G	492-0395	86	90	—	4,750	—	—	250	—	550	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						118,041	159,243	103,189	25,794	12,030	13,408	13,850	14,783
GRANTS						30,021	80,737	25,558	7,954	12,030	6,078	13,850	6,171
LOANS						88,020	78,506	77,631	17,040	—	7,330	—	8,612
POPULATION PLANNING													
POPULATION PLANNING III		G	492-0341	81	84	28,135	17,638	17,638	11,972	—	3,200	—	3,850
POPULATION PLANNING III		L	492-0341	81	84	26,915	15,087	15,087	9,450	—	1,412	—	—
POPULATION SECTOR SUPPORT	*	G	492-0396	87	91	—	35,000	—	—	—	—	4,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						55,050	67,725	32,725	21,422	—	4,612	4,000	5,850
GRANTS						28,135	52,638	17,638	11,972	—	3,200	4,000	5,850
LOANS						26,915	15,087	15,087	9,450	—	1,412	—	—
HEALTH													
BICOL INTEGRATED HEALTH		L	492-0319	79	79	2,500	1,106	1,106	1,050	—	—	—	—
BARANGAY WATER II		G	492-0333	80	82	2,537	2,537	2,537	1,661	—	875	—	—
BARANGAY WATER II		L	492-0333	80	82	19,600	14,100	14,100	3,673	—	5,428	—	5,000
POPULATION PLANNING III		G	492-0341	81	84	1,700	1,700	1,700	18	—	—	—	—
PVO CO-FINANCING I		G	492-0345	80	83	1,908	1,500	1,500	1,047	—	130	—	—
PVO CO-FINANCING II		G	492-0367	84	91	1,500	3,375	600	83	1,040	1,000	450	120
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FINANCING		G	492-0371	83	85	6,200	6,200	6,200	707	—	1,700	—	950
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FINANCING		L	492-0371	83	85	10,000	9,800	9,800	306	—	3,000	—	2,250
TECHNOLOGY DVLP FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE		G	492-0386	86	88	—	3,500	—	—	1,000	—	1,000	800
WATER SANITATION FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES		G	492-0401	86	90	—	25,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT / NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				45,537	68,818	37,543	8,545	4,840	12,133	1,450	9,120
GRANTS				13,437	43,812	12,537	3,516	4,840	3,705	1,450	1,870
LOANS				32,100	25,006	25,006	5,029	—	8,420	—	7,250
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	G 492-0340	83	87	1,200	1,450	1,200	140	—	238	—	171
TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	L 492-0340	83	87	3,300	3,300	3,300	241	—	330	—	412
PVO CO-FINANCING I	G 492-0345	80	83	919	919	913	717	—	190	—	—
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G 492-0367	84	91	1,500	3,375	600	126	300	150	400	130
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G 492-0395	86	90	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	250	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,919	10,044	6,013	1,224	300	908	650	713
GRANTS				3,619	6,744	2,713	983	300	578	650	301
LOANS				3,300	3,300	3,300	241	—	330	—	412
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	G 492-0294	78	78	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,298	—	195	—	48
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	L 492-0294	78	78	5,600	5,600	5,600	2,453	—	2,516	—	629
PVO CO-FINANCING I	G 492-0345	80	83	750	537	537	299	—	110	—	—
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G 492-0367	84	91	2,000	3,750	800	153	360	127	650	150
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION	G 492-0377	86	88	—	5,000	—	—	500	—	900	400
TECH TRANSFER FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT	G 492-0381	85	88	2,000	2,000	800	—	600	293	500	384
TECH TRANSFER FOR ENERGY MANAGEMENT	L 492-0381	85	88	3,000	3,000	2,567	—	—	115	—	1,161
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G 492-0395	86	90	—	1,250	—	—	250	100	250	150

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT	* G 492-0403	87	89	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	750	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				14,900	27,687	11,854	4,203	1,710	3,456	3,050	2,922
GRANTS				6,300	19,087	3,687	1,750	1,710	825	3,050	1,132
LOANS				8,600	8,600	8,167	2,453	—	2,631	—	1,790
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND											
PROGRAM SUPPORT	G 492-XXXX	86	88	—	135,000	—	—	72,125	—	47,500	47,500
PROJECT DESIGN	G 492-0343	80	88	18,000	18,000	9,000	4,454	3,300	2,800	3,000	3,800
CLARK ACCESS AND FEEDER ROADS	G 492-0348	81	81	5,000	4,500	4,500	3,130	—	1,370	—	—
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	G 492-0361	81	88	78,000	68,000	55,000	24,512	—	10,000	—	16,000
MARKETS	G 492-0365	82	85	21,000	21,000	21,000	10,435	—	3,200	—	4,000
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	G 492-0374	82	88	187,000	187,000	121,500	70,566	—	15,000	—	25,000
RURAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	G 492-0375	82	83	25,000	6,000	6,000	4,081	—	400	—	400
RURAL PRODUCTIVITY SUPPORT PROGRAM	G 492-0383	85	85	47,500	47,500	47,500	47,500	—	—	—	—
LOCAL GOV'T & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	G 492-0391	86	87	—	88,700	—	—	44,200	2,000	44,500	44,500
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM	G 492-0400	85	85	45,000	45,000	45,000	—	—	45,000	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				418,500	620,700	309,500	164,678	119,625	79,770	95,000	141,200
GRANTS				418,500	620,700	309,500	164,678	119,625	79,770	95,000	141,700
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				658,947	954,217	500,824	225,866	138,505	114,287	118,000	174,588
GRANTS				500,012	823,718	371,633	190,853	138,505	94,156	118,000	156,524
LOANS				158,935	130,499	129,191	35,013	—	20,131	—	18,064

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: POLAND

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRICULTURE FOUNDATION	G 180-0002	86	86	—	10,000	—	—	10,000	2,000	—	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				—	10,000	—	—	10,000	2,000	—	3,000
GRANTS				—	10,000	—	—	10,000	2,000	—	3,000
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND											
MEDICAL SUPPLIES POLAND	G 180-0003	86	86	5,000	9,000	—	—	4,000	1,500	—	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,000	9,000	—	—	4,000	1,500	—	2,500
GRANTS				5,000	9,000	—	—	4,000	1,500	—	2,500
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				5,000	19,000	—	—	14,000	3,500	—	5,500
GRANTS				5,000	19,000	—	—	14,000	3,500	—	5,500
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: PORTUGAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
CASH TRANSFER (LADF)	G	150-K608	85	85	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	—	—	—	—
CASH TRANSFER (AZORES)	G	150-K609	85	85	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	—	—	—	—
CASH TRANSFER (LADF)	G	150-K610	86	86	20,000	36,560	—	—	36,560	36,560	—	—
CASH TRANSFER (AZORES)	G	150-K611	86	86	20,000	40,000	—	—	40,000	40,000	—	—
TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS AND TRAINING	G	150-0001	75	85	12,750	12,750	12,750	10,048	—	1,000	—	1,000
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION PROGRAM	G	150-0023	80	80	10,000	10,000	10,000	6,544	—	2,000	—	—
CASH TRANSFER	* G	150-0004	87	87	—	80,000	—	—	—	—	80,000	80,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					140,750	257,310	100,750	94,592	76,560	79,560	80,000	81,000
GRANTS					140,750	257,310	100,750	94,592	76,560	79,560	80,000	81,000
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					140,750	257,310	100,750	94,592	76,560	79,560	80,000	81,000
GRANTS					140,750	257,310	100,750	94,592	76,560	79,560	80,000	81,000
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SPAIN

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
USIA TRANSFER		G	150-[illegible]	85	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	3,000	---	2,000
DOE TRANSFER		G	150-[illegible]	85	85	7,000	7,000	7,000	---	---	4,000	---	3,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND		G	150-[illegible]	80	84	60,000	60,000	60,000	44,375	---	4,000	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND		G	150-[illegible]	86	86	---	11,404	---	---	11,404	1,000	---	5,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	*	G	[illegible]	87	87	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						72,000	95,404	72,000	44,375	11,404	12,000	12,000	10,000
GRANTS						72,000	95,404	72,000	44,375	11,404	12,000	12,000	10,000
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						72,000	95,404	72,000	44,375	11,404	12,000	12,000	10,000
GRANTS						72,000	95,404	72,000	44,375	11,404	12,000	12,000	10,000
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SRI LANKA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PVO CO-FINANCING		G	383-0060	79	87	1,738	1,756	1,106	265	750	250	---	200
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION		G	383-0082	83	83	1,570	1,500	1,500	495	---	605	---	460
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION		L	383-0082	83	83	1,000	1,000	1,000	251	---	400	---	250
DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING		G	383-0085	86	89	---	1,900	---	---	800	50	1,000	240
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						4,308	6,156	3,606	1,011	1,550	1,305	1,000	1,150
GRANTS						3,308	5,156	2,606	760	1,550	905	1,000	900
LOANS						1,000	1,000	1,000	251	---	400	---	250
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						236,985	297,687	225,832	141,324	20,000	33,791	20,000	22,957
GRANTS						56,385	82,044	51,689	21,557	12,000	10,973	7,000	12,467
LOANS						180,600	215,643	174,143	119,767	8,000	22,818	13,000	10,490

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: THAILAND

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
LAM NAM OON ON-FARM DEVELOPMENT	L 493-0272	77	77	4,500	3,500	3,500	3,399	—	—	—	—
LAND SETTLEMENTS	L 493-0289	79	80	4,600	4,000	4,600	3,653	—	274	—	—
MAE CHAEM WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT	G 493-0294	80	87	10,000	9,000	6,900	3,461	1,100	3,000	1,000	2,539
PVO CO-FINANCING I	G 493-0296	80	84	3,700	3,224	3,224	3,080	—	144	—	—
NE RAINFED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPEMENT	G 493-0308	81	83	3,700	3,700	3,700	1,688	—	750	—	504
NE RAINFED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPEMENT	L 493-0308	81	83	6,300	6,300	6,300	1,867	—	737	—	737
EMERGING PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT I	G 493-0309	80	84	500	500	500	111	—	389	—	—
NORTHEAST SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION	G 493-0312	80	81	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,959	—	510	—	40
NORTHEAST SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION	L 493-0312	80	81	5,800	5,800	5,800	1,557	—	2,140	—	2,103
DECENTRALIZED DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	G 493-0315	81	83	3,100	3,100	3,100	2,125	—	555	—	—
DECENTRALIZED DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	L 493-0315	81	83	7,500	7,500	7,500	5,997	—	1,000	—	—
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING	G 493-0317	80	82	3,200	2,737	2,737	1,999	—	253	—	21
MICRO/MINI HYDROELECTRIC	G 493-0324	82	82	100	100	100	—	—	50	—	50
MICRO/MINI HYDROELECTRIC	L 493-0324	82	82	8,000	8,000	8,000	1,023	—	2,910	—	2,620
SEED DEVELOPMENT II	G 493-0326	82	82	100	100	100	24	—	—	—	76
SEED DEVELOPMENT II	L 493-0326	82	82	6,100	6,100	6,100	4,006	—	978	—	1,116
PRIVATE SECTOR IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	G 493-0329	83	83	3,000	3,000	3,000	953	—	1,168	—	879
KHON KAEN UNIVERSITY	G 493-0332	83	83	2,000	2,000	2,000	401	—	459	—	637

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: THAILAND

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	493-0337	84	84	500	500	500	117	---	297	---	86
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	L	493-0337	84	84	4,500	4,500	4,500	294	---	658	---	518
RURAL DEVELOPMENT MONITORING/EVALUATION	L	493-0339	84	84	5,000	5,000	5,000	112	---	1,381	---	1,906
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	493-0340	85	88	500	500	500	---	---	150	---	150
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	L	493-0340	85	88	14,500	59,500	500	---	---	200	7,600	2,000
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G	493-0342	85	89	3,000	3,000	609	25	600	180	600	360
RURAL INDUSTRIES/EMPLOYMENT	G	493-0343	86	89	---	5,000	---	---	3,150	---	3,000	1,000
RURAL INDUSTRIES/EMPLOYMENT	L	493-0343	86	89	---	35,000	---	---	8,000	---	---	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					102,400	184,461	80,970	37,751	12,850	18,083	12,200	19,342
GRANTS					36,200	39,261	29,770	15,943	4,850	7,905	4,600	6,342
LOANS					66,200	145,200	51,200	21,808	8,000	10,178	7,600	13,000
POPULATION PLANNING												
POPULATION PLANNING II	G	493-0325	82	86	8,517	8,517	9,086	3,451	900	2,170	---	2,865
POPULATION PLANNING II	L	493-0325	82	86	9,868	9,868	8,368	3,443	---	2,467	---	1,635
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,385	18,385	17,454	6,894	900	4,637	---	4,500
GRANTS					8,517	8,517	9,086	3,451	900	2,170	---	2,865
LOANS					9,868	9,868	8,368	3,443	---	2,467	---	1,635
HEALTH												
RURAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE EXPANSION	L	493-0291	78	84	7,500	6,983	6,983	4,532	---	2,446	---	5
MALARIA AND VECTOR CONTROL	L	493-0305	79	79	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,922	---	---	---	---
PWWA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	L	493-0331	84	84	5,700	5,700	5,700	60	---	328	---	2,850
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	493-0340	85	88	500	500	500	---	---	150	---	150

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@Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: THAILAND

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	L 493-0340	85	88	1,500	1,500	—	—	1,000	200	500	800
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G 493-0342	85	89	1,000	1,000	200	—	200	60	200	120
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				20,200	19,683	17,383	8,514	1,200	3,184	700	3,925
GRANTS				1,500	1,500	700	—	200	210	200	270
LOANS				18,700	18,183	16,683	8,514	1,000	2,974	500	3,655
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
HILL AREA EDUCATION	G 493-0297	80	81	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,394	—	206	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,600	1,600	1,600	1,394	—	206	—	—
GRANTS				1,600	1,600	1,600	1,394	—	206	—	—
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
EMERGING PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT I	G 493-0309	80	84	5,200	5,200	5,200	4,624	—	576	—	—
PRIVATE SECTOR IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	G 493-0329	83	83	500	500	500	140	—	208	—	152
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G 493-0340	85	88	7,500	7,500	7,500	—	—	642	—	1,246
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	L 493-0340	85	88	10,500	10,500	9,600	—	—	288	900	4,053
EMERGING PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT II	G 493-0341	85	88	18,000	18,000	3,000	153	3,850	2,547	5,000	5,300
PVO CO-FINANCING II	G 493-0342	85	89	1,000	1,000	200	35	200	60	200	120
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				47,700	47,700	26,000	4,952	4,050	4,321	6,100	10,871
GRANTS				32,200	32,200	16,400	4,952	4,050	4,033	5,200	6,818
LOANS				10,500	10,500	9,600	—	—	288	900	4,053
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND											
AFFECTED THAI PROGRAM	G 493-0327	80	87	27,000	42,000	27,000	18,579	5,000	8,300	5,000	5,000

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: THAILAND

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					27,000	42,000	27,000	18,579	5,000	8,300	5,000	5,000
GRANTS					27,000	42,000	27,000	18,579	5,000	8,300	5,000	5,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					212,285	308,829	170,407	78,084	24,000	38,731	24,000	43,638
GRANTS					107,017	125,078	84,556	44,319	15,000	22,824	15,000	21,295
LOANS					105,268	183,751	85,851	33,765	9,000	15,907	9,000	22,343

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

ᴽLevel of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: TUNISIA

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
SUPERVISED AGRICULTURAL CREDIT	L 664-0302	78	81	17,300	17,300	17,300	17,203	—	—	—	—
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G 664-0304	78	87	5,800	5,800	5,800	4,445	—	1,000	—	491
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G 664-0312	79	87	8,000	6,700	6,700	4,057	—	800	—	750
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L 664-0312	79	87	9,855	9,855	9,855	3,867	—	2,600	—	2,750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				40,955	39,655	39,655	29,572	—	4,400	—	3,991
GRANTS				13,800	12,500	12,500	8,502	—	1,800	—	1,241
LOANS				27,155	27,155	27,155	21,070	—	2,600	—	2,750
POPULATION PLANNING											
FAMILY PLANNING AND POPULATION DEV.	G 664-0331	85	86	2,500	2,500	2,500	—	—	1,100	—	808
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,500	2,500	2,500	—	—	1,100	—	808
GRANTS				2,500	2,500	2,500	—	—	1,100	—	808
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH											
RURAL COMMUNITY HEALTH	G 664-0296	78	81	2,239	2,239	2,239	1,884	—	438	—	—
RURAL COMMUNITY HEALTH	L 664-0296	78	81	5,390	5,390	5,390	2,749	—	2,640	—	—
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G 664-0312	79	81	—	—	2,094	2,036	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L 664-0312	79	87	2,250	2,250	2,250	1,366	—	884	—	—
SILIANA RURAL CENTERS WATER SYSTEMS	L 664-0318	78	78	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,430	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				13,379	13,379	15,473	11,469	—	3,962	—	—
GRANTS				2,239	2,239	4,333	3,920	—	438	—	—
LOANS				11,140	11,140	11,140	7,545	—	3,524	—	—

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: TUNISIA

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	664-0315	81	88	1,450	1,450	1,450	890	—	663	—	—
RENEWABLE ENERGY I	G	664-0325	79	80	1,540	3,430	—	—	—	361	—	—
ENERGY PLANNING	G	664-0326	81	81	1,300	1,300	1,300	827	—	576	—	—
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PC	G	664-0330	84	87	80	160	80	25	—	55	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,378	6,340	2,830	1,742	—	1,655	—	—
GRANTS					4,378	6,340	2,830	1,742	—	1,655	—	—
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	664-0304	78	87	5,300	5,300	1,500	—	1,200	780	2,300	913
CENTRAL TUNISIA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	664-0312	79	87	3,000	5,000	3,000	26	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	664-0315	81	88	14,650	23,150	13,200	7,833	2,900	5,900	9,000	8,372
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	664-0327	82	87	3,500	5,500	3,500	856	—	1,000	2,000	900
PRIVATE SECTOR DEV AND TECH TRANSFER	G	664-0328	82	87	4,050	7,850	4,050	786	1,940	1,500	2,000	1,000
EMERGENCY HOUSING REPAIR/RECONSTRUCTION	G	664-0329	83	83	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,100	—	650	—	—
FAMILY PLANNING AND POPULATION DEV.	G	664-0331	85	86	1,000	5,000	1,000	—	4,000	1,100	—	1,941
CROSS-SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT TRG	* G	664-0333	87	88	+—	5,000	—	—	—	—	1,700	500
COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	G	664-0334	85	85	3,500	3,500	3,500	—	—	1,764	—	985
FARM CONSERVATION	* G	664-0336	87	88	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	5,000	500
RURAL POTABLE WATER	G	664-0337	86	86	+—	6,500	—	—	6,500	2,000	—	2,000
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT II	G	664-0338	86	87	—	3,000	—	—	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: TUNISIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					36,750	77,550	31,500	10,601	19,140	16,244	20,000	19,111
GRANTS					36,750	77,550	31,500	10,601	19,140	16,244	20,000	19,111
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					97,962	139,424	91,958	53,380	19,140	27,361	20,000	23,910
GRANTS					59,667	101,129	53,663	24,765	19,140	21,237	20,000	21,160
LOANS					38,295	38,295	38,295	28,615	---	6,124	---	2,750

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: TURKEY

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND											
CASH TRANSFER	* G 277-KXXX	87	87	---	80,000	---	---	---	---	80,000	---
CASH TRANSFER	* L 277-KXXX	87	87	---	70,000	---	---	---	---	70,000	---
CASH TRANSFER	G 277-K006	85	85	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	---	---	---	---
CASH TRANSFER	L 277-K006	85	85	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	---	---	---	---
CASH TRANSFER	G 277-K007	86	86	---	125,000	---	---	119,625	119,625	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				175,000	450,000	175,000	175,000	119,625	119,625	150,000	---
GRANTS				90,000	295,000	90,000	90,000	119,625	119,625	80,000	---
LOANS				85,000	155,000	85,000	85,000	---	---	70,000	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				175,000	450,000	175,000	175,000	119,625	119,625	150,000	---
GRANTS				90,000	295,000	90,000	90,000	119,625	119,625	80,000	---
LOANS				85,000	155,000	85,000	85,000	---	---	70,000	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet
G Level of effort activity
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: YEMEN

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
LOCAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT		G	279-0045	79	84	8,720	7,989	7,989	7,884	—	105	—	—
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT		G	279-0052	79	95	82,331	161,520	57,248	38,780	11,550	17,900	11,500	14,900
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						91,051	169,509	65,237	46,664	11,550	18,005	11,500	14,900
GRANTS						91,051	169,509	65,237	46,664	11,550	18,005	11,500	14,900
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH													
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT		G	279-0028	77	82	6,100	6,100	6,100	5,784	—	316	—	—
SMALL RURAL WATER SYSTEMS		G	279-0044	79	88	21,500	21,500	17,188	12,368	750	3,200	2,130	2,500
TIHAMA PRIMARY HEALTH CARE		G	279-0065	80	86	11,500	8,943	8,943	5,839	—	2,000	—	1,104
CHILD SURVIVAL		G	279-0082	86	90	—	20,000	—	—	3,200	—	2,300	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						39,100	56,543	32,231	23,991	3,950	5,516	4,430	5,104
GRANTS						39,100	56,543	32,231	23,991	3,950	5,516	4,430	5,104
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II		G	279-0040	78	83	20,174	20,174	20,174	17,719	—	2,300	—	155
BASIC EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		G	279-0053	79	85	28,293	18,739	18,739	11,710	—	3,000	—	3,000
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING III		G	279-0080	84	93	40,000	80,000	10,037	1,601	7,500	4,000	10,070	4,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						88,467	118,913	48,950	31,030	7,500	9,300	10,070	7,155
GRANTS						88,467	118,913	48,950	31,030	7,500	9,300	10,070	7,155
LOANS						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PEACE CORPS		G	279-0054	83	C	—	—	80	14	—	—	—	—

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: YEMEN

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						---	---	80	14	---	---	---	---
GRANTS						---	---	80	14	---	---	---	---
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						210,610	344,965	146,498	101,699	23,000	32,921	26,000	27,159
GRANTS						210,610	344,965	146,498	101,699	23,000	32,921	26,000	27,159
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SO PACIFIC REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	THROUGH OBLIGATIONS	THROUGH EXPENDITURES	ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	PROPOSED OBLIGATIONS	PROPOSED EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
PVO CO-FINANCING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANTS				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH											
PVO CO-FINANCING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANTS				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
PVO CO-FINANCING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]											
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]											
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: [illegible]

PROJECT TITLE	* L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	THROUGH FY [illegible] OBLIG-ATIONS	THROUGH FY [illegible] EXPEND-ITURES	ESTIMATED FY [illegible] OBLIG-ATIONS	ESTIMATED FY [illegible] EXPEND-ITURES	PROPOSED FY [illegible] OBLIG-ATIONS	PROPOSED FY [illegible] EXPEND-ITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	[illegible]	[illegible]	C	---	---	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	* G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	G	[illegible]	[illegible]	C	---	---	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	G	[illegible]	[illegible]	C	---	---	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANTS					[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
[illegible]	G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	[illegible]	[illegible]	C	---	---	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANTS					[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES		G	398-0170	86	88	---	1,075	---	---	275	70	400	240
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	398-0249	86	C	---	---	---	---	2,279	375	1,429	1,125
ASIAN HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT		G	398-0287	86	88	---	1,001	---	---	---	---	1,001	175
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						---	2,076	---	---	2,554	445	2,830	1,540
GRANTS						---	2,076	---	---	2,554	445	2,830	1,540
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL INFO TRANSFER		G	398-0069	86	87	---	910	---	---	393	350	197	---
LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING		G	398-0254	86	87	---	200	---	---	100	100	100	---
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT LAW INSTITUTE		G	398-0256	86	88	---	1,400	---	---	600	250	210	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	398-0249	86	C	---	---	---	---	968	400	500	---
ASIA AMERICAN FREE LABOR INSTITUTE		G	398-0251	86	C	---	---	---	---	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900
ASIAN HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	*		398-0287	85	88	---	590	---	---	---	---	260	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						---	3,100	---	---	5,961	5,000	5,167	3,900
GRANTS						---	3,100	---	---	5,961	5,000	5,167	3,900
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES		G	398-0090	86	89	---	1,600	---	---	400	100	600	300
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	398-0249	86	C	---	---	---	---	1,766	410	1,420	1,105

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ASIA AND NEAR EAST REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS		G	398-0251	86	C	---	---	---	---	600	190	300	375
ASEAN SMALL-MEDIUM BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT		G	398-0277	86	86	---	150	---	---	190	40	---	80
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE - PEACE CORPS		G	398-0279	86	C	---	---	---	---	120	40	130	105
HUMAN RIGHTS		G	398-0280	86	C	---	---	---	---	200	50	200	190
ASEAN ENERGY CONSERVATION AND MGT		G	398-0289	86	88	5,000	5,000	---	---	1,390	330	1,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						5,000	6,750	---	---	4,564	1,120	3,450	3,115
GRANTS						5,000	6,750	---	---	4,564	1,120	3,450	3,115
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
REGIONAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES		G	398-0040	86	91	2,401	2,801	---	---	159	25	300	175
LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING		G	398-0094	86	87	---	200	---	---	100	75	100	75
REGIONAL COOPERATION		G	398-0158	86	C	---	---	---	---	2,870	640	5,800	2,980
WEST BANK/GAZA DEVELOPMENT		G	398-0159	86	C	---	---	---	---	13,950	3,563	18,000	11,140
HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION		G	398-0201	86	87	---	100	---	---	---	---	100	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	398-0249	86	C	---	---	---	---	700	175	700	450
CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE		G	442-0100	86	87	---	8,390	---	---	3,390	3,390	5,000	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						2,401	11,491	---	---	21,129	7,828	30,000	19,920
GRANTS						2,401	11,491	---	---	21,129	7,828	30,000	19,920
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						19,161	49,501	---	---	46,911	17,624	52,100	35,985
GRANTS						19,161	49,501	---	---	46,911	17,624	52,100	35,985
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

L=Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ASIA REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	498-0249	75	C	---	---	25,978	23,491	---	1,865	---	622
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS		G	498-0251	76	C	---	---	10,536	9,593	---	707	---	236
ASEAN PLANT QUARANTINE		G	498-0258.02	80	85	5,400	4,371	2,800	705	---	1,571	---	524
ASEAN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT		G	498-0258.03	83	85	3,000	1,905	1,905	81	---	1,368	---	456
ASEAN AIT SCHOLARSHIP AND RESEARCH		G	498-0258.04	79	85	2,500	500	500	---	---	375	---	125
ASEAN AGRICULTURE DEV PLANNING CENTER		G	498-0258.11	80	85	3,000	2,900	2,900	1,987	---	684	---	229
EXTENSION OF SMALL SCALE AG EQUIPMENT		G	498-0265	76	85	4,350	3,818	3,818	3,268	---	412	---	138
NONFARM ENTERPRISE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT		G	498-0275	83	85	3,600	3,600	300	152	---	100	---	45
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE - PEACE CORPS		G	498-0279	83	C	---	---	130	40	---	90	---	---
INDIA TECHNICAL COLLABORATION		G	498-0282	85	C	---	---	766	77	---	516	---	173
ASEAN LIVING COASTAL RESOURCES MGT		G	498-0286	85	85	3,750	2,700	2,700	---	---	2,025	---	675
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						25,600	19,794	52,333	39,394	---	9,713	---	3,223
GRANT						25,600	19,794	52,333	39,394	---	9,713	---	3,223
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	498-0249	75	C	---	---	1,229	808	---	311	---	104
INDIA TECHNICAL COLLABORATION		G	498-0282	85	C	---	---	110	---	---	110	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ASIA REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / ©	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	1,333	808	---	421	---	104
GRANTS					---	---	1,333	808	---	421	---	104
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	75	C	---	---	8,328	6,616	---	1,284	---	428
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	498-0251	76	85	156	156	156	---	---	117	---	39
ASEAN HEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS	G	498-0258.07			2,000	2,000	2,000	789	---	908	---	303
INDIA TECHNICAL COLLABORATION	G	498-0282	85	C	---	---	1,500	---	---	1,125	---	375
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,156	2,156	11,984	7,405	---	3,434	---	1,145
GRANTS					2,156	2,156	11,984	7,405	---	3,434	---	1,145
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	75	C	---	---	2,655	2,530	---	93	---	32
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS	G	498-0251	76	85	6,294	6,294	6,294	6,079	---	161	---	54
ASEAN AIT SCHOLARSHIP AND RESEARCH	G	498-0258.04	79	85	1,925	3,425	1,775	680	---	821	---	274
ASEAN ISEAS FELLOWSHIPS	G	498-0258.10	79	85	245	245	245	---	---	245	---	---
ASIAN AMERICAN FREE LABOR INSTITUTE	G	498-0263	80	C	---	---	24,400	20,914	---	2,614	---	972
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,464	9,964	35,369	30,203	---	3,934	---	1,232
GRANTS					8,464	9,964	35,369	30,203	---	3,934	---	1,232
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	498-0249	75	C	---	---	6,359	5,832	---	395	---	132

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet
©Level of effort activity
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ASIA REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS		G	498-0251	76	85	5,895	5,895	5,895	5,178	---	537	---	180
REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING CENTER		G	498-0253	79	85	5,600	5,060	5,060	4,191	---	651	---	218
ASEAN-ENERGY COOPERATION IN DEVELOPMENT		G	498-0272	82	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	643	---	267	---	90
ASEAN SMALL-MEDIUM BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT		G	498-0277	84	85	3,200	3,200	3,200	682	---	1,888	---	630
ASEAN ENERGY CONSERVATION AND MGT		G	498-0285	85	85	1,975	1,975	1,975	---	---	1,481	---	494
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						17,670	17,130	23,409	16,526	---	5,219	---	1,744
GRANTS						17,670	17,130	23,409	16,526	---	5,219	---	1,744
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						53,890	49,044	124,508	94,336	---	22,721	---	7,448
GRANTS						53,890	49,044	124,508	94,336	---	22,721	---	7,448
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	298-0035	67	C	—	—	7,461	7,039	—	316	—	106
REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	G	298-0050	84	85	125	125	125	—	—	93	—	32
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					125	125	7,586	7,039	—	409	—	138
GRANTS					125	125	7,586	7,039	—	409	—	138
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
POPULATION PLANNING												
REGIONAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES	G	298-0048	83	85	4,219	4,219	4,219	1,917	—	1,726	—	576
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,219	4,219	4,219	1,917	—	1,726	—	576
GRANTS					4,219	4,219	4,219	1,917	—	1,726	—	576
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH												
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	298-0035	67	C	—	—	789	564	—	168	—	57
REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES	G	298-0170	84	85	396	396	396	146	—	200	—	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					396	396	1,185	710	—	368	—	107
GRANTS					396	396	1,185	710	—	368	—	107
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT	G	298-0015	51	85	65,400	46,061	46,061	45,606	—	341	—	114
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	298-0035	67	C	—	—	1,270	1,166	—	78	—	26
SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL INFO TRANSFER	G	298-0049	85	85	790	790	790	503	—	215	—	72
LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	G	298-0074	83	85	150	150	150	50	—	75	—	25

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@Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
MASS MEDIA BASIC EDUCATION		G	298-0193	84	85	3,900	1,974	1,974	---	---	1,480	---	494
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						69,840	48,975	50,245	47,325	---	2,189	---	731
GRANTS						69,840	48,975	50,245	47,325	---	2,189	---	731
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	298-0035	67	C	---	---	1,564	1,252	---	234	---	78
REGIONAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES		G	298-0050	84	85	807	807	807	497	---	252	---	98
HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION		G	298-0201	85	85	238	238	238	---	---	178	---	60
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						1,125	1,125	2,689	1,749	---	704	---	236
GRANTS						1,125	1,125	2,689	1,749	---	704	---	236
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
REGIONAL POPULATION ACTIVITIES		G	298-0048	83	85	692	692	692	303	---	291	---	98
LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING		G	298-0054	85	85	100	100	100	---	---	75	---	25
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	298-0150	78	C	---	---	3,496	2,946	---	412	---	138
REGIONAL COOPERATION		G	298-0158	79	C	←—	---	4,630	450	---	3,135	---	1,045
WEST BANK/GAZA DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES		G	298-0159	79	C	←—	---	12,129	624	---	8,628	---	2,077
HOLY LAND CHRISTIAN MISSION		G	298-0171	85	85	575	575	575	375	---	150	---	50
MASS MEDIA BASIC EDUCATION		G	298-0193	84	85	1,323	1,323	1,323	330	---	744	---	249
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						2,690	2,690	22,945	5,028	---	13,435	---	4,482
GRANTS						2,690	2,690	22,945	5,028	---	13,435	---	4,482
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[a] Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: NEAR EAST REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						78,395	57,530	88,869	63,768	---	18,831	---	6,270
GRANTS						78,395	57,530	88,869	63,768	---	18,831	---	6,270
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	243,020	85,860	-	17,525	13,704	24,750	87,500	13,681 1/
Grants	1,278,442	97,454	27,192	58,568	94,118	85,191	897,525	18,394 2/
Total	1,521,462	183,314	27,192	76,093	107,822	109,941	985,025	32,075
1986								
Loans	112,563	48,153	-	4,887	600	14,729	44,194	-
Grants	961,419	108,637	26,111	59,399	82,851	65,603	614,318	4,500
Total	1,073,982	156,790	26,111	64,286	83,451	80,332	658,512	4,500 3/
1987								
Loans	181,237	56,787	-	1,500	8,550	35,900	78,500	-
Grants	1,236,028	121,967	25,400	42,211	92,850	84,100	866,500	3,000
Total	1,417,265	178,754	25,400	43,711	101,400	120,000	945,000	3,000 3/

1/ International Disaster Assistance.

2/ Includes $3 million from Child Survival Fund and $15.394 million of International Disaster Assistance.

3/ Child Survival Fund.

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- For Latin America and the Caribbean a total of $1.66 billion is proposed for FY 1987: $472 million of Development Assistance, $945 million of Economic Support Funds and $245 million in PL 480 assistance.
- For Central America $1.055 billion is proposed -- $287 million in Development Assistance, $656 million in Economic Support Funds and $112 million in PL 480 assistance.
- For the Caribbean countries $386 million is proposed -- $110 million in Development Assistance, $190 million in Economic Support funds and $86 million in PL 480 assistance.
- For the four South American recipient countries (Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Uruguay) $185 million is proposed -- $52 million in Development Assistance, $87 million in Economic Support funds and $46 million in PL 480 assistance.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Overview

Key Developments

The Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region made great strides during 1985 in strengthening democratic processes and institutions. There was also significant progress in achieving economic stabilization and in implementing market-based policy reforms to stimulate private-sector-led economic growth. In addition, the countries of the region, with encouragement and support from A.I.D., took measures to mitigate the effects of the economic crisis on low-income groups and to ensure that the benefits of future economic growth would be broad-based. Both A.I.D. and the governments of some LAC countries took major steps to improve program management so that scarce budget resources could be used more efficiently in support of development objectives.

Despite this progress, many institutions are fragile, guerrilla violence has not ended, and serious economic problems remain. Full recovery will require several more years of sustained effort. External factors will continue to affect conditions in the region, and progress can be expected to be uneven.

Among the external factors inhibiting economic recovery are continued low prices for the LAC region's traditional exports, except for coffee; heavy debt servicing requirements, notwithstanding the recent decline in world interest rates; and the limited availability of new public and private international capital flows.

Substantial shortfalls from proposed levels of assistance during FY 1986 have also limited A.I.D.'s effectiveness in promoting long-term development. In several cases, notably Guatemala and Bolivia, budgetary constraints have diminished A.I.D.'s ability to support efforts by new governments to take major economic reforms. In other cases, required cutbacks in the level of assistance have slowed implementation of stabilization and development programs.

Democratization. Presidential elections were held during 1985 in Bolivia, Peru, Honduras, and Guatemala, and parliamentary elections were held in Dominica. These were bracketed by presidential elections in El Salvador in 1984 and Costa Rica in 1986. There was widespread agreement that the electoral processes were in all cases open and fair. In four of the countries holding elections in 1985, new civilian leadership was elected: different political parties took office in Bolivia and Peru; the new president of Honduras represents a different faction of the party which held office during 1982-86; and a civilian government replaced a military government in Guatemala. There was also progress toward democratization and an improved human rights environment in most other A.I.D.-assisted countries, the exceptions being Panama, where the president was compelled to resign by the military, and Haiti, where the government's policies sparked civil unrest that led to its downfall in early February 1986.

A.I.D. is actively supporting the process of democratization through technical and material assistance in the conduct of fair elections; programs to strengthen the administration of justice; support for labor unions, women's organizations, and other participatory groups; and a major training effort, especially in Central America, which targets students from low- and medium-income groups.

Economic Stabilization and Growth-Promoting Reforms. The economic recovery of the LAC region as a whole, which began in 1984, continued during 1985 as the gross domestic product (GDP) rose by 2.8% despite external debt burdens that remained high even after a drop in interest rates. The performance of the LAC economies was also handicapped by slower economic growth and rising protectionist pressures in the industrialized countries, reduced access by the LAC countries to commercial bank credit, and depressed prices for the region's major exports (at least until the upsurge in coffee prices in late 1985).

Although per capita GDP fell in most LAC countries, many of these declines would have been greater had it not been for successful efforts to encourage export diversification -- notably by Costa Rica, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic -- and significant amounts of Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance, especially in Central America where unsettled political and security conditions continue to be a major obstacle to a strong economic recovery.

Several countries took major steps to stabilize their economies by reducing public-sector budget deficits and undertaking major exchange-rate reforms to bring their balance-of-payments positions into equilibrium. The most comprehensive programs were undertaken in Bolivia, which had reached 5-digit inflation, and Argentina, a non-A.I.D.-assisted country with 4-digit inflation. In both countries inflation rates have been drastically reduced, and other aspects of their stabilization programs also show great promise. Belize and the Dominican Republic also implemented stabilization programs in 1985, and Jamaica continued to implement a program initiated earlier. At the end of the year El Salvador was seeking the support of key private-sector interest groups for a comprehensive program which was introduced in January 1986. The governments of Guatemala and Panama attempted to introduce major stabilization programs in 1985 but were politically rebuffed. In Guatemala, however, the climate for reform has improved significantly as a result of the large majority vote received by the new government.

Spreading the Benefits of Growth. The sharp decline in per capita GDP in the early 1980s resulted in rising unemployment and lower living standards for the great majority of the LAC population, generating social unrest which the forces hostile to democratic interests have been eager to exploit. But fiscal pressures have forced governments to seek ways to deliver social services more efficiently in order to maintain and expand coverage, and A.I.D. is supporting these efforts. Preliminary data for

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rest of the LAC region -- was affected adversely by the slowdown in the world economy in 1985.

External debt burdens in the LAC region remained heavy during 1985, despite lower interest rates, and prompted growing calls for unconventional forms of debt relief. The slowdown in the growth of the industrial economies kept prices of the region's major commodity exports generally low (though coffee prices rose late in the year) and made it more difficult for the LAC countries to break into new markets with nontraditional export products. Falling petroleum prices provided some relief to oil-importing countries but placed strains on the region's oil exporters. New public and private international capital flows were inadequate, prompting Secretary of the Treasury Baker, at the joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in October 1985, to call for substantial increases in both types of flows. Unless such increases materialize, the economic performance of the LAC region in 1986 is not likely to be much better than it was in 1985, except to the extent made possible by higher coffee prices. The continued decline in petroleum prices in early 1986 will have a mixed effect, with importing countries benefiting but exporting countries facing significant declines in foreign exchange earnings.

Social and Political Concerns

The economic crisis continued to cause serious social and political strains, as tolerance for austerity measures wore thin. Bolivia's previous government, paralyzed as the economy unraveled, moved elections up by a full year, thus probably avoiding a widely predicted coup. A similar policy paralysis afflicted the outgoing government of Guatemala. Panama's president resigned under pressure partly because of strong opposition to a stabilization and recovery program he was unable to implement. The failure of previous governments in these countries to implement sound economic programs has only aggravated the underlying structural problems that need to be resolved. This has complicated the task of the new Bolivian administration, which has moved quickly to implement a bold economic program, and that of the new Guatemalan government, which also seems prepared to take decisive action. A different response to the economic crisis was made by the new government of Peru, which announced that it would limit its debt servicing to no more than 10% of its export earnings so that the remainder of its foreign exchange may be applied to imports needed to help reverse the decline in living standards. It remains to be seen whether its other economic policies, still not fully defined, can accomplish this goal. In Jamaica, the continued deterioration of the world bauxite market swamped the positive effects of the government's stabilization program, and the collapse of Jamaica's incipient recovery contributed to civil disturbances early in 1985.

The countries discussed above, though different in many respects, share two common characteristics: growing public impatience with declining living standards and the political difficulties faced by their governments in responding to economic problems by implementing sound corrective economic measures to lay the groundwork for economic recovery. It is in the U.S. interest that we help the LAC countries find creative, viable solutions to their problems so that hostile forces will not exploit them in ways that are harmful to our security. Increased U.S. assistance in these and other countries with similar problems can help make the necessary economic adjustments less painful, and Costa Rica has demonstrated that an economic turnaround can occur relatively quickly with sound policies in place. But for our assistance to have a major, lasting impact the LAC countries themselves must play the leading role by implementing appropriate policy reforms, particularly to encourage private-sector activity. We continue to see progress along these lines, but the pace of reform in most countries needs to be accelerated so that rapid and sustained economic recovery can proceed before the stress on elected governments threatens their continued survival.

A year ago we identified a number of key socioeconomic development problems that needed to be addressed in order to achieve a strong, broad-based recovery. Financial disequilibrium, the major short-term problem, has so far been addressed satisfactorily in only a small number of LAC countries. The other problems -- including unemployment and underemployment, external debt burdens, structural barriers to export diversification, and rapid population growth -- are long-term in nature. Progress toward solving them will depend not only on a favorable international economic environment and policy reforms in the LAC countries themselves, but also on the amount of public and private capital flowing into the LAC region. A.I.D.'s focus on spreading the benefits of growth will ensure that corrective measures have maximum social impact.

U.S. Interests

The United States has major economic interests in the LAC region, and the region's geographic proximity makes it of key importance to our security. Economically, the LAC countries constitute a major market for our exports. In 1981 they bought $42.2 billion of our products, or 18% of our total exports. But the foreign exchange problems associated with the economic crisis limited LAC purchases of U.S. goods to $25.7 billion in 1983, costing the United States about 400,000 jobs. Although U.S. exports to the region rose to $29.7 billion in 1984, and may have reached about $32 billion in 1985, this is still substantially below the 1981 peak, particularly after adjusting for inflation. The United States also has significant investments in the LAC region, amounting in 1984 to $28.1 billion, or 52% of all U.S. direct investment in developing countries. The economic crisis in the region has lowered returns on this investment. It has also seriously threatened the financial position of many U.S. banks with loans to LAC countries which have been unable to keep current on debt servicing. Another major impact of the region's economic difficulties has been an increase in illegal migration to the United States.

Our foremost strategic objective in the LAC region is the presence of stable, friendly, democratic governments which provide a climate in which our major security interests can be protected. These include access to petroleum, to other industrial raw materials, and to the unimpeded use of the sea lanes adjacent to North America and the Panama Canal. The region is also important to our efforts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons, the flow of illegal drugs into the United States, and the operations of international terrorist groups, and to prevent the seizure of power by hostile forces.

The region is a major focus of our concern for improving respect for human rights and strengthening democratic institutions. The creation of eight newly independent nations in the Caribbean Basin since 1974 has heightened that concern, and has made it more important that we be able to collaborate with the countries of the region on issues arising in hemispheric organizations and international fora. We have also played an active role in encouraging and supporting the adoption of civilian, democratically elected governments in the region. The prolonged economic crisis in the LAC countries is a potential threat to the expansion and consolidation of democratic processes in a number of countries. Our economic assistance program seeks to help prevent this from happening by stimulating a private-sector-led economic recovery whose benefits will extend to the entire population, thus weakening the appeal of radical, undemocratic elements, including the guerrilla groups now seeking to destabilize the governments of a number of LAC countries.

A.I.D.'s Strategy and Goals

A.I.D.'s strategy for addressing the LAC region's development problems focuses on four broad areas: (1) short-term economic stabilization, (2) basic structural reforms leading to rapid and sustained economic growth, (3) a wider sharing of the benefits of growth, and (4) the strengthening of democratic institutions and respect for human rights. As a growth-with-equity strategy, it is largely targeted on the needs of less advantaged populations, particularly by emphasizing productive employment opportunities as well as greater access to health care, education, and social services. The strategy stresses the role of the private sector as the main engine of development, but it also seeks to improve the supporting role of the public sector by encouraging policy reforms which increase economic and political freedoms and management improvements which reduce the costs of public services. To improve the efficiency of our own activities and contribute to the necessary reduction in the U.S. budget deficit, A.I.D. will be subjecting future projects to more intensive review and will be scaling back expenditures in some areas.

Implementing The A.I.D. Strategy

1. Stabilization. Economic stabilization -- reducing fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits and bringing inflationary pressures under control -- is an essential requirement for private-investment-led growth. A.I.D. has encouraged and underwritten stabilization efforts through programs supported by Economic Support Fund (ESF) resources, which help cushion declines in economic activity while countries take steps to lay the groundwork for economic recovery.

A key objective is that the LAC countries be able to manage their external sectors on a current basis by eliminating arrearages and the need for further debt reschedulings and by restoring government fiscal equilibrium. Countries which have made good progress toward meeting this objective include Belize, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Ecuador. Elsewhere the record has been mixed during the last year, with some countries making slow progress while others have allowed their fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits to become worse, thus making stabilization all the more difficult to achieve. The new Bolivian government, despite having implemented a bold and very promising stabilization program, is not likely to be able to complete the stabilization process in 1986, given the extent of the economic deterioration that occurred under its predecessor. A few other countries may also need more than another year. In most LAC countries, however, completion of the stabilization process during 1986 is a feasible goal provided that the necessary policy reforms are undertaken. Significant amounts of stabilization assistance will be necessary to prevent a further general decline in living standards.

2. Long-Term Growth. Structural reforms are needed in most LAC countries to achieve rapid and sustained economic growth within an international environment that differs sharply from that of the 1960s and 1970s. Achievement of rapid and sustained growth will depend largely on the success of countries in reorienting their development strategies away from import substitution and toward exports to nonregional markets. A strategy with such an outward orientation will result not only in faster economic growth but also in more job creation and a more equitable pattern of growth by encouraging labor-intensive patterns of development.

Progress toward export diversification was strong during 1984. The countries benefiting from the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), for example, increased their exports of manufactured goods to the United States by 29%. Growth during 1985 was considerably slower, due in large part to the slowdown of the U.S. economy, but the CBI countries still performed better than the rest of Latin America. Moreover, countries which had made good progress in implementing structural reforms -- including Belize, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Jamaica -- continued to show strong growth in exports to the U.S. market in 1985.

An ongoing LAC Bureau review of A.I.D.'s role in supporting the CBI is finding that the Initiative has increased nontraditional exports from the region and investment in targeted growth areas. A.I.D. has authorized more than 90 projects and some $700 million in support of the CBI during the FY 1982-85 period. Although it is difficult to determine precise linkages between the CBI and new exports and investments, preliminary data suggest that more than 260 new export-oriented investments have been stimulated in the Basin, with 210 of these creating more than 30,000 new jobs. One result of this review is that A.I.D. will further strengthen its collaborative relationship with other Federal agencies in pursuit of CBI objectives.

The main elements of our strategy for achieving export-led growth and the associated increases in income and employment are:

-- continuing our dialogue with cooperating countries on needed policy reforms and using our assistance to encourage and support appropriate structural adjustment;

-- supporting the greater commercialization of agriculture, the sector employing the greatest number of people, particularly by improving access by small farmers to land, credit, and other key production inputs;

-- increasing the availability of credit for production in agriculture and industry, particularly small industry, and for exporting;

-- providing technical assistance and training for small business operators;

-- assisting investment and export promotion and strengthening private-sector organizations;

-- assisting in the development of free zones, industrial parks, and other mechanisms which simplify infrastructure and administrative problems facing private enterpreneurs; and

-- financing infrastructure construction and improvements, especially for stimulating small-farmer production.

3. Spreading the Benefits of Growth. An export-oriented growth strategy can promote more equitable development through job creation and the generation of revenues needed to extend the coverage of social services. Nevertheless, targeted programs also are needed to ensure that the benefits of growth will be widespread. Such programs include the use of cost-recovery measures in the provision of public services and incentives for greater private sector activities in such fields as health and family planning services. More efficient operation of public services can also help spread their coverage, a factor which is particularly important in meeting tight budgets. Opportunities for small farmers and other poor rural families can be increased through greater access to land, credit, and other productive resources and the elimination of price controls and other disincentives to production.

A.I.D. will continue to promote a more equitable pattern of development by supporting programs to:

-- provide access to primary education for at least 90% of all school-age children, male and female, in those A.I.D.-assisted countries where this has not been achieved (Haiti, Bolivia, El Salvador, and Guatemala);

-- expand access to family planning information, particularly through private institutions, to help bring about a reduction of the regional population growth rate from the 1982 level of 2.3% to 1.9% by 1988;

-- improve the access of poor rural families to land through support for settlement programs, legal reforms to provide secure land titles, and financing for land purchases;

-- increase the availability of credit and technical assistance to small business operators;

-- provide better housing for low- and moderate-income families through technical assistance, ongoing Housing Guaranty loans and other activities; and

-- assist refugees and displaced persons through provision of health services, educational opportunities, and productive employment.

4. Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. Economic growth will best benefit the citizens of Latin America and the Caribbean and support U.S. interests in the region if it occurs in an environment in which governments permit their people to participate freely in local and national political processes; to form labor unions, cooperatives, and other voluntary organizations; and to have recourse to a judicial system that will administer justice fairly and speedily. Although the U.S. Government cannot dictate to other governments how they should structure their political institutions and processes, we can provide our moral and financial support to those countries upholding democratic institutions and respecting human rights. A key element in U.S. economic assistance decisions in each LAC country will be the degree of commitment of that country to free elections, independence of the judiciary, and respect for individual rights. We are encouraged by the progress along these lines made in the LAC region over the last few years.

A.I.D. will continue seeking to strengthen the administration of justice through technical assistance, training, and material support for court systems, criminal investigative agencies, public prosecutors and defenders, justice ministries, law schools, and bar associations. A.I.D. will also continue providing assistance to improve the administration of elections. In addition, A.I.D. activities with a large number of private and voluntary agencies will support the development of democratic institutions and processes by providing assistance to labor unions, cooperatives, women's organizations, and other participatory groups.

The process of democratization in the LAC region is being further supported by a major new training initiative, the Caribbean and Latin American Scholarship Program (CLASP), which will provide scholarships for study in the United States and in the region itself to approximately 7,830 individuals. CLASP consists of three separate projects, one for Central America, one for the Caribbean and South America, and a new Caribbean Training Initiative. By far the largest is the Central American Peace Scholarships project (CAPS) under which approximately 7,063 Peace Scholars will be trained between FY 1985 and FY 1989 in response to the recommendation of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA) that more Central Americans be provided training opportunities in the United States. An additional 3,000 or so participants will be funded under United States Information Agency (USIA) programs, bringing the total to more than 10,000. Training will focus on priority economic, social, and political development needs, and will target disadvantaged groups who previously have lacked access to such training. First-year implementation of the CAPS project was very successful, with the project exceeding by 350 its target of 1,200 students trained during FY 1985. The new Caribbean project is designed to triple the annual number of A.I.D.-supported scholarships in the Caribbean to approximately 1,500 by FY 1988.

FY 1987 Highlights

A program level of $1.42 billion is proposed for FY 1987 in support of our strategy for achieving economic, social, and political progress in Latin America and the Caribbean. Of this total, $942.6 million (66.5%) is for programs in Central America, $299.7 million (21.1%) for the Caribbean,

$138.8 million (9.8%) for South America, and $36.1 million (2.5%) for LAC Regional programs. The distribution of these resources among functional categories of assistance, and examples of new initiatives for FY 1987, are presented below.

To support our goals of economic stabilization and structural transformation to encourage faster economic growth, ESF resources of $945.0 million are proposed, primarily as balance-of-payments assistance to help LAC countries maintain the import levels they need to accelerate their economic recovery. With prices for the region's primary exports still generally low except for coffee, and other public and private capital flows still at disappointingly low levels, ESF assistance at the levels we are proposing is essential for achieving minimum acceptable progress toward higher levels of economic growth. ESF assistance is being requested for all countries and regional programs. Local currency associated with these programs will continue to support the productive credit requirements of private enterprises; finance key public services and infrastructure projects; and support the efforts of PVOs, cooperatives, and similar groups to meet basic needs.

In the Development Assistance (DA) category, for which a total of $472.3 million is proposed, agriculture, rural development, and nutrition programs account for $178.8 million, or 37.9% of the total. Our strategy in this sector is based on the twin goals of increasing production and generating the income needed by poor rural families to meet their basic requirements for food and other needs. New activities in FY 1987 include a land titling project in Panama; support for the financing of land purchases by small farmers in El Salvador and Guatemala; a rural electrification project in Honduras; a project to develop commercial farming systems in the Dominican Republic; a hillside farming outreach project in Haiti; a regional fragile lands management project for Central America; and a marketing and agribusiness project for Bolivia's Chapare region.

The population planning portfolio ($25.4 million, or 5.4% of the DA program) emphasizes the use of private sector mechanisms. A new program to privatize family planning services is planned for the Caribbean Region.

A.I.D.'s health programs ($46.7 million, or 9.9% of the DA program, including $3.0 million for child survival programs), emphasize improved efficiency of delivery systems for public health services and the development of private-sector delivery mechanisms. New activities include a targeted community health outreach project in Haiti and child survival/oral rehydration therapy projects in Guatemala and Peru.

Our activities in education and human resource development ($101.4 million, or 21.5% of the DA program) include support for training under the CAPS program for Central America, the new Caribbean Training Initiative, and other programs. Primary education has priority in countries where literacy rates are still low, and the FY 1987 program includes a primary education management improvement project in Guatemala. Other new projects include a vocational/technical education project in El Salvador and a regional management institute for the Caribbean Region.

The selected development activities portfolio ($120.0 million, or 25.4% of the DA program) emphasizes a variety of private-sector initiatives and supports other important development activities. New projects include support for a venture capital company in El Salvador; small business assistance programs in El Salvador and Guatemala; a capital markets development project in Ecuador; a light industry development project in the Dominican Republic; and a program to strengthen local government in El Salvador.

Other U.S. resources which provide support for our objectives in the LAC region will be made available under the P.L. 480 program, which will provide much-needed foreign exchange to help the balance of payments. Local currency generations from the sale of P.L. 480-financed foodstuffs are integrated with our overall DA activities and are used as tools in our policy dialogue on macroeconomic and sectoral policies. The FY 1987 request for P.L. 480 resources is $245.4 million, of which $204.0 million is for Title I/III and $41.4 million is for Title II.

Special Concerns

1. Women in Development (WID). An essential element of A.I.D.'s program in the LAC region is that program and project designs consider women as potential beneficiaries and/or participants. A WID Action Plan was developed during FY 1985, and various actions identified in that plan have been completed: a study of past LAC Bureau activities related to WID, two centrally funded project evaluations, and a review of all project development documents to ensure that WID concerns were addressed. We are currently developing guidelines for project/program designers which will explicitly indicate the roles and responsibilities of A.I.D. management and operational staff concerning WID.

2. Evaluation. A.I.D. field missions in the LAC region prepared 55 evaluations during FY 1985, and seven regionally funded evaluations were completed. Missions have projected completing 109 evaluations in FY 1986 and 89 in FY 1987. Five regional evaluations are planned for each of these fiscal years.

Mission project evaluations during FY 1986 and FY 1987 will cover various sectors. For example, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama will evaluate their agriculture portfolios; El Salvador and Haiti, health programs; the Central America Regional Program and the Dominican Republic, energy activities; and several missions, population projects. In addition, various missions will be evaluating their private sector programs, with major efforts being carried out in Costa Rica and in the Eastern Caribbean. Significant evaluations will be carried out in Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador for P.L. 480 activities; in Peru and Bolivia for disaster programs; in several countries, including Belize and Ecuador, for housing projects; and in virtually all countries for training programs. Over the next two years A.I.D. will be evaluating about 40% of its portfolio of LAC projects.

While project evaluations will remain an important emphasis of A.I.D.'s assessment process in the LAC region, several broader, program-type assessments will also be undertaken. These will be issue-oriented and related to A.I.D.'s overall strategy and the goals and objectives specified in field mission action plans. Topics for evaluation tentatively include private-sector interventions (e.g., micro-enterprise programs, private-sector initiatives in traditionally public-sector activities, in-depth study of a selected mission's entire private-sector program to determine effectiveness and impact); Economic Support Fund programs, including policy dialogue and uses of local currency; integration and effectiveness of private and voluntary organization (PVO) programs; and participant training efforts to measure development impact and to determine which training approaches have worked well.

3. Private and Voluntary Organizations. PVOs, both local and U.S., have increased the flow of resources to low-income people over the past few years throughout the region. They have served to complement bilateral development assistance by providing a mechanism to meet individual-country needs through increased private-sector involvement. PVOs will continue to seek greater use of the private sector's talents and resources in the region's economic revitalization and expansion of economic opportunity.

A.I.D. continues to give priority to those PVO projects which emphasize small-scale employment generation, vocational training to unemployed youth and women, innovative credit schemes, technical services to small farmers, and the extension of health and educational services in rural and urban areas. In supporting these types of PVO efforts, we are attempting to mobilize private-sector resources and to broaden community participation in authentic self-help development projects.

In addition, A.I.D. will continue to assist individual LAC missions to improve and expand their working relationships with PVOs. This assistance helps missions assess PVO capabilities, improve PVO program design, wholesale PVO assistance through PVO associations, strengthen PVO management and operations, and evaluate PVO programs.

4. Deobligations in FY 1985. The following funds were deobligated in the LAC region during FY 1985, and are available for reobligation in the country in which they were deobligated or in the Andean countries.

Country	Amount	Account	Grant/Loan
Bolivia	$110,000	HE	Grant
	102,000	ARDN	Grant
Caribbean Regional	$2,750,000	ARDN	Loan
Ecuador	$100,000	SDA	Grant
	250,000	SDA	Loan
	2,400,000	ARDN	Loan

Guyana	$403,000	ARDN	Loan
Jamaica	$5,000,000	SDA	Loan
	4,560,000	ARDN	Loan
	200,000	ARDN	Grant
Nicaragua	$106,501	ESF	Grant
	4,035	ARDN	Grant
	68,075	EHR	Grant
Panama	$1,065,000	ARDN	Loan
	1,600,000	EHR	Loan
	400,000	SDA	Grant
	370,000	SDA	Loan
Central American Regional	$150,000	SDA	Grant
Total LAC	$19,639,465		

5. Improving Management. Fiscal constraints make it all the more important that development projects and programs be managed more efficiently, not only by developing countries but also by A.I.D. Accordingly, we have taken a number of steps to improve our management and thus to increase the impact of A.I.D. projects and programs. These steps include:

-- establishing a management-by-objectives system to implement the management strategy outlined by the Administrator in his 1985 State of the Agency address and to respond to the concepts embodied in section 621A of the Foreign Assistance Act;

-- clarifying goals and objectives to better respond to the Agency's legislative mandate, the administration's policies and priorities, and country strategic considerations, and to better link program and project activities to these goals and objectives;

-- delegating greater project approval authority to the field so that field managers can be more responsible and accountable for program and project design and implementation;

-- reducing the complexity of project design to lower costs and to avoid overtaxing the technical and managerial resources of overseas missions and the governments with which they work;

-- reducing the time-consuming reporting requirements for A.I.D. missions, thus freeing them to devote greater attention to program and project monitoring and accountability; and

-- strengthening project cost analysis, including the adoption of additional measures to analyze and contain costs in the participant training and health programs.

CENTRAL AMERICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	124,140	54,740	-	15,025	11,700	20,175	22,500	-
Grants	949,957	44,316	13,089	36,249	52,768	51,521	744,493	7,521
Total	1,074,097	99,056	13,089	51,274	64,468	71,696	766,993	7,521 1/
1986								
Loans	72,168	34,813	-	2,387	600	8,529	25,839	-
Grants	636,935	65,786	12,927	42,573	44,325	29,504	440,220	1,600
Total	709,103	100,599	12,927	44,960	44,925	38,033	466,059	1,600 2/
1987								
Loans	128,237	40,087	-	-	8,550	23,600	56,000	-
Grants	814,388	68,629	14,635	21,820	57,419	50,177	600,000	1,708
Total	942,625	108,716	14,635	21,820	65,969	73,777	656,000	1,708 2/

1/ Disaster Assistance
2/ Child Survival Fund

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-Continued implementation of the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. Emphasis on four priorities: economic stabilization, creation of a basis for long-term growth, promotion of equity, and strengthened democratic institutions.

-In FY 1987, the request consists of: $656 million of ESF, $287 million of DA, and $112.1 million in P.L. 480 commodities.

-Substantial ESF balance-of-payments support is assisting most Central American countries to stabilize their economies and restructure economic policies to stimulate the private sector.

-Various new initiatives are encouraging an export-led growth strategy stressing nontraditional agriculure and agribusiness.

-The Central America Peace Scholarship program will train 7000 low-income persons with leadership potential.

CENTRAL AMERICA

The Central American Initiative

In February 1984, the President proposed to the Congress a five-year, $8.4 billion program of assistance to Central America to address the region's fundamental economic, social, and political problems. The President's Central American Initiative (CAI) is a wide-ranging program, encompassing more than 40 recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA). It establishes an ambitious set of specific goals to be achieved by 1989, and outlines a comprehensive strategy for achieving economic recovery and a basis for self-sustaining growth by that time. Funding for the first installment of the program was appropriated by the Congress in August 1984, and implementation of the program has been under way for the past 18 months.

The Overall Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy for Central America emphasizes progress in four areas: near-term economic stabilization; structural economic transformation aimed at self-sustaining growth over the medium term; achievement of broad distribution of the benefits of growth; and institutionalization of democratic processes. The data available for assessing progress in implementing the CAI are very limited at this early point. In most cases, data for 1985 -- the first full year of the program -- are estimates based on partial information. More complete data, which will become available later in 1986, could alter the trends thus far identified. Nevertheless, it is clear that progress has been made against major goals, though not in all cases to the extent originally projected.

Economic Stabilization: When the CAI began, economic stabilization was expected by the end of 1986 -- meaning that exchange rates would be appropriate, external arrears would be eliminated, and government budgets would be under control.

Progress has been made toward this goal throughout the region. In two countries -- Costa Rica and Belize -- economic stabilization has been achieved or can reasonably be expected by the end of 1986. In the other countries, achievement within this time frame will depend upon future developments. Panama's current stabilization effort is weakening, and a major effort will be needed if it is to succeed. In El Salvador, the government introduced a major stabilization program in January 1986. In Guatemala and Honduras, early decisions by governments that took office in January 1986 will determine the prospects for achieving stabilization.

To the extent that progress toward stabilization in some countries has been slower than hoped for, this has been due not only to deficiencies in economic policies and their implementation but also to internal and external events largely beyond the control of economic policymakers:

-- An adverse political/military climate still exists. The NBCCA projected that the major problems -- insurgency in El Salvador and Nicaragua, and destabilizing political conflict between Nicaragua and its neighbors -- would largely be resolved within 18 months of the report (i.e., by sometime in 1985). The slower-than-expected progress in this area is probably the single most important factor in determining when and to what extent economic stabilization and recovery goals can be met.

-- Anticipated capital inflows have not materialized. The NBCCA report projected total inflows of capital during the 1985-89 period of $24 billion, including the $8.4 billion provided by the U.S. Government. Actual inflows have been at a much lower rate. Neither a significant repatriation of capital sent abroad earlier, nor an upsurge in private investment and in World Bank lending, has yet occurred.

-- External economic trends have been worse than anticipated. When the CAI was begun, we anticipated that prices of the major export commodities would recover only slowly from the very low levels existing during the 1980-83 period, in line with World Bank projections. In fact, prices have been even less favorable. The upsurge in coffee prices over the past four months is an isolated but welcome reversal of this trend, but this is likely to be only a temporary phenomenon. Another adverse external development has been rising protectionism in some industrial countries.

To address stabilization problems, A.I.D. will continue to place a great deal of emphasis on policy dialogue to encourage governments to adopt economic policy reforms. While policy reforms have often come slower than we would like to see, we believe that they have contributed to the initial progress that has been made in meeting stabilization objectives. A.I.D. will also be stressing the importance of cost reductions and cost recovery measures so that fiscal objectives can be met without sacrificing the quantity or quality of priority public services.

Structural Transformation: The CAI strategy calls for policy reforms to reorient the Central American economies from import substitution to export development and to stimulate private initiative to carry out this transformation. These changes were projected to lead by 1989 to 6% GDP growth, 4% agricultural-sector growth, creation of 250,000 jobs per year, and an increase in nontraditional exports to at least $1 billion per year.

All countries in the region have given increased attention to export promotion and to improving the climate for private investment, especially to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). This is beginning to yield significant positive results in Costa Rica and Belize, but not yet in the other countries. Throughout the region, governments have been working to halt the growth of the public sector, and several are acting to return public enterprises to the private sector.

Overall, progress has been slower than anticipated, largely because of the same factors that have affected stabilization efforts, notably the continued absence of peace in the region and the poorer-than-expected external environment. A third factor, however, is the limited commitment of several governments to a more outward-oriented growth path and to policy reforms, especially in pricing and marketing, needed to stimulate agricultural production for the domestic market.

Even under the best of circumstances, structural transformation is a long-term process requiring not only policy changes and a reallocation of private investment funds, but also significant improvements in human resources, the application of new technologies, and the provision of additional infrastructure. Since the process cannot be completed in five years or so, our goal for the CAI period is rather that a firm foundation for structural transformation be laid through the initiation of significant policy and program changes in all major areas.

As in the case of stabilization problems, we are addressing structural transformation through a vigorous policy dialogue effort which includes technical assistance, training, and policy studies that will give policymakers a stronger basis for making sound policy and investment decisions.

In line with the recommendations of the NBCCA, A.I.D. has been seeking to address structural transformation issues through regional as well as bilateral programs. A new $50 million A.I.D. program is supporting the efforts of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) to finance infrastructure that will contribute to increased production and exports, to make available more credit to the private sector, and to strengthen the Bank's own financial management. In conjunction with the A.I.D. program, CABEI has initiated management reforms, received from its member countries approximately $70 million in arrearages and new paid-in capital, and begun discussions on debt rescheduling with private banks.

The NBCCA also recommended that the United States provide emergency credit to the Central American Common Market Fund (CACMF) to refinance a portion of the accumulated intraregional trade deficits which were believed to have caused the contraction in trade within the CACM. On the basis of a consultant's report, however, A.I.D. concluded that the deficits arose primarily from misaligned exchange rates, and that the contraction in intra-CACM trade was due mainly to the overall economic decline in the region. While providing the financing to help clear the intraregional deficits would have an initial salutary effect, in the absence of exchange-rate adjustments it would only lead to a recurrence of large deficits and payments arrearages. Accordingly, an emergency credit was determined to be an inappropriate response. The CACM countries, on their own initiative, have responded to the need for trade policy reforms by taking action to restructure their common external tariff to lower protection of domestic industries and to stimulate extraregional trade.

Spreading the Benefits of Growth: Economic growth will not result in political or social stability unless its benefits are spread widely among the citizenry. Goals established to address this need include reduction in infant mortality from 65 per thousand to 55, scholarship training in the United States and in the region for 10,000 students, increased primary school enrollment from 85% to 95% of the school-aged population, and a 25% increase in construction of low-income housing and in coverage of water and sewerage services.

In the areas of infant mortality and access to family planning services, progress appears to be more rapid than anticipated at the outset. Under the Central American Peace Scholarships project (CAPS), first year implementation was very successful with the number of students sent for training exceeding by 350 the target of 1,200 students to be trained during FY 1985.

Current projections indicate a shortfall in primary education, with the enrollment ratio reaching 90%, rather than 95%, by 1989. Up-to-date information is not yet available on low-income housing and water and sewerage, although it was anticipated that most progress in those areas would occur in the latter years of the CAI.

A.I.D. is sending a team to Central America in March to assess the feasibility of stimulating faster progress toward achieving primary education goals. A.I.D. will also continue to seek improvements in management, administrative procedures and cost efficiencies in providing health, education, and other social services.

Other A.I.D. activities directed at spreading the benefits of growth include programs to expand the availability of credit and technical assistance to small business operators, and to improve the access of poor rural households to land and other productive inputs.

Democratization: The goal in this area is the establishment of broad-based participatory democracies in each of the countries of the region, including free elections and respect for individual human rights. Since Costa Rica and Belize already share these characteristics, activities related to this goal are concentrated in the remaining countries.

Significant progress has been made in this area. Democratic elections widely regarded as fair have taken place in El Salvador, Honduras, Belize, Guatemala, and Costa Rica since the CAI was launched. Progress in recognition of individual rights and respect for civil liberties is also evident in El Salvador and Guatemala. In Panama, events have been troubling, with considerable evidence of military intervention in the electoral process and in a subsequent transition of power to the Vice President.

While progress toward democracy has been more rapid than anticipated at the outset of the CAI, it is tenuous. Nicaragua continues to pose a threat to democratization, as does slow progress on the economic front. A.I.D.'s efforts in this area will be addressing a number of major problems: weak and dependent judicial branches of government; electoral tribunals which lack the expertise and resources necessary to carry out honest elections; legislatures which lack experience, staff, and public confidence; poorly trained criminal investigators and prosecutors; human rights abuses; and a populace largely unaccustomed to civic participation in a working democracy.

To promote democracy and development in the region, the CAI advocated the creation of the Central American Development Organization (CADO) recommended by the NBCCA. The Congress has authorized the Executive Branch to proceed with negotiations for establishing CADO, which would make recommendations concerning Central American countries' economic, social, and political development objectives; the mobilization of domestic and external resources; and reforms of economic policies and structures. A Department of State and A.I.D. team visited the region to explain the language on CADO in the International Security and Cooperation Act. Reactions in Central America were cautious, perhaps in part because three of the governments were due to change through upcoming elections. In the meantime, A.I.D. and the Department of State have sought the views of U.S. business and labor on CADO. Our ambassadors will discuss a general approach for CADO with Central American heads of state and request designation of a representative from each country to meet with U.S. representatives on the organization of CADO.

An Overall Assessment

A.I.D.'s overall assessment of the status of the CAI through the end of calendar year 1985 has led us to the following conclusions:

1. The CAI strategy continues to be appropriate. Barring serious external economic problems or increased violence, the program can achieve its goals, though perhaps over a longer period than originally anticipated. The four elements of the strategy are addressing the fundamental economic, social and political problems of the region.

2. Substantial progress is taking place. The economic slide of the region has been halted and capital flight is no longer a major concern. All governments have taken substantial positive steps to reduce public-sector deficits, stimulate the private sector, encourage foreign investment, and promote nontraditional exports. Economic progress is most notable in Costa Rica. In the social sectors, trends are more encouraging than expected. Despite the economic trauma of the region, basic health and education indicators suggest that progress is being made in reducing infant mortality, spreading basic education, and providing access to family planning information. The apparent progress in establishing democratic institutions is most encouraging of all. Here progress is clearly more rapid than anticipated -- although the tenuous strength of these institutions requires that optimism on their continuation be guarded.

3. Assumptions were too optimistic. Overall, progress on the economic elements of the program is somewhat slower than anticipated, primarily due to external factors:

-- Military conflict continues. The program assumed that peace would be achieved within the region by sometime in 1985. This has not occurred, adversely affecting the climate for both private investment and government attention to development. Financial inflows to the region from non-A.I.D. sources, public and private, have also been reduced by the continued conflict.

-- World economic trends have been disappointing. The program assumed modest recovery of prices of traditional export commodities. Instead, these prices have declined over the past two years, reducing incomes and foreign exchange resources, although there was a strong but probably temporary upsurge in coffee prices in the last few months. The slow

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expansion of world trade, due to slow economic growth by the industrial countries, has also reduced potential market growth for other export products, as has rising protectionism in some countries. The burden of external debt has been heavier than anticipated because of the combination of high real interest rates, continued pulling back by commercial banks, and low commodity prices.

4. More time will be needed to achieve some goals. Continued large-scale assistance will probably be needed for several years beyond 1989 before self-sustaining growth in the 6% range can be achieved. Export earnings from nontraditional products are not likely to provide adequate financial resources by that time, and the process of consolidation of broad-based growth may not be complete. The continued military conflicts in the region are a key issue, but slowness of some governments to undertake long-term economic development programs is also a major factor. Finally, shortfalls from the NBCCA recommendations in A.I.D. assistance, which were particularly sharp for FY 1986, have slowed the recovery of economic activity in the region and have limited A.I.D.'s ability to support needed economic policy reforms and promote economic transformation. Cumulative ESF totals through FY 1986 under the CAI will be 30% lower than the amounts recommended by the NBCCA, and the DA total will fall short by 14%.

FY 1987 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $942.6 million in economic assistance for Central America in FY 1987, including $286.6 in the DA accounts and $656.0 million in ESF resources. A.I.D. has bilateral assistance programs in six countries in the region -- Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama -- and a regional program administered from Guatemala. The ESF program concentrates on encouraging growth-promoting policy reforms, while the DA program addresses a number of priority development concerns. These resources are complemented by $96.0 million in P.L. 480 Title I/III resources. The requested funding levels for FY 1987 are designed to prevent further shortfalls from the levels recommended by the NBCCA, which if continued could jeopardize the success of the CAI.

CARIBBEAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	93,699	23,120	-	-	2,004	3,575	65,000	-
Grants	229,295	29,378	7,533	10,312	18,481	18,380	147,128	3,083
Total	322,994	52,498	7,533	10,312	20,485	21,955	212,128	3,083 1/
1986								
Loans	15,240	7,540	-	-	-	3,700	4,000	-
Grants	207,493	24,906	8,318	8,951	17,572	21,969	123,377	2,400
Total	222,733	32,446	8,318	8,951	17,572	25,669	127,377	2,400 2/
1987								
Loans	28,500	11,000	-	-	-	10,000	7,500	-
Grants	271,248	34,600	6,890	9,950	17,700	19,608	182,500	-
Total	299,748	45,600	6,890	9,950	17,700	29,608	190,000	

1/ Includes $3,000,000 from Child Survival Fund, and $83,000 of Disaster Assistance.

2/ Child Survival Fund

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- A.I.D. will continue to support (1) economic stabilization and recovery in the Caribbean Basin countries; (2) exports through the Caribbean Basin Initiative, (3) efforts to increase agricultural production, and improvements in social services.
- For FY 1987, $190 million of Economic Support Funds, $109.7 million of Development Assistance, $78 million of P.L. Title I, and $8.7 million of P.L. 480 Title II is proposed for the Caribbean countries.

THE CARIBBEAN

Overview

A.I.D. proposes to continue assistance programs in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, and the Caribbean Regional program in Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. All of these countries are democracies, except for Haiti which is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. The United States has strong interests in promoting stability, the strengthening of democratic processes, and the respect for human rights throughout the Caribbean. This can best be achieved under conditions of sustainable economic growth and social development broadly benefitting the peoples of the area.

The countries of the region continue to have serious unemployment problems and need to make major structural adjustments to achieve sustained economic growth. The Caribbean is still adjusting to weak demand for many of its traditional exports, such as sugar and bauxite, and the reduction in intra-regional trade. Since all Caribbean markets are small, economic growth will depend on increasing export earnings, particularly to markets outside the region.

The United States has sought to promote the region's development through incentives for investment and exports under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). The CBI offers improved access to U.S. markets through duty-free entry of nearly all commodities, and is potentially a key factor for economic growth. During the first two years of operations of the CBI trade provisions, trade trends show both encouraging and discouraging aspects. Nontraditional exports -- the principal focus of the CBI -- have increased significantly, with both Jamaica and the Dominican Republic showing increases of more than 50 percent. Because of unfavorable developments in commodity markets, particularly for bauxite and sugar, exports of traditional products have declined significantly.

Over the five-year period 1980-1984 all Caribbean countries in which A.I.D. has programs experienced modest economic growth except Haiti and Jamaica. Preliminary estimates indicate, however, that the rate of growth in 1985 may have declined for every country except Grenada. The most significant declines in incomes were in the larger countries such as Jamaica and the Dominican Republic, which have experienced severe balance-of-payments problems and high ratios of debt service to the value of exports. Jamaica has the highest ratio of debt to gross domestic product (215%) in the Caribbean. The challenge facing Caribbean governments is to expand exports, particularly of non-traditional products, through encouraging private sector activity, and reducing public sector recurrent expenditures.

A.I.D.'s strategy is to encourage economic adjustment while moderating the negative impact of such adjustment, particularly on the poorest groups. Over the medium and long-term, prospects for sustained increases in economic growth and employment depend on measures to encourage capital inflows, establish suitable environments for private investment in agricultural diversification, non-traditional export activities, and tourism, and improve the capacity of the private sector to lead the way in the growth process.

A.I.D.'s program supports opportunities available under the CBI. Policy dialogues are underway and projects are in place throughout the region to help attract foreign and domestic investment, facilitate non-traditional exports, diversify agriculture into non-traditional crops, and provide training in the skills needed for new export activities. Considerable progress has been made in policy reform over the past two years. In several countries -- notably Jamaica and the Dominican Republic -- exchange rate adjustments have increased incentives for exports. In most countries, fiscal deficits have been reduced through better control of government spending. In Jamaica and Grenada, important steps toward reforms of the taxation system have been made.

AID's specific goals vary from country to country given the diversity within the Caribbean, but overall, A.I.D.'s focus will be to:

-- provide balance-of-payments support and technical assistance in policy reforms for economic stabilization and sustained improvements in macro-economic performance;

-- stimulate private sector development and investment especially in agricultural diversification and other non-traditional export activities;

-- finance a substantial increase in training, with emphasis on increasing the number of Caribbean people trained in the United States;

- improve social services, including health delivery systems and family planning services; and

-- strengthen democratic processes and respect for human rights.

In support of these challenging objectives shared by the democratic countries in the Caribbean, we are requesting $190 million in FY 1987 Economic Support Fund (ESF) resources, Development Assistance (DA) of $109.7 million, and PL 480 funding of $86.7 million. In the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, ESF will be provided as balance-of-payments assistance in support of continuing economic policy reforms. In Haiti, ESF will support, as permitted, the development activities of non-governmental organizations. In the smaller countries of the Eastern Caribbean, the emphasis will be on continued development of productive infrastructure and adjustment measures. DA projects will concentrate on private sector activities in agricultural diversification, development of small industries, improvment of social services, and training. In FY 1986 A.I.D. will initiate an expanded training program in the Caribbean with emphasis on training in the United States. This initiative will be continued and expanded in FY 1987.

SOUTH AMERICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	25,181	8,000	-	2,500	-	1,000	-	13,681
Grants	63,572	20,500	5,144	10,538	7,914	7,272	4,414	7,790
Total	88,753	28,500	5,144	13,038	7,914	8,272	4,414	21,471[1]
1986								
Loans	25,155	5,800	-	2,500	-	2,500	14,355	-
Grants	82,889	14,155	2,630	4,802	8,130	8,650	44,022	500
Total	108,044	19,955	2,630	7,302	8,130	11,150	58,377	500[2]
1987								
Loans	24,500	5,700	-	1,500	-	2,300	15,000	-
Grants	114,292	16,650	2,876	6,100	5,264	10,110	72,000	1,292
Total	138,792	22,350	2,876	7,600	5,264	12,410	87,000	1,292[2]

1/ International Disaster Assistance
2/ Child Survival Fund

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- For the South American countries, $51.8 million of Development Assistance, $87 million of Economic Support Funds, and $46.6 million in P.L. 480 assistance is requested.

- A.I.D. will continue to support (1) economic stabilization and recovery programs in four South American countries, (2) basic structural reforms to permit a resumption of economic growth, (3) economic alternatives to illicit narcotics, and (4) efforts to overcome key constraints in the principal sectors of agriculture, health, population and human resource development.

SOUTH AMERICA

Overview

A.I.D. proposes to continue our major bilateral assistance programs in three countries in South America: Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. These three Andean countries are of strategic importance to the United States because of their democratic orientation, proximity to the United States, their current efforts to fight narcotics production and trafficking, their natural resource base and the leadership role they play in South America. In the past two years, democratically elected governments have succeeded elected governments in each country, an unprecedented occurrence in the region. The Andean countries are strongly oriented toward the United States, their largest trading partner and by far their largest source of foreign investment. The United States looks to the Andean countries for petroleum, other raw materials and agricultural products.

The United States has a major interest in supporting the efforts of all three countries to eliminate illegal production and trafficking of narcotics in the Andean region. Peru and Bolivia are the sources of over three-quarters of the coca leaves which eventually are processed into cocaine for the U.S. market. Ecuador is an important trafficking country. While the narcotics problem is large and the obstacles to success are great, we are encouraged that the level of cooperation with the United States by the governments of these three countries in our common fight against illegal narcotics has reached an all-time high. The efforts of the Ecuadorian government and the new Peruvian government against narcotics production and trafficking are unprecedented, while the new government of Bolivia has made an impressive start to confront that country's illicit narcotics problem.

Unfortunately all three countries are suffering from major economic problems. All experienced dramatic economic downturns in the early 1980s as a result of (a) weakened demand for many of the region's key export commodities (petroleum, tin, copper, silver, sugar, bananas); (b) the economic effects of the El Nino floods and drought of 1982-83; (c) the rise in interest rates for their already onerous external debt (which reached $27 billion for the region at the end of 1985); and (d) in certain instances, inappropriate domestic economic policies. By early 1985 the per capita income in Peru and Bolivia had fallen to the levels of the 1960s. Export diversification is needed in all three countries to provide foreign exchange to finance productive imports and to service the debt. Only Ecuador has been able in recent years to continue to meet the requirements for drawings under International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreements.

While inappropriate economic policies have in the past inhibited economic recovery, there are positive current economic initiatives in these countries. The market-oriented private sector approach of the Ecuadorian government has begun to turn that economy around, and the United States has substantially increased its support to Ecuador as a result of GOE economic policies. Likewise in Bolivia, the new government has taken unprecedented steps in the direction of economic reform, and we are responding with increased support. The medium and long-term economic policies of the new government in Peru are still not clear, although the short-term economic program has reduced inflation considerably.

Forces hostile to U.S. interests in the Andes have sought to exploit the economic reversals of the last decade. The rise of terrorist organizations in Peru and Ecuador substantiate this assessment. At this juncture, it is important to encourage the positive trends in the struggle against illicit drugs, as well as to support the recent beginning of economic improvement in the Andean region, to preclude popular unrest and the risk of extra-legal changes in these fragile democracies.

In response to these problems and opportunities we propose a significant economic assistance program for the Andes. Our objectives for the Andean subregion are to help the countries of the region to:

-- halt economic decline and achieve an annual economic growth rate of at least 4.5% by 1988;

-- expand the role and participation of the private sector in economic development;

-- increase agricultural production for domestic consumption and agroindustrial exports;

-- improve health status and conditions of the region, especially to promote child survival;

-- contribute to coca control through income substitution and narcotics awareness efforts;

-- expand participation of low-income groups in the benefits of economic growth; and

-- strengthen democratic institutions, including the judicial systems.

In addition to the Andean democracies, an elected government was inaugurated last year in Uruguay. Uruguay's economy has been in trouble for a generation, but the new administration's plan addresses most of the elements necessary for economic recovery. A.I.D. will provide ESF support to help Uruguay achieve long-term growth and a self-sustaining economy.

A.I.D. is requesting $72 million of ESF assistance for Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru and $15 million for Uruguay in FY 1987 to support these countries' pursuit of policy reforms needed to halt the economic decline and create an environment in which a sustained economic recovery can occur. Our ESF assistance to the Andes will also serve to promote further progress on narcotics control. A.I.D. is also requesting $51.8 million for the DA program, which will give high priority to new efforts to improve agricultural production and marketing, promote the role of the private sector in economic development and expand the provision of health services to the poorer segments of the population. ESF and DA resources will be complemented by $30 million in P.L. 480 Title I/III resources to promote economic policy reforms, particularly in the agricultural sector.

SUMMARY OF LAC PROGRAMS BY SUBREGIONNAL COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

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02/18/86

PIR:RPT LACPTAB1
REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

CP-87

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
CENTRAL AMERICA									
BELIZE									
1984	3,875	3,230	---	240	---	---	405	---	---
1985	21,650	3,040	50	1,900	---	2,300	360	14,000	---
1986	8,464	1,850	50	2,250	---	650	1,750	1,914	---
1987	10,500	1,900	50	2,050	---	1,050	2,450	3,300	---
COSTA RICA									
1984	145,470	2,482	475	4,402	---	966	7,075	130,000	70
1985	180,547	2,950	1,125	50	---	3,796	12,605	160,000	21
1986	131,482	2,850	25	50	---	580	7,395	120,582	---
1987	166,000	1,350	25	50	---	600	13,975	150,000	---
EL SALVADOR									
1984	161,370	30,744	1,925	6,084	---	175	2,133	120,234	75
1985	372,755	31,998	6,225	14,875	---	9,125	25,532	285,000	---
1986	258,143	29,470	4,673	19,250	---	16,455	11,250	177,045	---
1987	325,000	38,152	4,000	8,698	---	15,000	19,150	240,000	---
GUATEMALA									
1984	4,491	2,252	1,273	550	---	200	100	---	116
1985	70,533	22,600	2,628	9,999	---	13,506	9,500	12,500	---
1986	82,850	16,500	2,753	5,200	1,600	5,200	3,747	47,850	---
1987	110,000	13,500	5,650	4,692	1,708	6,250	8,200	70,000	---
HONDURAS									
1984	70,995	21,140	1,700	2,150	---	1,905	4,100	40,000	---
1985	199,333	16,550	2,771	11,100	---	5,662	8,230	147,500	7,500
1986	104,463	26,678	4,136	5,847	---	4,529	2,025	61,248	---
1987	141,025	20,902	4,910	3,617	---	7,544	14,052	90,000	---
PANAMA									
1984	10,720	6,350	370	---	---	210	3,790	---	---
1985	68,822	10,065	290	---	---	2,395	6,072	50,000	---
1986	22,962	8,122	100	---	---	1,446	7,532	5,742	---
1987	46,100	8,300	---	---	---	2,500	7,300	28,000	---
ROCAP									
1984	15,458	10,291	---	20	---	1,100	4,047	---	---
1985	105,809	12,053	---	13,350	---	134	9,377	70,895	---
1986	20,490	11,815	---	2,425	---	2,400	3,650	200	---
1987	62,962	24,112	---	75	---	2,125	8,150	28,500	---

SUMMARY OF LAC PROGRAMS BY SUBREGIONNAL COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PIA:RPT LACPTA01
REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

CP-87

C O U N T R Y	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL									
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	54,648	---	---	---	---	27,550	---	27,098	---
1986	80,269	3,314	1,190	9,938	---	13,665	684	51,478	---
1987	81,038	300	---	2,638	---	30,900	500	46,500	---
SUBTOTAL CENTRAL AMERICA									
1984	412,379	76,489	5,743	13,446	---	4,556	21,650	290,234	261
1985	1,074,097	99,036	13,089	51,274	---	64,468	71,696	766,993	7,521
1986	709,103	100,599	12,927	44,960	1,600	44,925	38,033	466,059	---
1987	942,625	108,716	14,635	21,820	1,708	65,969	73,777	656,000	---

SUMMARY OF LAC PROGRAMS BY SUBREGIONNAL COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-87

PIA:RPT LACPTAB1
REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
CARIBBEAN									
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC									
1984	64,346	16,830	50	4,924	---	7,140	1,402	34,000	---
1985	125,078	17,010	263	1,448	---	7,438	3,919	95,000	---
1986	64,300	9,100	2,450	1,300	---	4,331	7,119	40,000	---
1987	78,658	15,000	1,650	3,200	---	1,100	7,708	50,000	---
HAITI									
1984	25,738	10,228	2,820	6,179	---	490	925	5,096	---
1985	30,721	11,989	3,002	5,170	3,000	1,000	1,487	5,000	73
1986	25,127	8,226	3,138	4,142	2,400	2,250	2,100	2,871	---
1987	27,256	10,166	3,040	4,030	---	2,900	2,100	5,000	---
JAMAICA									
1984	87,639	11,349	1,530	406	---	7,034	12,320	55,000	---
1985	114,560	15,555	2,138	244	---	7,048	8,565	81,000	10
1986	78,334	4,720	1,030	2,109	---	3,691	7,450	59,334	---
1987	123,000	8,000	1,500	1,500	---	4,000	8,000	100,000	---
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL									
1984	104,598	3,218	1,050	940	---	2,057	17,918	77,786	1,629
1985	57,635	7,944	2,130	3,450	---	4,999	7,984	31,128	---
1986	54,772	10,400	1,700	1,400	---	7,100	9,000	25,172	---
1987	70,834	12,434	700	1,200	---	9,700	11,800	35,000	---
SUBTOTAL CARIBBEAN									
1984	282,321	41,625	5,450	12,449	---	16,721	32,565	171,882	1,629
1985	327,994	52,498	7,533	10,312	3,000	20,485	21,955	212,128	83
1986	222,733	32,446	8,318	8,951	2,400	17,372	25,669	127,377	---
1987	299,748	45,600	6,890	9,930	---	17,700	29,608	190,000	---

SUMMARY OF LAC PROGRAMS BY SUBREGIONNAL COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PIA:RPT LACPTAB1
REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

CP-87

C O U N T R Y	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SOUTH AMERICA									
BOLIVIA									
1984	52,346	10,563	5	612	---	779	1,059	---	39,328
1985	18,084	6,840	10	714	---	1,300	1,720	---	7,500
1986	23,647	3,780	30	252	500	880	3,850	14,355	---
1987	29,292	4,300	30	600	1,292	760	2,310	20,000	---
ECUADOR									
1984	22,366	7,327	839	302	---	1,089	1,711	---	11,098
1985	32,465	8,610	1,034	9,754	---	4,060	4,593	4,414	---
1986	42,597	9,050	800	3,650	---	4,750	4,250	20,097	---
1987	37,500	9,850	1,246	2,500	---	3,204	5,700	15,000	---
PARAGUAY									
1984	180	180	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	48	48	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PERU									
1984	119,063	15,587	1,760	125	---	390	1,294	---	99,907
1985	38,158	13,002	4,100	2,570	---	2,556	1,959	---	13,971
1986	27,445	7,125	1,800	3,400	---	2,500	3,050	9,570	---
1987	57,600	8,200	1,600	4,500	---	1,900	4,400	37,000	---
URUGUAY									
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	14,355	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,355	---
1987	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
SUBTOTAL SOUTH AMERICA									
1984	193,955	33,657	2,604	1,039	---	2,258	4,064	---	150,333
1985	88,755	28,500	5,144	13,038	---	7,916	8,272	4,414	21,471
1986	108,044	19,955	2,630	7,302	500	8,130	11,150	58,377	---
1987	139,392	22,350	2,876	7,600	1,292	5,864	12,410	87,000	---

SUMMARY OF LAC PROGRAMS BY SUBREGIONNAL COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PIA:RPT LACPTA01
REGION: BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

CP-87

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
LAC REGIONAL									
LAC REGIONAL									
1984	22,963	2,830	300	186	---	12,686	4,961	2,000	---
1985	30,618	3,260	1,426	1,469	---	14,955	8,018	1,490	---
1986	34,102	3,790	2,236	3,073	---	12,824	5,480	6,699	---
1987	36,100	2,088	999	4,341	---	12,467	4,205	12,000	---
SUBTOTAL LAC REGIONAL									
1984	22,963	2,830	300	186	---	12,686	4,961	2,000	---
1985	30,618	3,260	1,426	1,469	---	14,955	8,018	1,490	---
1986	34,102	3,790	2,236	3,073	---	12,824	5,480	6,699	---
1987	36,100	2,088	999	4,341	---	12,467	4,205	12,000	---
GRAND TOTAL									
1984	911,609	134,603	14,086	27,120	---	36,221	63,240	464,116	152,223
1985	1,521,462	183,314	27,192	76,093	3,000	107,822	109,941	985,025	29,075
1986	1,073,982	156,790	26,111	64,286	4,500	83,451	80,332	658,512	---
1987	1,417,265	178,734	25,400	43,711	3,000	101,400	120,000	945,000	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BELIZE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 505-0000	83	C	---	---	441	352	50	108	40	50
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (PC)	G 505-0006	83	84	1,350	1,350	1,350	257	---	500	---	593
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (PC)	L 505-0006	83	84	1,900	1,900	1,900	713	---	600	---	587
RURAL ACCESS ROADS AND BRIDGES (PC)	G 505-0007	83	85	6,150	6,150	6,150	4,644	---	806	---	700
COMMERCIALIZATION OF ALTERNATIVE CROPS	G 505-0008	85	88	6,800	6,800	2,225	---	1,000	1,250	1,275	1,700
TOLEDO SMALL FARMER DEVELOPMENT	G 505-0016	86	88	---	2,500	---	---	600	400	400	500
ACCELERATED COCOA PRODUCTION (PC) OPG	G 505-0023	84	85	615	615	615	134	---	241	---	240
BEST - CASA PROGRAM (OPG)	G 505-0030	86	87	---	385	---	---	200	150	185	235
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,815	19,700	12,681	6,100	1,850	4,055	1,900	4,605
GRANTS				14,915	17,800	10,781	5,387	1,850	3,455	1,900	4,018
LOANS				1,900	1,900	1,900	713	---	600	---	587
POPULATION PLANNING											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 505-0000	83	C	---	---	50	2	20	38	50	45
FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION - OPG	G 505-0031	86	86	---	30	---	---	30	15	---	15
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	30	50	2	50	53	50	60
GRANTS				---	30	50	2	50	53	50	60
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 505-0000	83	C	---	---	90	45	50	40	50	45
INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH BETTER HE	G 505-0018	85	88	7,000	7,000	1,500	---	1,250	1,500	2,000	1,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BELIZE

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
VILLAGE HEALTH SANITATION OPG	G	505-0024	84	86	500	700	500	128	200	270	---	300
BREAST IS BEST LEAGUE - OPG	G	505-0029	85	85	50	50	50	21	---	19	---	10
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	505-9999	83	C	---	---	---	---	750	250	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,550	7,750	2,140	194	2,250	2,079	2,050	1,855
GRANTS					7,550	7,750	2,140	194	2,250	2,079	2,050	1,855
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	505-0000	83	C	---	---	300	49	50	146	50	145
TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT	G	505-0020	85	88	5,000	5,000	2,000	---	900	1,000	1,000	1,000
DRUG AWARENESS OPG	G	505-0033	86	86	100	100	---	---	100	50	---	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,100	5,100	2,300	49	650	1,196	1,050	1,195
GRANTS					5,100	5,100	2,300	49	650	1,196	1,050	1,195
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	505-0000	83	C	---	---	500	432	200	168	100	175
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FUND	G	505-0010	84	C	---	---	100	49	50	75	50	75
EXPORT INVESTMENT CREDIT	G	505-0019	86	88	---	4,000	---	---	750	500	1,250	1,000
EXPORT PROMOTION (CHAMBER OF COMM.) OPG	G	505-0025	83	85	200	200	200	125	---	75	---	---
PILOT GUIDANCE, COUNSELING, & PLCMT - OP	G	505-0026	84	84	80	80	80	17	---	33	---	30
EXPORT & INVESTMENT PROMOTION	G	505-0027	86	88	---	335,000	---	---	750	500	750	500
ENERGY SECTOR STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT	* G	505-0028	87	88	---	500	---	---	---	---	300	150

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BELIZE

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02/20/86

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				280	339,780	880	623	1,750	1,351	2,450	1,930
GRANTS				280	339,780	880	623	1,750	1,351	2,450	1,930
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND											
CREDIT REDISCOUNT FUND	L 505-0005	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	3,000	---	2,000
COUNTERPART FUND II	G 505-0012	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	138	---	462	---	400
COUNTERPART FUND II	L 505-0012	85	85	13,000	13,000	13,000	5,000	---	8,000	---	5,000
COUNTERPRT FUND III	L 505-0013	86	87	---	4,914	---	---	1,914	1,914	3,000	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				19,000	23,914	19,000	5,138	1,914	13,376	3,000	10,400
GRANTS				1,000	1,000	1,000	138	---	462	---	400
LOANS				18,000	22,914	18,000	5,000	1,914	12,914	3,000	10,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				48,745	396,274	37,051	12,106	8,464	22,110	10,500	20,045
GRANTS				28,845	371,460	17,151	6,393	6,550	8,596	7,500	9,458
LOANS				19,900	24,814	19,900	5,713	1,914	13,514	3,000	10,587

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
						AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	511-0000	74	C	—	—	2,054	1,993	280	270	200	250
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR II		L	511-0465	78	78	11,300	11,300	11,300	10,354	—	946	—	—
RURAL ACCESS ROADS II		G	511-0466	78	79	300	300	300	39	—	173	—	88
RURAL ACCESS ROADS II		L	511-0466	78	79	9,042	9,042	9,042	2,228	—	2,157	—	4,657
AGRIBUSINESS AND ARTISANRY		G	511-0472	77	87	1,200	1,200	1,200	719	—	481	—	—
AGRIBUSINESS AND ARTISANRY		L	511-0472	77	87	16,200	10,200	9,200	6,008	—	2,991	1,000	1,201
SMALL FARM PRODUCTION		G	511-0481	78	84	3,060	3,060	3,060	2,846	—	214	—	—
DEPARTMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS		L	511-0511	79	79	7,000	7,000	7,000	136	—	5,000	—	1,864
CHAPARE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT		G	511-0543	83	87	4,400	4,400	2,541	621	1,000	900	859	900
CHAPARE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT		L	511-0543	83	87	12,500	12,500	12,500	870	—	4,050	—	5,500
MARKET TOWN CAPITAL FORMATION		G	511-0573	86	89	—	1,000	—	—	1,000	100	—	400
MARKET TOWN CAPITAL FORMATION		L	511-0573	86	89	—	8,000	—	—	1,000	165	900	630
CHAPARE MARKETING AND AGRIBUSINESS	*	G	511-0576	87	90	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	341	100
CHAPARE MARKETING AND AGRIBUSINESS	*	L	511-0576	87	90	—	8,000	—	—	—	—	800	200
DISASTER RECOVERY		L	511-0581	84	85	5,700	5,700	5,700	—	—	4,000	—	1,700
PRIVATE AG. ORGANIZATIONS		G	511-0589	86	90	—	2,000	—	—	500	200	200	300
ORT AND CHILD GROWTH MONITORING - OPG		G	511-0590	85	86	300	300	300	—	—	180	—	120
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						71,002	86,002	64,197	25,814	3,780	21,827	4,300	17,910
GRANTS						9,260	14,260	9,455	6,218	2,780	2,518	1,600	2,158
LOANS						61,742	71,742	54,742	19,596	1,000	19,309	2,700	15,752

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	511-0000	74	C	---	---	27	20	30	28	30	28
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	27	20	30	28	30	28
GRANTS					---	---	27	20	30	28	30	28
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	511-0000	74	C	---	---	498	429	200	250	150	150
RURAL SANITATION	G	511-0458	77	80	310	310	310	158	---	152	---	---
RURAL SANITATION	L	511-0458	77	80	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,663	---	318	---	2,019
SELF FINANCING PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	511-0569	83	88	1,100	1,900	990	233	---	464	450	404
ORT AND CHILD GROWTH MONITORING - OPG	G	511-0590	85	86	136	136	84	---	52	36	---	36
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,546	6,346	5,882	2,483	252	1,220	600	2,609
GRANTS					1,546	2,346	1,882	820	252	902	600	590
LOANS					4,000	4,000	4,000	1,663	---	318	---	2,019
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	511-9999	79	C	---	---	---	---	500	200	1,292	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	500	200	1,292	700
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	500	200	1,292	700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	511-0000	74	C	---	---	816	548	70	280	60	60
RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	G	511-0471	78	84	3,9*0	3,949	3,949	3,003	---	290	---	656
RURAL EDUCATION II	G	511-0482	77	84	2,129	2,129	2,129	2,010	---	119	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
RURAL EDUCATION II	L 511-0482	77	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,544	---	2,456	---	---
MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G 511-0580	85	88	2,000	2,000	800	---	390	400	300	400
TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G 511-0584	85	88	2,500	2,500	200	---	420	376	400	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				20,579	20,578	17,894	13,105	880	3,921	760	1,616
GRANTS				10,579	10,578	7,894	5,561	880	1,465	760	1,616
LOANS				10,000	10,000	10,000	7,544	---	2,456	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 511-0000	74	C	---	---	613	519	300	350	160	204
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G 511-0412	64	C	---	---	1,217	1,054	150	120	150	250
DEPARTMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS	L 511-0511	79	79	3,000	3,000	3,000	60	---	2,940	---	---
LOW-COST SHELTER THROUGH PRIVATE SECTOR	G 511-0567	83	85	550	550	550	223	---	127	---	205
POLICY REFORM	G 511-0571	83	88	2,400	2,400	1,200	594	400	650	350	650
PRIVATE SECTOR SECOND STORY BANK	G 511-0572	86	89	---	1,500	---	---	1,000	300	200	350
PRIVATE SECTOR SECOND STORY BANK	L 511-0572	86	89	---	8,500	---	---	1,500	300	800	1,000
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ENHANCEMENT	* G 511-0575	87	89	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	250	100
HANDICRAFT EXPORT DEVELOPMENT	G 511-0583	85	88	3,000	3,000	875	---	500	670	400	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				8,950	20,450	7,455	2,450	3,850	5,452	2,310	3,459
GRANTS				5,950	8,950	4,455	2,390	2,350	2,212	1,510	2,459
LOANS				3,000	11,500	3,000	60	1,500	3,240	800	1,000
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE											
DISASTER RECOVERY	G 511-0581	84	85	9,000	9,000	9,000	6,643	---	2,000	---	357
DISASTER RECOVERY	L 511-0581	84	85	37,800	37,800	37,800	7,244	---	25,000	---	5,556

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BOLIVIA

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					46,800	46,800	46,800	13,887	---	27,000	---	5,913
GRANTS					9,000	9,000	9,000	6,643	---	2,000	---	357
LOANS					37,800	37,800	37,800	7,244	---	25,000	---	5,556
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY	G	511-0570	86	87	7,177	34,355	---	---	14,355	14,355	20,000	20,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,177	34,355	---	---	14,355	14,355	20,000	20,000
GRANTS					7,177	34,355	---	---	14,355	14,355	20,000	20,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					160,054	214,531	142,255	57,759	23,647	74,003	29,292	52,235
GRANTS					43,512	79,489	32,713	21,652	21,147	23,680	25,792	27,908
LOANS					116,542	135,042	109,542	36,107	2,500	50,323	3,500	24,327

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 515-0000	52	C	---	---	6,598	6,190	500	820	500	540
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION	L 515-0145	79	80	8,000	8,000	8,000	5,352	---	2,648	---	---
AGRARIAN SETTLEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY	G 515-0148	80	81	500	500	500	426	---	74	---	---
AGRARIAN SETTLEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY	L 515-0148	80	81	9,500	9,500	9,500	5,460	---	3,500	---	540
PRIVATE SECTOR EXPORT CREDIT	L 515-0187	82	83	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,772	---	228	---	---
CREDIT UNION STRENGTHENING (PVO-U-R)	G 515-0189	82	83	600	600	600	571	---	29	---	---
NORTHERN ZONE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	G 515-0191	83	83	500	500	500	235	---	140	---	125
NORTHERN ZONE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	L 515-0191	83	83	14,200	14,200	14,200	1,068	---	3,000	---	4,000
PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION	L 515-0204	84	86	5,000	5,000	4,000	---	1,000	1,000	---	2,000
AGRIC. SERVICES AND UNION DEV. (PVO-U-R)	G 515-0226	85	86	250	1,000	250	181	750	600	---	219
AGRIC. DEV. COOP INTERNAT'L (PVO-U-R)	G 515-0227	85	86	200	800	200	15	600	150	---	160
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G 515-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	850	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				40,750	42,100	46,348	21,270	2,850	12,189	1,350	7,834
GRANTS				2,050	3,400	8,648	7,618	1,850	1,813	1,350	1,294
LOANS				38,700	38,700	37,700	13,652	1,000	10,376	---	6,540
POPULATION PLANNING											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 515-0000	52	C	---	---	171	154	25	35	25	30

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
FAMILY PLANNING SELF-RELIANCE	G 515-0168	83	85	2,500	2,500	2,500	649	---	990	---	861
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,500	2,500	2,671	803	25	1,025	25	891
GRANTS				2,500	2,500	2,671	803	25	1,025	25	891
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 515-0000	52	C	---	---	181	131	50	75	50	68
HEALTH SERVICES SUPPORT	G 515-0203	83	84	250	250	250	98	---	70	---	82
HEALTH SERVICES SUPPORT	L 515-0203	83	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	193	---	4,500	---	5,307
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,250	10,250	10,431	422	50	4,645	50	5,457
GRANTS				250	250	431	229	50	145	50	150
LOANS				10,000	10,000	10,000	193	---	4,500	---	5,307
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 515-0000	52	C	---	---	540	517	80	95	100	100
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	L 515-0138	79	79	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,656	---	344	---	---
POLICY PLANNING AND ADMIN IMPROVE.	G 515-0190	83	84	1,000	1,000	1,000	353	---	450	---	197
TRAINING FOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G 515-0212	84	87	5,000	5,000	4,000	95	500	1,500	500	1,500
DEV. COMMUNITY-BASED AG. ENTERP., OPG	G 515-0224	85	85	71	71	71	60	---	11	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				8,071	8,071	7,611	2,681	580	2,400	600	1,797
GRANTS				6,071	6,071	5,611	1,025	580	2,056	600	1,797
LOANS				7,000	2,000	2,000	1,656	---	344	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 515-0000	52	C	---	---	2,201	1,629	745	950	725	1,030

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

PROJECT TITLE	*	L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY FUND		G 515-0133	77	C	---	---	645	644	100	100	100	100
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		L 515-0138	79	79	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,317	---	183	---	---
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION		L 515-0145	79	80	1,800	1,800	1,800	---	---	900	---	900
ENERGY POLICY DEVELOPMENT		G 515-0175	81	83	1,000	1,000	1,000	924	---	76	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY		L 515-0176	81	81	7,800	7,800	7,800	3,402	---	3,000	---	1,398
PRIVATE SECTOR EXPORT CREDIT		L 515-0187	82	83	8,000	8,000	8,000	1,747	---	3,253	---	3,000
PRIVATE SECTOR LOW-COST SHELTER		G 515-0188	83	83	300	300	300	122	---	178	---	---
POLICY PLANNING AND ADMIN IMPROVE.		G 515-0190	83	87	5,500	7,900	5,500	1,868	---	2,500	2,400	3,000
PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION		G 515-0204	84	86	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	---	300	---	350
PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION		L 515-0204	84	86	15,000	15,000	14,750	---	250	2,000	---	2,500
INDUSTRIAL REACTIVATION		L 515-0223	86	88	---	20,950	---	---	5,000	---	9,000	2,000
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S		G 515-9999	85	C	---	---	---	---	1,300	390	1,750	650
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					42,900	60,250	45,496	12,721	7,395	13,740	13,975	14,928
GRANTS					7,800	10,200	10,646	5,255	2,145	4,404	4,975	5,130
LOANS					35,100	56,050	34,850	7,466	5,250	9,336	9,000	9,798
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COOP BANKING SERVICES AND CREDIT		G 515-0178	83	83	500	500	500	359	---	141	---	---
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY IV		G 515-0194	85	85	160,000	160,000	160,000	147,200	---	12,800	---	---
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AND RECOVERY V		G 515-0222	86	86	---	120,582	---	---	120,582	120,582	---	---
ECON STABILIZ AND RECOVERY VI	*	G 515-0231	87	87	---	150,000	---	---	---	---	150,000	150,000

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: COSTA RICA

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						160,500	431,082	160,500	147,559	120,582	133,523	150,000	150,000
GRANTS						160,500	431,082	160,500	147,559	120,582	133,523	150,000	150,000
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						264,971	560,253	273,057	185,456	131,482	167,522	166,000	180,907
GRANTS						179,171	453,503	188,507	162,489	125,232	142,966	157,000	159,262
LOANS						85,800	106,750	84,550	22,967	6,250	24,556	9,000	21,645

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	517-0000	62	C	---	---	9,453	9,238	300	400	350	350
RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	G	517-0125	81	86	1,100	1,600	1,100	955	500	350	---	250
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	517-0126	81	84	500	500	500	364	---	136	---	---
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	L	517-0126	81	84	10,500	10,500	10,500	4,395	---	2,000	---	2,000
RURAL FEEDER ROADS	L	517-0130	79	80	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,769	---	231	---	---
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV	G	517-0144	82	84	3,114	3,114	3,114	2,789	---	325	---	---
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV	L	517-0144	82	84	5,268	5,269	5,268	1,910	---	2,000	---	1,358
SMALL INDUSTRY	G	517-0150	82	87	595	595	595	231	---	160	---	204
SMALL INDUSTRY	L	517-0150	82	82	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,001	---	1,200	---	299
AGRICULTURE POLICY ANALYSIS	G	517-0156	84	84	500	500	500	79	---	200	---	200
ON - FARM WATER MANAGEMENT	L	517-0159	83	83	12,000	12,000	12,000	643	---	2,000	---	2,500
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR TRAINING	L	517-0160	83	93	3,450	3,450	3,450	437	---	450	---	650
FORESTRY MANAGEMENT	G	517-0173	84	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	250	---	750
RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE II - (PVO)	L	517-0177	83	86	15,000	15,000	12,800	2,349	2,200	4,000	---	4,000
SAVINGS MOBILIZATION I	G	517-0179	83	85	950	950	950	334	---	500	---	116
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	* G	517-0180	87	89	---	14,750	---	---	---	---	1,650	750
AGRI-BUSINESS PROMOTION	G	517-0186	85	86	2,500	2,500	1,740	---	760	300	---	1,000
AGRI-BUSINESS PROMOTION	L	517-0186	85	86	15,560	15,560	10,220	---	5,340	2,500	---	4,000
COMMERCIAL FARMING SYSTEMS	* G	517-0214	87	88	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
COMMERCIAL FARMING SYSTEMS	* L	517-0214	87	88	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	11,000	---

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						[illegible]	117,707	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,100	17,002	15,000	18,427
GRANTS						[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,560	2,621	4,000	3,620
LOANS						[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,381	11,000	14,807
POPULATION PLANNING													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	517-0000	[illegible]	C	---	---	[illegible]	162	150	225	225	200
INSTITUTE FOR POP AND DEV STUDIES - OPG		G	517-0161	83	83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	68	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES		G	517-0220	86	87	---	6,000	---	---	2,500	500	1,425	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANTS						[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	517-0000	[illegible]	C	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HEALTH SECTOR II		L	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---
HEALTH SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT		G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
HEALTH AND NUTRITION EDUCATION - OPG		G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---
SELF-FINANCING HEALTH CARE	*	G	[illegible]	87	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
VECTOR CONTROL		G	[illegible]	86	87	---	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANTS						[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOANS						[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	517-0000	[illegible]	C	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI-TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI-TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI-TURES
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G 517-0127	81	86	1,150	1,150	1,150	607	---	350	---	193
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	L 517-0127	81	86	4,250	4,250	4,250	1,090	---	300	---	1,000
GRADUATE MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G 517-0157	85	86	6,500	6,500	6,119	1,861	381	850	---	1,000
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR TRAINING	L 517-0160	85	85	1,650	1,650	1,650	---	---	900	---	500
RADIO SANTA MARIA - OPG	G 517-0163	82	84	425	425	425	258	---	129	---	38
POLICY ANALYSIS TRAINING	G 517-0180	86	86	1,500	1,500	---	---	1,500	---	---	500
CENTER FOR DOMINICAN GOVT AFFAIRS	G 517-0189	86	86	---	500	---	---	500	---	---	250
EXPORT INVESTMENT PROMOTION	G 517-0190	86	86	1,900	1,900	---	---	1,900	400	---	600
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	G 517-0216	86	88	---	2,900	---	---	900	---	1,000	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,875	19,875	14,500	4,514	4,931	3,129	1,100	4,776
GRANTS				11,875	14,875	8,580	3,424	4,931	1,929	1,100	3,276
LOANS				5,900	5,900	5,900	1,090	---	1,200	---	1,500
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 517-0000	62	C	---	---	1,481	1,191	400	600	400	350
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G 517-0050	62	C	---	---	1,100	1,090	69	60	75	60
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV	G 517-0144	82	86	2,600	2,600	1,600	816	1,000	1,000	---	784
ENERGY CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES DEV	L 517-0144	82	86	6,550	6,550	6,550	---	---	1,550	---	5,000
SMALL INDUSTRY	G 517-0150	82	84	255	255	255	117	---	75	---	63
SMALL INDUSTRY	L 517-0150	82	84	1,900	1,900	1,900	---	---	---	---	1,900
HOUSING APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY - OPG	G 517-0164	83	85	478	478	478	355	---	123	---	---
AGRI-BUSINESS PROMOTION	L 517-0186	85	86	1,740	1,740	540	---	1,200	500	---	1,000
EXPORT INVESTMENT PROMOTION	G 517-0190	85	86	3,300	3,300	1,890	---	1,410	300	---	2,000

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
MICROBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT - OPG		G	517-0208	84	85	499	499	499	248	---	192	---	59
BI-NATIONAL CENTER - OPG		G	517-0210	84	84	250	250	250	112	---	138	---	---
CDE REVENUE COLLECTION		G	517-0218	86	86	---	500	---	---	500	200	---	300
CDE REVENUE COLLECTION		L	517-0218	86	86	---	2,500	---	---	2,500	1,500	---	1,000
LIGHT INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	*	G	517-0231	87	89	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
LIGHT INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	*	L	517-0231	87	89	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	*	G	517-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	233	140
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						17,172	37,172	16,103	3,889	7,119	6,238	7,708	12,256
GRANTS						7,382	9,882	7,513	3,889	3,419	2,688	2,708	3,756
LOANS						9,790	27,290	8,590	---	3,700	3,550	5,000	8,500
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT		G	517-0171	82	90	135,000	335,000	95,000	95,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT		L	517-0171	82	90	83,000	83,000	83,000	75,000	---	8,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						218,000	418,000	178,000	170,000	40,000	48,000	50,000	50,000
GRANTS						135,000	335,000	95,000	95,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000
LOANS						83,000	83,000	83,000	75,000	---	8,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						349,416	612,166	308,188	222,475	64,500	77,024	78,658	88,407
GRANTS						167,548	400,798	135,060	117,846	53,260	48,928	62,658	63,600
LOANS						181,868	211,368	173,128	104,629	11,240	28,096	16,000	24,807

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ECUADOR

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - FN		G	518-0005	78	C	---	---	3,039	1,841	850	1,500	750	900
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOP., AGRICULTURE		G	518-0012	80	84	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,229	---	500	---	170
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOP., AGRICULTURE		L	518-0012	80	84	9,800	9,800	9,800	5,111	---	2,200	---	1,800
RURAL YOUTH DEVEL. FOUNDATION 4-F (OPG)		G	518-0018	78	80	448	448	448	260	---	100	---	80
NON-TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS		G	518-0019	84	90	2,400	4,400	1,100	316	900	800	900	900
NON-TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS		L	518-0019	84	90	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	800	---	1,300
FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT		G	518-0023	82	85	1,600	1,600	1,600	661	---	400	---	539
FORESTRY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT		L	518-0023	82	85	6,500	6,500	6,500	780	---	1,000	---	2,000
RURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SYSTEM		G	518-0032	80	87	5,300	5,300	3,700	2,123	600	1,000	1,000	1,000
RURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SYSTEM		L	518-0032	80	87	2,600	2,600	2,600	437	---	1,200	---	900
STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY ORG. (OPG)		G	518-0033	83	84	296	296	296	241	---	55	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT (OPG)		G	518-0047	84	88	300	300	150	6	75	85	50	100
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR REORIENTATION PROG.		G	518-0051	85	89	7,100	7,100	700	---	1,800	900	1,700	1,300
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR REORIENTATION PROG.		L	518-0051	85	89	1,400	1,400	1,400	---	---	600	---	650
CACAO REHABILITATION	*	G	518-0053	87	88	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	450
COFFEE LEAF RUST CONTROL		G	518-0054	86	88	2,090	9,000	---	---	2,000	450	1,000	1,350
SMALL FARMER SUPPORT SERVICES - OPG		G	518-0057	85	87	350	350	100	---	150	100	100	200

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ECUADOR

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
LAND TITLING	G	518-0059	85	88	3,300	3,300	900	—	1,100	700	1,100	900
LAND TITLING	L	518-0059	85	88	7,000	7,000	2,100	—	1,400	800	2,000	1,000
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION-OPG	G	518-0062	85	89	680	680	275	—	175	180	100	200
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	518-9999	78	C	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	40
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					57,124	65,574	40,708	13,005	9,050	13,370	9,850	15,779
GRANTS					25,824	34,274	14,308	6,677	7,650	6,770	7,850	8,129
LOANS					31,300	31,300	26,400	6,328	1,400	6,600	2,000	7,650
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - PN	G	518-0013	79	C	—	—	168	114	50	25	50	25
POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING	G	518-0026	81	90	5,600	10,000	4,491	2,343	750	800	1,196	850
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,600	10,000	4,659	2,457	800	825	1,246	875
GRANTS					5,600	10,000	4,659	2,457	800	825	1,246	875
LOANS					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - HE	G	518-0009	79	C	—	—	680	411	250	200	200	250
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM	G	518-0015	81	85	5,130	5,130	5,130	591	—	1,500	—	3,000
INTEGRATED RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM	L	518-0015	81	85	7,235	7,235	7,235	3,905	—	1,200	—	1,500
MALARIA CONTROL	G	518-0049	85	87	3,000	3,000	2,500	9	500	2,000	—	500
MALARIA CONTROL	L	518-0049	85	87	6,500	6,500	2,500	3	2,500	2,000	1,500	2,000
PRIV SECTOR HEALTH DEL MODEL-OPG	G	518-0060	85	85	400	400	400	—	—	100	—	120
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	518-9999	78	C	—	—	—	—	400	180	800	500

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ECUADOR

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						22,265	22,265	18,445	4,919	3,650	7,180	2,500	7,870
GRANTS						8,530	8,530	8,710	1,011	1,150	3,980	1,000	4,370
LOANS						13,735	13,735	9,735	3,908	2,500	3,200	1,500	3,500
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	518-0016	79	C	---	---	1,284	357	480	500	304	500
TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT		G	518-0017	80	86	1,300	1,300	990	498	370	300	---	350
GRADUATE MANAGEMENT TRAINING		G	518-0035	86	89	---	7,000	---	---	2,500	500	1,500	2,000
REVENUE GENERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT		G	518-0036	83	84	1,000	1,000	1,000	564	---	280	---	156
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT - (OPG)		G	518-0038	82	83	328	328	328	226	---	102	---	52
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE - OPG		G	518-0041	84	85	388	388	388	43	---	120	---	180
FISCAL ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT		G	518-0042	85	85	2,200	2,200	2,200	---	---	500	---	1,000
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (OPG)		G	518-0043	83	85	635	635	635	18	---	140	---	190
TECHNICAL TRAINING - OPG		G	518-0044	84	85	571	571	571	36	---	180	---	180
SPECIAL EDUCATION RESOURCE CTRS (OPG)		G	518-0045	85	85	50	50	50	1	---	25	---	24
TECHNICAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT		G	518-0055	86	88	---	5,000	---	---	1,000	400	1,000	1,000
CHILD, FAMILY, & COMM DEV - OPG		G	518-0061	84	87	640	640	280	---	220	150	140	200
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S		G	518-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	180	120	260	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						7,112	19,112	7,666	1,743	4,750	3,317	3,204	6,032
GRANTS						7,112	19,112	7,666	1,743	4,750	3,317	3,204	6,032
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ECUADOR

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES		G	518-0004	79	C	---	---	556	553	200	180	200	170
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	518-0011	79	C	---	---	2,362	1,600	750	850	600	650
INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - (OPG)		G	518-0021	82	86	546	646	546	348	100	100	---	150
INTEGRATED SHELTER AND URBAN DEV		G	518-0022	82	85	330	330	330	23	---	150	---	150
NATIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM		G	518-0028	83	85	300	300	300	212	---	30	---	40
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES		G	518-0029	81	84	800	800	800	317	---	83	---	---
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES		L	518-0029	81	84	1,900	1,900	1,650	457	---	650	---	600
MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (OPG)		G	518-0040	84	85	460	460	460	255	---	205	---	---
FISCAL ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT		G	518-0042	85	87	2,600	2,600	1,500	7	500	600	600	1,000
FISCAL ADMINISTRATION DEVELOPMENT		L	518-0042	85	87	2,000	2,080	1,000	---	1,000	500	---	1,000
TECH TRAINING FOR THE FINANCE SECTOR-OPG		G	518-0048	84	85	237	237	237	42	---	75	---	120
MACRO ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS		G	518-0050	84	88	1,300	2,500	900	184	400	500	400	500
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT		G	518-0056	86	89	---	5,000	---	---	1,000	300	1,000	450
CHILD, FAMILY, & COMM DEV - OPG		G	518-0061	85	89	700	700	120	---	180	200	200	200
CAPITAL MARKETS DEVELOPMENT	*	G	518-0063	87	89	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	350
CAPITAL MARKETS DEVELOPMENT	*	L	518-0063	87	89	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	300
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S		G	518-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	120	45	200	75
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						11,173	23,473	10,761	3,998	4,250	4,468	5,700	5,763
GRANTS						7,273	15,573	8,111	3,541	3,250	3,318	4,200	3,863
LOANS						3,900	7,900	2,650	457	1,000	1,150	1,500	1,900

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ECUADOR

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE												
DISASTER RELIEF REHAB AND RECONSTR	G	518-0046	83	84	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,011	---	989	---	---
DISASTER RELIEF REHAB AND RECONSTR	L	518-0046	83	84	16,000	16,000	16,000	11,257	---	3,900	---	843
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					23,000	23,000	23,000	17,268	---	4,889	---	843
GRANTS					7,000	7,000	7,000	6,011	---	989	---	---
LOANS					16,000	16,000	16,000	11,257	---	3,900	---	843
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
SMALL FARMER SUPPORT SERVICES - OPG	G	518-0057	85	87	414	414	414	---	---	50	---	150
ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM	G	518-0058	86	87	24,097	39,097	4,000	---	20,097	24,097	15,000	15,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					24,511	39,511	4,414	---	20,097	24,147	15,000	15,150
GRANTS					24,511	39,511	4,414	---	20,097	24,147	15,000	15,150
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					150,785	202,935	109,653	43,390	42,597	58,196	37,500	52,312
GRANTS					85,850	134,000	54,868	21,440	37,697	43,346	32,500	38,419
LOANS					64,935	68,935	54,785	21,950	4,900	14,856	5,000	13,893

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - ARDN	G 519-0167	74	C	---	---	2,097	1,919	400	760	450	475
SMALL FARM IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	L 519-0184	78	79	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,063	---	113	---	124
SMALL PRODUCER DEVELOPMENT	G 519-0229	80	85	750	750	750	596	---	154	---	---
SMALL PRODUCER DEVELOPMENT	L 519-0229	80	85	7,000	7,000	7,000	5,503	---	1,497	---	---
AGRARIAN REFORM ORGANIZATION	L 519-0262	80	83	11,750	11,750	11,750	10,763	---	987	---	---
AGRARIAN REFORM CREDIT	G 519-0263	80	86	4,325	4,325	4,325	2,198	---	1,460	---	650
AGRARIAN REFORM CREDIT	L 519-0263	80	85	81,500	81,500	81,500	71,982	---	9,018	---	500
AGRARIAN REFORM SECTOR SUPPORT	G 519-0265	83	87	7,200	7,200	7,200	3,458	---	3,742	---	---
AGRARIAN REFORM SECTOR SUPPORT	L 519-0265	83	87	30,000	44,000	22,000	14,601	9,500	16,343	12,500	10,000
RURAL SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT-OPG	G 519-0286	82	85	3,250	3,250	3,250	1,872	---	1,378	---	---
AGRARIAN REFORM - AIFLD, OPG	G 519-0289	85	86	3,000	3,000	2,000	---	1,000	1,500	---	1,500
SAVE THE CHILDREN - OPG	G 519-0300	85	88	600	2,600	600	277	1,300	1,400	---	223
WATER MANAGEMENT	G 519-0303	85	88	18,744	18,744	3,500	---	8,220	9,800	6,910	7,780
AGRARIAN REFORM SECTOR FINANCING	G 519-0307	86	89	---	50,000	---	---	8,000	1,000	14,292	19,000
PRIVATE AND VOL. ORGANIZATIONS, OPG	G 519-9999	79	C	---	---	---	---	1,050	550	4,000	650
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				170,419	236,419	148,272	114,832	29,470	49,702	38,152	40,902
GRANTS				37,869	89,869	23,722	9,920	19,970	21,744	25,652	30,278
LOANS				132,550	146,550	124,550	104,912	9,500	27,958	12,500	10,624
POPULATION PLANNING											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - POP	G 519-0181	74	C	---	---	418	305	100	180	98	85

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
POPULATION DYNAMICS		G	519-0210	85	87	10,000	10,000	---	---	4,573	3,000	1,902	3,500
SALVADORAN DEMOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION -OPG		G	519-0275	79	87	9,605	11,605	9,605	2,360	---	2,400	2,000	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						19,605	21,605	10,023	2,665	4,673	5,580	4,000	6,085
GRANTS						19,605	21,605	10,023	2,665	4,673	5,580	4,000	6,085
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - HE		G	519-0176	74	C	---	---	1,539	958	350	550	200	180
HEALTH/JOBS FOR DISPLACED PERSONS		G	519-0281	82	88	1,025	5,025	1,025	154	4,000	1,871	---	2,000
HEALTH SYSTEMS VITALIZATION		G	519-0291	83	85	12,225	12,225	12,225	893	---	11,332	---	---
HEALTH SYSTEMS VITALIZATION		L	519-0291	83	85	23,400	23,380	23,380	10,184	---	13,196	---	---
SAVE THE CHILDREN - OPG		G	519-0300	85	88	---	700	---	---	---	---	700	350
HLTH SYSTS MGT. IMPROVE.		G	519-0308	86	88	---	32,000	---	---	14,900	8,000	7,798	10,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						36,650	73,330	38,169	12,189	19,250	34,949	8,698	12,530
GRANTS						13,250	49,950	14,789	2,005	19,250	21,753	8,698	12,530
LOANS						23,400	23,380	23,380	10,184	---	13,196	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - EHR		G	519-0168	74	C	---	---	1,076	743	1,255	1,262	400	600
REFORM AND POLICY PLANNING		G	519-0260	80	88	400	400	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS REVITALIZATION		G	519-0295	85	89	37,600	37,600	8,725	386	15,200	22,341	9,600	10,000
VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION	*	G	519-0315	87	89	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	4,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						38,000	53,000	9,801	1,129	16,455	23,603	15,000	15,100
GRANTS						38,000	53,000	9,801	1,129	16,455	23,603	15,000	15,100
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
				AUTHO	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G 519-0094	70	C	---	---	1,465	1,205	350	400	350	400
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT - SDA	G 519-0177	74	C	---	---	4,029	1,977	2,050	3,280	950	1,415
PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT	G 519-0256	80	85	955	955	955	487	---	239	---	229
PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT	L 519-0256	80	85	28,430	28,430	28,430	28,430	---	---	---	---
REFORM AND POLICY PLANNING	G 519-0260	80	88	5,155	8,155	4,570	2,196	1,500	2,500	2,000	1,200
HEALTH/JOBS FOR DISPLACED PERSONS	G 519-0281	82	88	21,460	28,000	21,460	2,460	3,500	16,090	4,500	7,000
LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRENGTHENING	* G 519-0301	87	88	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	2,000
INT. EX. SERVICE CORP., OPG	G 519-0302	85	85	500	500	500	---	---	500	---	---
URBAN SMALL BUSINESS , OPG	G 519-0304	85	87	1,000	3,000	1,000	---	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,500
YOUTH ENTREPRENEUR DEVELOP OPG	G 519-0311	85	87	300	1,000	300	---	350	550	350	400
FUSADES ASSOC. STRENGTHENING	G 519-0316	85	85	330	330	330	---	---	330	---	---
SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE	* G 519-0318	87	87	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,500
PRIVATE AND VOL. ORGANIZATIONS, OPG	G 519-9999	79	C	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,000	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				58,130	85,370	63,039	36,755	11,250	26,389	19,150	17,144
GRANTS				29,700	56,940	34,609	8,325	11,250	26,389	19,150	17,144
LOANS				28,430	28,430	28,430	28,430	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND											
SMALL PRODUCER DEVELOPMENT	G 519-0229	80	85	9,000	9,000	9,000	3,297	---	3,000	---	2,000
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT I	G 519-0267	81	86	405,000	405,000	405,000	405,000	---	---	---	---
PUBLIC SERVICE RESTORATION	G 519-0279	82	88	44,600	79,600	44,600	14,457	20,000	25,000	15,000	25,000
PUBLIC SERVICE RESTORATION	L 519-0279	82	88	13,400	13,400	13,400	13,060	---	340	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: EL SALVADOR

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
HEALTH/JOBS FOR DISPLACED PERSONS		G	519-0281	82	88	20,500	33,500	20,500	4,890	3,000	4,000	10,000	16,504
IND STABILIZATION/RECOVERY		G	519-0287	84	88	9,460	25,000	9,460	947	7,000	4,000	8,000	8,000
JUDICIAL REFORM		G	519-0296	84	85	9,234	9,234	9,234	654	---	4,500	---	4,080
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUPPORT		G	519-0310	85	87	160,000	501,045	160,000	100,000	147,045	207,045	207,000	207,000
FUSADES ASSOC. STRENGTHENING		G	519-0316	85	85	---	---	40	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						671,194	1,075,779	671,234	542,305	177,045	247,885	240,000	262,584
GRANTS						657,794	1,062,379	657,834	529,245	177,045	247,545	240,000	262,584
LOANS						13,400	13,400	13,400	13,060	---	340	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						993,998	1,545,503	940,538	709,875	258,143	388,108	325,000	354,345
GRANTS						796,218	1,333,743	750,778	553,289	248,643	346,614	312,500	343,721
LOANS						197,780	211,760	189,760	156,586	9,500	41,494	12,500	10,624

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 520-0000	69	C	---	---	7,763	7,453	400	475	400	475
SMALL FARMER DEVELOPMENT	L 520-0233	76	83	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,927	---	73	---	---
SMALL FARMER MARKETING SYSTEMS	L 520-0238	78	81	3,400	3,400	3,400	1,440	---	1,960	---	---
RURAL ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT	G 520-0245	79	83	1,170	850	850	739	---	111	---	---
RURAL ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT	L 520-0245	79	83	6,000	6,000	6,000	2,523	---	1,672	---	1,151
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	L 520-0248	79	83	10,600	10,600	10,600	6,660	---	2,910	---	1,030
SMALL FARMER DIVERSIFICATION SYSTEMS	G 520-0255	81	85	3,696	3,696	3,696	1,104	---	810	---	891
SMALL FARMER DIVERSIFICATION SYSTEMS	L 520-0255	81	85	5,500	5,500	5,500	1,699	---	1,858	---	972
HIGHLANDS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	G 520-0274	83	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	155	---	197	---	383
HIGHLANDS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	L 520-0274	83	85	10,500	10,500	10,500	758	---	2,978	---	1,691
COMMERCIAL LAND MARKETS	G 520-0278	86	87	---	12,000	---	---	4,500	500	7,500	2,700
COOPERATIVE STRENGTHENING	G 520-0286	86	86	---	8,000	---	---	8,000	3,000	---	3,350
COOPERATIVE STRENGTHENING	L 520-0286	86	86	---	3,000	---	---	3,000	700	---	1,100
LAND MARKET SUPPORT	* G 520-0287	87	87	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	400
LAND MARKET SUPPORT	* L 520-0287	87	87	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
SMALL FISH POND DEVELOPMENT - OPG	G 520-0290	81	81	343	343	343	196	---	82	---	65
IXCAN CARDAMON CULTIVATION AND COMM -OPG	G 520-0317	84	84	290	290	290	156	---	69	---	65
PILOT COMMERCIAL LAND MARKET	G 520-0330	84	84	1,000	1,000	1,000	334	---	515	---	216

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS		G	520-0332	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	100	---	225
FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS		L	520-0332	85	85	9,000	9,000	9,000	432	---	4,256	---	2,500
SMALL COMMERCIAL LAND MARKETS II OPG		G	520-0343	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	490	---	235
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S		G	520-9999	79	C	---	---	---	---	600	200	600	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						70,999	98,679	78,442	39,576	16,500	27,956	13,500	17,669
GRANTS						9,999	32,679	17,442	10,137	13,500	6,549	11,500	9,225
LOANS						61,000	66,000	61,000	29,439	3,000	16,407	2,000	8,444
POPULATION PLANNING													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	520-0000	69	C	---	---	293	291	150	125	50	68
EXPANSION OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES		G	520-0288	82	87	8,686	14,186	5,983	2,401	2,603	1,071	5,600	2,143
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						8,686	14,186	6,276	2,692	2,753	1,196	5,650	2,211
GRANTS						8,686	14,186	6,276	2,692	2,753	1,196	5,650	2,211
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	520-0000	69	C	---	---	607	476	400	398	400	336
COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH AND NUTR SYSTEMS		G	520-0251	80	85	1,300	1,276	1,274	992	---	303	---	299
COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH AND NUTR SYSTEMS		L	520-0251	80	88	9,500	9,500	9,500	3,922	---	2,085	---	1,947
RURAL POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION, OPG		G	520-0290	84	86	500	500	500	408	---	92	---	---
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION II - OPG		G	520-0333	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	173	---	416
WATER, WOMEN, AND HEALTH, OPG		G	520-0336	85	85	500	500	500	---	---	150	---	178
IMMUNIZATION/CHILD SURVIVAL		G	520-0339	85	86	6,700	9,700	3,300	---	3,400	2,790	---	2,790

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: [illegible]

CP [illegible]

PROJECT TITLE	* L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY[illegible]- OBLIG-ATIONS	-THROUGH FY[illegible]- EXPEND-ITURES	-ESTIMATED FY[illegible]- OBLIG-ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY[illegible]- EXPEND-ITURES	-PROPOSED FY[illegible]- OBLIG-ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY[illegible]- EXPEND-ITURES
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANTS					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOANS					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
[illegible]												
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANTS					---	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
[illegible]												
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]	---	---	---	---	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANTS					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOANS					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	520-0000	69	C	---	---	670	501	297	650	100	50
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND		G	520-0149	69	C	---	---	1,460	1,379	100	181	100	100
SHELTER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT		G	520-0361	86	86	---	500	---	---	500	100	---	113
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		G	520-0371	86	86	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	200	---	460
WATER, SEWER, AND HEALTH, OPG		G	520-0336	85	85	500	500	500	---	---	60	---	220
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVEL COORDINATION, OPG		G	520-0337	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	726	---	180
SMALL/MEDIUM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	*	G	520-0341	87	88	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	790
SMALL/MEDIUM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	*	L	520-0341	87	88	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	800
ELECTRICAL POWER DISTRIB		G	520-0344	85	85	7,000	7,000	7,000	4,099	---	1,961	---	---
PRIVATE AND VOL. ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S		G	520-0999	79	C	---	---	---	---	1,070	100	---	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						9,000	21,500	11,110	6,015	3,767	3,760	8,200	3,071
GRANTS						9,000	13,500	11,110	6,015	3,767	3,760	2,200	2,271
LOANS						---	8,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	800
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
AGRI-BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT		G	520-0276	85	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	74	---	966	---	600
AGRI-BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT		L	520-0276	85	85	9,500	9,500	9,500	---	---	3,500	---	3,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT PROGRAM		G	520-0309	85	87	---	58,925	---	---	23,925	23,925	35,000	35,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT PROGRAM		L	520-0309	85	87	10,000	68,925	10,000	10,000	23,925	23,925	35,000	35,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						22,500	140,350	22,500	10,074	47,850	52,316	70,000	73,600
GRANTS						3,000	61,925	3,000	74	23,925	24,891	35,000	35,600
LOANS						19,500	78,425	19,500	10,000	23,925	27,425	35,000	38,000

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*Refer to the planned project summary sheet

a Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: GUATEMALA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				147,735	339,939	192,540	66,077	82,850	90,322	110,000	112,776
GRANTS				45,535	160,314	90,840	22,357	55,929	42,371	62,950	59,901
LOANS				102,200	179,625	101,700	43,720	26,929	47,951	47,050	52,875

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP 87

PROGRAM: GUYANA

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
WEANING FOODS DEVELOPMENT		G	504-0073	78	82	1,168	1,168	1,168	598	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						1,168	1,168	1,168	598	---	---	---	---
GRANTS						1,168	1,168	1,168	598	---	---	---	---
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH													
RURAL HEALTH SYSTEMS		L	504-0066	79	79	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,330	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						2,900	2,900	2,900	2,330	---	---	---	---
GRANTS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS						2,900	2,900	2,900	2,330	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						4,068	4,068	4,068	2,928	---	---	---	---
GRANTS						1,168	1,168	1,168	598	---	---	---	---
LOANS						2,900	2,900	2,900	2,330	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: HAITI

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 521-0000	73	C	---	---	5,235	3,059	1,350	400	250	300
SMALL FARMER DEVELOPMENT	G 521-0073	78	78	1,511	1,511	1,511	1,436	---	75	---	---
INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	G 521-0078	76	85	9,290	9,290	9,290	7,888	---	1,402	---	---
INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	L 521-0078	76	85	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,888	---	912	---	---
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G 521-0092	78	88	3,808	5,808	2,462	799	846	1,200	500	1,300
STRENGTHENING RURAL CREDIT SERVICES	G 521-0121	81	87	5,265	5,265	3,650	2,772	800	839	815	1,239
AGROFORESTRY OUTREACH - PVO	G 521-0122	81	90	11,500	21,500	8,867	6,082	2,533	2,000	2,601	2,200
SECONDARY ROADS DEVELOPMENT	G 521-0149	83	88	12,500	12,500	8,450	2,395	---	2,000	1,500	2,500
COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	G 521-0155	84	87	1,907	1,907	1,907	1,225	---	172	---	510
LOCAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	G 521-0156	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	---	450	---	500
INTERIM SWINE REPOPULATION	G 521-0170	83	87	3,803	6,000	3,803	2,325	1,197	1,338	1,000	1,838
AGRICULTURAL OUTREACH DEVELOPMENT	* G 521-0187	87	95	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
TARGETED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	G 521-0191	86	95	---	35,000	---	---	1,500	---	1,500	2,500
LOCAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT II	G 521-0192	86	87	---	1,000	---	---	500	300	500	400
STRENGTHENING COFFEE COOP. II (CLUSA)	G 521-0193	85	86	1,000	1,000	500	25	500	225	---	750
AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL ENT. EXPANSION	* G 521-0195	87	90	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	500	100

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: HAITI

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
					AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					54,384	137,581	47,475	29,944	8,226	11,313	10,166	14,637
GRANTS					51,584	134,781	44,675	28,056	8,226	10,401	10,166	14,637
LOANS					2,800	2,800	2,800	1,888	---	912	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	521-0000	73	C	---	---	184	166	75	50	90	40
FAMILY PLANNING OUTREACH	G	521-0124	81	88	9,615	15,615	9,613	6,922	2,063	2,000	1,950	2,600
POPULATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	521-0189	86	87	---	2,000	---	---	1,000	400	1,000	1,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,615	17,615	9,797	7,088	3,138	2,450	3,040	3,840
GRANTS					9,615	17,615	9,797	7,088	3,138	2,450	3,040	3,840
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	521-0000	73	C	---	---	393	264	94	90	100	115
RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM	G	521-0091	79	87	17,500	21,100	17,500	13,750	1,756	2,800	1,844	2,800
MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA	G	521-0143	82	98	8,000	11,500	7,050	4,865	950	1,843	1,106	2,200
COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	G	521-0155	84	87	2,000	2,000	---	---	1,000	300	1,000	700
URBAN HEALTH AND COMMUNITY DEV II - OPG	G	521-0159	84	86	2,100	2,100	1,758	749	342	1,000	---	351
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					29,600	36,700	26,701	19,628	4,142	6,033	4,050	6,166
GRANTS					29,600	36,700	26,701	19,628	4,142	6,033	4,050	6,166
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
MOBILIZING MOTHERS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	G	521-0194	85	86	3,000	5,600	3,000	91	2,400	1,000	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,000	5,600	3,000	91	2,400	1,000	---	1,500
GRANTS					3,000	5,600	3,000	91	2,400	1,000	---	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: HAITI

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CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 521-0000	73	C	---	---	702	632	250	145	150	---
CINEC - OPG	G 521-0138	80	85	2,297	2,297	2,297	1,976	---	321	---	---
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT CENTER	G 521-0183	85	88	2,300	2,300	450	---	800	600	750	600
INCENTIVES TO IMPROVE PRIMARY EDUCATION	G 521-0190	86	90	---	15,000	---	---	1,200	500	2,000	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,597	19,597	3,449	2,608	2,250	1,566	2,900	2,100
GRANTS				4,597	19,597	3,449	2,608	2,250	1,566	2,900	2,100
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 521-0000	73	C	---	---	1,715	1,430	300	435	300	435
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G 521-0062	68	C	---	---	1,807	1,753	300	250	300	300
CHAMBELLAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - OPG	G 521-0151	81	84	362	362	362	308	---	54	---	---
NONTRADITIONAL EXPORT DEVELOPMENT	G 521-0179	85	87	1,000	1,500	950	77	50	400	500	473
INVESTMENT AUTHORITY	G 521-0186	86	89	---	5,000	---	---	1,450	500	1,000	1,800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,362	6,862	4,834	3,568	2,100	1,639	2,100	3,008
GRANTS				1,362	6,862	4,834	3,568	2,100	1,639	2,100	3,008
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE											
PRJTITLE521DRXX******	G 521-DRXX	85	85	73	73	73	---	---	73	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				73	73	73	---	---	73	---	---
GRANTS				73	73	73	---	---	73	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND											

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: HAITI

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION		G	521-0154	83	88	5,000	10,000	5,000	4,346	1,900	1,900	2,600	2,300
HAITIAN MORTGAGE BANK		G	521-0163	84	87	1,750	1,750	1,100	72	---	604	650	831
TECHNICAL CONSULTANCIES AND TRAINING		G	521-0167	83	86	2,000	2,471	2,000	899	471	1,200	---	700
NGO SUPPORT I		G	521-0169	83	83	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,914	---	86	---	---
NGO SUPPORT II		G	521-0181	84	84	4,500	4,500	4,500	1,298	---	1,500	---	1,702
NGO SUPPORT III		G	521-0182	85	85	3,400	3,400	3,400	246	---	1,800	---	1,554
NGO SUPPORT IV		G	521-0185	86	86	---	600	---	---	600	400	---	71
NGO SUPPORT V	*	G	521-0188	87	88	---	1,750	---	---	---	---	1,750	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						20,650	28,471	20,000	10,775	2,871	7,490	5,000	7,458
GRANTS						20,650	28,471	20,000	10,775	2,871	7,490	5,000	7,458
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						123,281	252,499	115,329	73,702	25,127	31,564	27,256	38,709
GRANTS						120,481	249,699	112,529	71,814	25,127	30,652	27,256	38,709
LOANS						2,800	2,800	2,800	1,888	---	912	---	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L/G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G 522-0139	78	83	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,525	---	225	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR II	G 522-0150	79	84	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,670	---	330	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR II	L 522-0150	79	84	21,000	21,000	21,000	20,782	---	218	---	---
RURAL TECHNOLOGIES	G 522-0157	79	86	9,000	9,000	7,050	5,776	1,950	1,200	---	1,000
RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS	G 522-0164	80	85	730	730	730	483	---	247	---	---
RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS	L 522-0164	80	85	23,570	20,970	20,970	15,119	---	4,145	---	3,706
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G 522-0168	80	87	2,743	3,700	2,700	2,128	1,000	750	---	350
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	L 522-0168	80	87	12,252	12,300	7,000	4,151	3,300	1,600	2,000	1,249
RURAL HOUSING IMPROVEMENT	G 522-0171	81	83	200	200	200	120	---	80	---	---
RURAL HOUSING IMPROVEMENT	L 522-0171	91	84	3,300	3,300	3,300	2,414	---	886	---	---
SMALL FARMER TITLING AND SERVICES	G 522-0173	82	87	2,500	2,750	2,500	1,064	---	515	250	921
SMALL FARMER TITLING AND SERVICES	L 522-0173	82	84	10,000	12,000	10,000	2,610	---	1,560	2,000	5,800
SMALL FARMER COFFEE IMPROVEMENT	G 522-0176	81	87	1,250	4,250	1,250	647	693	415	2,307	500
SMALL FARMER COFFEE IMPROVEMENT	L 522-0176	81	87	9,000	14,000	9,000	8,547	3,000	1,335	2,000	2,118
COOPERATIVE DEVELOP. FACACH - OPG	G 522-0177	78	82	500	500	500	354	---	146	---	---
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT	G 522-0178	82	83	1,000	1,000	1,000	926	---	74	---	---
ANACH REGIONAL COOP DEVELOP - OPG	G 522-0203	78	82	200	200	---	---	---	---	---	---
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	G 522-0207	84	90	2,400	2,400	1,000	333	1,400	1,030	---	1,037
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	L 522-0207	84	90	7,200	7,200	7,000	---	200	1,500	---	2,500

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SMALL FARMER LIVESTOCK	G 522-0209	83	86	3,000	3,000	2,000	586	1,000	800	---	614
SMALL FARMER LIVESTOCK	L 522-0209	83	86	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,518	---	2,668	---	2,450
RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS II	G 522-0214	85	88	1,315	1,315	200	---	815	182	300	320
RURAL TRAILS/ACCESS ROADS II	L 522-0214	85	88	18,685	18,685	5,300	---	5,600	2,746	3,700	4,600
SMALL FARM AGRI. DEV. - OPG	G 522-0227	83	84	480	480	480	368	---	112	---	---
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH FOUNDATION	G 522-0249	84	92	20,000	20,400	2,730	765	2,670	1,490	2,685	1,800
SMALL SCALE LIVESTOCK - OPG	G 522-0251	78	85	438	438	438	153	---	175	---	110
SMALL FARMER ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENING	G 522-0252	85	86	1,400	2,400	1,400	---	1,000	1,037	---	840
IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT	G 522-0268	86	91	---	5,000	---	---	1,000	100	1,000	800
IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT	L 522-0268	86	91	---	15,000	---	---	2,500	50	2,500	1,500
POLICY ANALYSIS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G 522-0269	85	86	2,500	2,500	1,100	---	1,400	375	---	1,500
AG MARKETING	G 522-0271	86	88	---	5,000	---	---	250	100	1,250	1,000
MODEL COOP DEVEL SERVICES (ACDI)	G 522-0300	84	85	396	396	396	---	---	263	---	133
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT	* G 522-0311	87	94	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	220	50
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 522-9103	73	C	---	---	5,300	4,573	900	930	690	648
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				171,809	210,864	131,294	80,612	26,678	27,284	20,902	35,546
GRANTS				56,802	76,409	37,724	24,471	14,078	10,576	8,702	11,623
LOANS				115,007	134,455	93,570	56,141	12,600	16,708	12,200	23,923
POPULATION PLANNING											
HEALTH SECTOR I	G 522-0153	81	87	2,480	3,230	1,519	670	---	607	1,711	607
COMMERCIAL RETAIL SALES - OPG	G 522-0201	78	84	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,151	---	54	---	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
LEADERSHIP POPULATION ED. OPG	G 522-0240	78	83	320	320	320	142	---	178	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR POPULATION PROGRAM	G 522-0286	85	88	9,810	9,810	1,950	236	4,061	1,561	3,099	1,750
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 522-9104	73	C	---	---	307	208	75	94	100	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				13,815	14,565	5,301	2,407	4,136	2,494	4,910	2,457
GRANTS				13,815	14,565	5,301	2,407	4,136	2,494	4,910	2,457
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH											
HEALTH SECTOR I	G 522-0153	80	87	8,574	13,006	6,589	5,003	3,200	2,257	3,217	2,257
HEALTH SECTOR I	L 522-0153	80	87	15,652	15,652	15,652	6,725	---	3,410	---	5,517
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT BANK II	L 522-0165	80	83	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION	G 522-0166	80	86	1,200	1,200	1,200	643	---	139	---	150
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION	L 522-0166	80	86	19,500	1,200	17,113	9,311	2,387	3,630	---	3,772
BAY ISLAND DEVELOPMENT - OPG	G 522-0233	78	84	380	380	380	282	---	98	---	---
COMMUNITY HEALTH SELF MOTIV ACT	G 522-0303	85	85	400	400	400	---	---	90	---	150
MOSQUITIA HEALTH CARE	G 522-0304	85	85	75	75	75	---	---	75	---	---
FUHRIL INST. STRENGTHENING	G 522-0305	85	86	150	150	90	---	60	73	---	55
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT	* G 522-0311	87	94	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	200	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 522-9108	73	C	---	---	871	710	200	230	200	225
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				48,931	37,063	42,370	22,674	5,847	10,002	3,617	12,126
GRANTS				10,779	17,211	9,605	6,638	3,460	2,962	3,617	2,837
LOANS				38,152	19,852	32,765	16,036	2,387	7,040	---	9,289

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
RURAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	G 522-0167	80	85	2,850	2,850	2,850	1,891	---	959	---	---
RURAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	L 522-0167	80	85	16,850	16,850	16,850	9,616	---	7,234	---	---
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	G 522-0174	82	84	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,060	---	440	---	---
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	G 522-0207	84	90	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	250
ENVIRONMENTAL ED. II - OPG	G 522-0234	78	83	75	75	---	---	---	43	---	---
GEMAH INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING, OPG	G 522-0256	78	86	800	1,000	800	474	200	313	---	213
CADERH - OPG	G 522-0257	78	87	625	1,617	625	245	455	434	537	296
PRIMARY EDUCATION EFF.	G 522-0273	86	95	---	14,000	---	---	3,000	400	1,500	2,500
PRIMARY EDUCATION EFF.	L 522-0273	86	95	---	6,000	---	---	600	800	3,500	2,000
ITEC INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	G 522-0287	85	86	480	480	387	5	93	305	---	170
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT	* G 522-0311	87	94	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	707	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 522-9105	73	C	---	---	2,785	2,088	181	515	300	226
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				24,180	59,372	26,797	16,379	4,529	11,443	7,544	5,655
GRANTS				7,330	36,522	9,947	6,763	3,929	3,409	4,044	3,655
LOANS				16,850	22,850	16,850	9,616	600	8,034	3,500	2,000
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT BANK II	G 522-0165	80	83	250	250	---	---	---	---	---	---
MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT BANK II	L 522-0165	80	83	1,500	1,000	---	---	---	5	---	---
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G 522-0169	81	C	---	---	399	383	100	100	100	100
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	G 522-0205	84	84	600	600	600	61	---	290	---	249
SHELTER FOR THE URBAN POOR II	G 522-0206	85	87	450	450	450	21	---	276	---	153

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	G 522-0207	84	90	5,100	8,100	2,000	139	---	857	5,100	607
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES	L 522-0207	86	90	8,800	12,800	6,000	---	---	5,717	1,600	717
ARTISAN PRODUCT MARKETING-OPG	G 522-0250	78	85	510	510	510	281	---	229	---	---
FUNDEH PAN AM DEV. FOUNDATION	G 522-0263	85	85	132	132	132	5	---	48	---	57
FOPRIDEH INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	G 522-0266	85	86	500	500	393	9	107	236	---	170
POLICY ANALYSIS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G 522-0269	85	86	1,500	1,500	1,100	---	400	330	---	1,000
PRIVATIZATION OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES	G 522-0289	86	89	---	4,000	---	---	1,000	950	3,000	3,050
PRIVATIZATION OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES	L 522-0289	86	89	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	* G 522-0296	87	89	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	200
PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT	* G 522-0311	87	94	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	252	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 522-9106	73	C	---	---	1,961	1,532	418	459	500	425
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS LOANS				19,342 9,042 10,300	47,842 23,042 24,800	13,545 7,545 6,000	2,431 2,431 ---	2,025 2,025 ---	9,497 3,775 5,722	14,052 9,452 4,600	6,728 6,011 717
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND											
TEGUCIGALPA POWER RESTORATION	G 522-0226	82	84	1,800	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM II	G 522-0230	82	85	151,550	151,550	151,550	134,050	---	17,500	---	---
ECONOMIC STAR FACILITY PROGRAM	G 522-0283	85	89	75,000	312,500	75,000	25,000	61,248	111,248	90,000	90,000

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet.

©Level of effort activity.

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP 87

PROGRAM: HONDURAS

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				220,550	669,890	226,550	190,050	61,248	128,748	90,000	90,000
GRANTS				220,550	669,890	226,550	190,050	61,248	128,748	90,000	90,000
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				996,427	832,556	665,857	283,553	106,463	189,468	141,025	152,512
GRANTS				526,110	633,999	496,672	201,760	86,876	151,964	120,725	116,583
LOANS				100,500	201,997	169,185	81,793	19,587	37,504	20,300	35,929

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	---	---
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PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANTS				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOANS				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
POPULATION PLANNING											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANTS				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOANS				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEALTH											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANTS				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOANS				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 532-0000	55	C	---	---	3,112	2,637	---	460	---	---
BASIC SKILLS TRAINING	G 532-0083	83	88	4,910	4,900	2,750	714	400	800	---	850
BASIC SKILLS TRAINING	L 532-0083	83	88	8,500	8,500	8,500	389	---	2,100	---	2,200
MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G 532-0084	85	85	350	350	350	95	---	236	---	50
VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	G 532-0085	85	86	1,671	1,671	1,400	640	271	961	---	270
PARTNERS VOL TECH ASST SERVICE - OPG	G 532-0086	82	83	500	500	500	266	---	133	---	100
RURAL SERV PROJ FOR SPEC CHILDREN - OPG	G 532-0094	82	83	500	500	500	417	---	84	---	---
BOARD OF REVENUE ASSISTANCE	G 532-0095	85	89	---	6,500	---	---	1,000	---	1,500	1,000
BOARD OF REVENUE ASSISTANCE	L 532-0095	85	89	4,552	4,552	4,522	2,449	---	1,659	---	414
BROTHER'S BROTHER FOUNDATION OPG	G 532-0106	83	87	300	700	300	277	200	100	200	100
PRIMARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE	G 532-0126	85	89	11,300	11,300	3,000	---	1,000	2,000	1,500	2,500
MANAGEMENT SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT	G 532-0129	86	89	---	4,000	---	---	500	---	700	700
COOPERATIVE DEV. AND TRAINING - OPG	G 532-0130	85	86	720	720	500	166	220	360	---	194
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 532-0105	86	C	---	---	---	---	190	400	100	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				33,243	43,643	25,434	7,847	3,691	9,387	4,000	8,708
GRANTS				20,191	30,591	12,412	5,009	3,691	5,628	4,000	6,094
LOANS				13,052	13,052	13,022	2,838	---	3,759	---	2,614
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 532-0000	55	C	---	---	2,182	1,999	---	409	---	---
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G 532-0029	66	C	---	---	1,164	1,064	100	150	100	100
ENERGY SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G 532-0069	81	85	300	300	300	53	---	129	---	118

*Refer to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ENERGY SECTOR ASSISTANCE		L	532-0065	81	85	8,400	8,400	8,400	2,593	---	5,539	---	268
LOW-COST SHELTER DEVELOPMENT		G	532-0067	82	88	985	1,900	985	857	400	349	300	400
TECHNICAL CONSULTATIONS AND TRAINING		G	532-0079	81	87	5,900	11,900	5,500	973	3,000	3,000	3,400	4,000
VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT		G	532-0085	83	86	230	230	230	---	---	45	---	185
PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT BANK		G	532-0091	84	88	1,200	1,200	800	112	100	393	---	225
PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT BANK		L	532-0091	84	88	15,000	15,000	10,000	---	---	---	---	4,500
NATL DEV. FOUNDATION EXPANSION OPG		G	532-0108	84	85	470	470	470	238	---	153	---	79
URBAN SECTOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		G	532-0117	85	85	900	900	900	---	---	401	---	300
INNER KINGSTON IMPROVEMENT FOUNDATION		G	532-0120	86	89	---	15,000	---	---	3,500	---	4,000	3,000
INNER KINGSTON EMPLOYMENT		G	532-0141	85	85	650	650	650	---	---	550	---	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	532-9106	56	C	---	---	---	---	350	700	200	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						33,635	55,950	31,581	7,445	7,450	11,998	8,000	13,675
GRANTS						10,235	32,550	13,181	4,852	7,450	6,459	8,000	8,907
LOANS						23,400	23,400	18,400	2,593	---	5,539	---	4,768
DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE													
PRJTITLE532DR00******		G	532-DR00			---	---	10	---	---	10	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						---	---	10	---	---	10	---	---
GRANTS						---	---	10	---	---	10	---	---
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
TECHNICAL CONSULTATIONS AND TRAINING		G	532-0079	79	87	12,960	12,960	12,960	8,032	---	2,900	---	2,028
PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT V		G	532-0100	85	86	34,960	34,900	15,500	15,500	19,000	19,000	---	---
PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT V		L	532-0100	85	86	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: JAMAICA

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
JAMAICA YOUTH CONFERENCE		G	532-0110	84	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---
PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT VI		G	532-0111	85	86	39,000	40,334	---	---	40,334	40,334	---	---
PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT VII	*	G	532-0124	87	87	---	100,000	---	---	---	---	100,000	100,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						152,460	253,794	94,460	89,532	59,334	62,234	100,000	102,028
GRANTS						87,460	188,794	29,460	24,532	59,334	62,234	100,000	102,028
LOANS						65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						300,201	461,220	217,372	121,179	78,334	105,751	123,000	151,234
GRANTS						148,166	309,185	75,307	42,199	78,334	82,365	123,000	131,458
LOANS						152,035	152,035	142,065	78,980	---	23,386	---	19,776

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[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: PANAMA

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G 525-0180	79	86	2,200	2,200	2,000	1,248	200	650	---	302
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	L 525-0180	79	86	9,000	9,000	8,740	4,664	260	2,500	---	1,836
RURAL GROWTH & SERVICE CENTERS	L 525-0185	78	78	10,000	8,150	8,150	7,221	---	929	---	---
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L 525-0186	77	77	9,700	9,700	9,700	5,186	---	2,514	---	2,000
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 525-0187	64	C	---	---	2,998	2,483	500	600	500	500
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	L 525-0191	79	79	9,685	9,685	9,685	8,703	---	982	---	---
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING	G 525-0222	84	86	2,300	2,300	1,100	60	1,200	840	---	500
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING	L 525-0222	84	86	5,900	5,900	5,900	4	---	2,996	---	2,900
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G 525-0227	82	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	147	---	415	---	350
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	L 525-0227	82	85	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,308	---	1,000	---	1,400
AG. POLICY FORMULATION AND MANAGEMENT	G 525-0247	84	88	5,000	5,000	2,500	247	662	1,300	700	1,000
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	G 525-0248	86	91	---	6,600	---	---	2,500	300	1,000	1,000
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	L 525-0248	86	91	---	25,400	---	---	2,253	700	3,000	2,200
NATURAL RESOURCES EDUCATION, OPG	G 525-0257	84	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	73	---	227	---	380
AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION	* G 525-0266	87	90	---	14,000	---	---	---	---	800	1,700
AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION	* L 525-0266	87	90	---	16,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	2,000
PANAJURU LOCAL SCHOOL - OPG	G 525-0281	85	86	447	447	200	99	247	150	---	150
PANAJURU - ZAMORANO SCHOOL - OPG	G 525-0285	78	C	---	---	---	---	300	200	300	300

[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: PANAMA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				62,732	120,882	59,473	31,443	8,122	16,303	8,300	18,518
GRANTS				12,447	33,047	11,298	4,357	5,609	4,682	3,300	6,182
LOANS				50,285	87,835	48,175	27,086	2,513	11,621	5,000	12,336
POPULATION PLANNING											
POPULATION II	G 525-0204	79	86	---	---	2,973	2,929	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 525-0226	81	C	---	---	108	69	100	89	---	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	3,081	2,998	100	89	---	50
GRANTS				---	---	3,081	2,998	100	89	---	50
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 525-0189	64	C	---	---	1,326	1,002	500	500	500	500
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	L 525-0209	81	82	799	799	799	716	---	83	---	---
EDUCATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G 525-0219	81	82	490	490	---	---	---	10	---	---
SMALL ENTERPRENUERIAL DEVELOPMENT	G 525-0225	80	83	795	795	795	700	---	95	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR SCHOLARSHIP FOUND., OPG	G 525-0258	84	85	1,750	1,750	1,750	---	---	700	---	800
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SERVICES	G 525-0275	85	86	646	646	200	37	446	200	---	200
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SUPPORT	* G 525-0280	87	89	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SUPPORT	* L 525-0280	87	89	---	4,600	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G 525-9999	84	C	---	500	---	---	500	300	---	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,480	14,580	4,870	2,455	1,446	1,888	2,500	2,500
GRANTS				3,681	9,181	4,071	1,739	1,446	1,805	1,500	2,200
LOANS				799	5,399	799	716	---	83	1,000	300

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: PANAMA

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	525-0101	64	C	---	---	941	940	100	100	100	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	525-0190	64	C	---	---	12,968	12,477	750	800	500	900
CBI - NATIONAL INVESTMENT COUNCIL	G	525-0239	83	83	200	200	200	108	---	50	---	42
CBI - NATIONAL INVESTMENT COUNCIL	L	525-0239	83	83	3,773	3,773	3,773	708	---	1,565	---	1,500
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	G	525-0240	84	88	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,082	1,000	500	500	500
SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	L	525-0240	84	88	6,000	6,000	4,275	---	1,225	1,000	---	2,000
DEVELOPMENT POLICY STUDIES	G	525-0250	85	87	3,000	3,000	1,197	231	1,403	1,000	400	1,000
SHELTER AND URBAN PLANNING	G	525-0252	84	84	250	250	250	25	---	225	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR SCHOLARSHIP FOUND., OPG	G	525-0258	84	85	750	750	750	598	---	152	---	---
PRIVATE EXPORT FINANCE	G	525-0261	86	88	---	1,300	---	---	1,000	500	300	500
PRIVATE EXPORT FINANCE	L	525-0261	86	88	---	18,000	---	---	2,054	1,500	4,000	3,500
STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNMENT	* G	525-0287	87	91	---	12,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					16,973	48,773	26,354	16,169	7,532	7,392	7,300	10,542
GRANTS					7,200	21,000	18,306	15,461	4,253	3,327	3,300	3,542
LOANS					9,773	27,773	8,048	708	3,279	4,065	4,000	7,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
FINANCIAL STABILITY & ECONOMIC RECOVERY	G	525-0255	85	85	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	---	---	---	---
FINANCIAL STABILITY & ECONOMIC RECOVERY	G	525-0282	85	87	20,000	101,000	20,000	20,000	5,742	28,000	28,000	41,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					50,000	131,000	50,000	50,000	5,742	28,000	28,000	41,000
GRANTS					50,000	131,000	50,000	50,000	5,742	28,000	28,000	41,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: PANAMA

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						134,185	315,235	143,778	103,065	22,942	53,672	46,100	72,610
GRANTS						73,328	194,228	86,756	74,555	17,150	37,903	36,100	52,974
LOANS						60,857	121,007	57,022	28,510	5,792	15,769	10,000	19,636

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: PARAGUAY

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
					AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT	G	526-0000	79	C	---	---	225	184	---	44	---	---
SMALL FARM TECHNOLOGY	G	526-0109	79	81	1,000	1,000	1,000	949	---	---	---	---
SMALL FARM TECHNOLOGY	L	526-0109	79	81	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,023	---	977	---	---
MINIFUNDIA CROP INTENSIFICATION	G	526-0118	79	81	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,817	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,000	8,000	8,225	6,973	---	1,021	---	---
GRANTS					3,000	3,000	3,225	2,950	---	44	---	---
LOANS					5,000	5,000	5,000	4,023	---	977	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					8,000	8,000	8,225	6,973	---	1,021	---	---
GRANTS					3,000	3,000	3,225	2,950	---	44	---	---
LOANS					5,000	5,000	5,000	4,023	---	977	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: PERU

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
STERRA WATER AND LAND USE	L 527-0156	76	76	11,000	11,000	11,000	9,849	---	1,151	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 527-0166	74	C	---	---	5,456	4,453	1,450	1,300	1,000	1,500
INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G 527-0178	79	83	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,487	---	113	---	---
INTEGRATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	L 527-0178	79	83	15,000	15,000	15,000	10,457	---	4,400	---	143
AG RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDUCATION	G 527-0192	80	87	6,250	6,250	6,250	2,867	---	3,114	---	269
AG RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDUCATION	L 527-0192	80	87	13,400	13,400	9,000	7,316	3,400	4,000	1,000	2,084
LAND USE INVENTORY & ENV PLANNING/ONERN	G 527-0202	80	85	1,600	1,600	1,600	998	---	481	---	121
EXTENSION OF INTEGRATED PRIMARY HEALTH	G 527-0219	79	85	1,100	1,100	1,100	170	---	930	---	---
SOIL CONSERVATION	G 527-0220	80	86	1,600	1,600	1,400	1,142	200	458	---	---
SMALL HYDRO DEVELOPMENT	G 527-0226	81	84	1,000	750	750	282	---	378	---	90
SMALL HYDRO DEVELOPMENT	L 527-0226	81	84	9,000	9,000	9,000	2,089	---	6,317	---	594
SEPAS EXPANDED REFORESTATION (FFW) - OPG	G 527-0231	82	85	950	950	950	660	---	290	---	---
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND INST. DEV.	G 527-0238	83	85	6,000	4,480	4,480	1,627	---	1,750	---	800
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND INST. DEV.	L 527-0238	83	85	11,000	11,000	11,000	1,908	---	3,000	---	3,000
CENTRAL SELVA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	G 527-0240	82	86	4,000	4,000	3,175	1,727	825	1,250	---	1,023
CENTRAL SELVA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	L 527-0240	82	86	18,000	18,000	18,000	2,252	---	3,150	---	3,500
UPPER HUALLAGA AREA DEVELOPMENT	G 527-0244	81	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,727	---	1,273	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: PERU

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
UPPER HUALLAGA AREA DEVELOPMENT	L	527-0244	81	85	15,000	15,000	15,000	9,643	---	5,000	---	120
EXPANDED FEEDING PROGRAM (OFASA) - OPG	G	527-0247	83	85	720	720	720	606	---	114	---	---
CARITAS FEEDING PROGRAM - OPG	G	527-0248	84	85	350	275	275	60	---	215	---	---
BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE (CARE) - OPG	G	527-0261	84	85	600	600	600	314	---	286	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR AG INVESTMENT PROMOTION	L	527-0265	83	83	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,976	---	1,200	---	2,000
DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION	G	527-0277	83	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,708	---	51	---	241
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR RECAPITALIZATION	* G	527-0282	87	91	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	4,500
TECHNOSERVE - COOP MANAGEMENT - OPG	G	527-0293	85	87	750	750	300	300	250	250	200	200
PVO NETWORK EDUC OPG	G	527-0294	85	85	260	260	260	102	---	158	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL (CARE) - OPG	G	527-0297	85	85	---	---	35	9	---	---	---	---
FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUPPORT	G	527-0302	86	90	---	5,700	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					134,180	168,035	131,951	68,729	7,125	40,629	8,200	21,185
GRANTS					31,780	65,635	33,951	20,239	3,725	12,411	7,200	9,744
LOANS					102,400	102,400	98,000	48,490	3,400	28,218	1,000	11,441
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	527-0208	74	C	---	---	499	428	100	90	100	90
INT FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH	G	527-0230	81	88	10,900	10,567	9,951	4,100	---	4,000	---	1,200
PRIVATE SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING	G	527-0269	86	90	---	11,000	---	---	1,700	1,500	1,500	1,500

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: PERU

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						10,900	21,567	10,450	4,528	1,800	5,590	1,600	2,790
GRANTS						10,900	21,567	10,450	4,528	1,800	5,590	1,600	2,790
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	527-0167	76	C	---	---	2,740	1,751	1,000	1,789	1,000	1,000
EXTENSION OF INTEGRATED PRIMARY HEALTH		L	527-0219	79	85	5,000	5,000	5,800	3,955	---	1,845	---	---
RURAL WATER SYSTEMS AND ENV. SANITATION		G	527-0221	80	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	411	---	229	---	360
RURAL WATER SYSTEMS AND ENV. SANITATION		L	527-0221	80	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,900	---	3,454	---	3,638
INT FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH		L	527-0230	81	81	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,343	---	1,657	---	---
HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT, FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	*	G	527-0305	87	91	---	17,900	---	---	---	---	3,500	1,100
PVO NETWORK DEVE OPG		G	527-0296	85	86	700	700	400	---	500	175	---	129
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S		G	527-0000	78	C	---	---	---	---	2,100	1,000	---	900
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						20,700	38,700	23,940	11,360	3,600	10,149	4,500	7,127
GRANTS						1,700	19,700	4,140	2,162	3,600	3,193	4,500	3,489
LOANS						19,000	19,000	19,800	9,198	---	6,956	---	3,638
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
PRE-SCHOOL ED AS A CATALYST FOR COMM DEV		G	527-0161	79	86	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	527-0168	76	C	---	---	1,736	860	250	470	100	190
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION -OPG		G	527-0266	83	85	340	340	300	230	---	110	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT		G	527-0277	85	89	7,000	7,000	1,400	---	1,790	422	1,000	1,900
NARCOTICS EDUCATION - OPG		G	527-0288	85	C	4,030	4,030	250	---	500	276	---	676

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

ᴳLevel of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: URUGUAY

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI-TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI-TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI-TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND											
ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM	L 528-0126	86	87	---	29,999	---	---	14,999	14,999	15,000	15,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	29,999	---	---	14,999	14,999	15,000	15,000
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS				---	29,999	---	---	14,999	14,999	15,000	15,000
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				---	29,999	---	---	14,999	14,999	15,000	15,000
GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS				---	29,999	---	---	14,999	14,999	15,000	15,000

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[1] Refers to the planned project summary sheet
[2] Level of effort activity
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	538-0000	75	C	---	---	2,906	2,075	800	1,070	300	340
REGIONAL AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT		L	538-0010	77	77	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,210	---	290	---	---
AGRIBUSINESS EXPANSION		L	538-0057	80	80	6,000	6,000	6,000	3,723	---	250	---	300
CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION II		G	538-0068	82	89	5,930	11,000	5,930	4,567	1,380	1,100	1,434	1,600
CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL TRADING CO.		G	538-0080	82	82	225	225	225	61	---	120	---	44
CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL TRADING CO.		L	538-0080	82	92	4,000	1,250	1,250	539	---	400	---	311
CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES		L	538-0086	85	85	2,300	2,300	2,300	---	---	400	---	1,000
CARIBBEAN TRAINING INITIATIVE		G	538-0094	86	88	---	3,000	---	---	1,000	500	1,000	1,000
E. CARIBBEAN FARM SYSTEMS RESCH AND DEV		G	538-0099	83	88	7,550	7,550	3,550	2,058	1,320	1,250	1,700	1,500
ANTIGUA LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT		G	538-0112	84	85	530	530	530	337	---	100	---	93
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION ASSIST.		G	538-0136	85	85	260	260	260	95	---	165	---	---
HIGH IMPACT AGRIC. MARKETING AND PROD.		G	538-0140	86	91	---	40,000	---	---	5,400	1,000	8,000	3,000
INTEGRATED AI OPG		G	538-0147	85	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	400	---	300
ANTIGUA SPIDER CRAB - OPG		G	538-0151	86	86	---	500	---	---	500	500	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						34,795	80,615	30,951	20,445	10,400	7,545	12,434	9,488
GRANTS						15,995	64,565	14,901	9,973	10,400	6,205	12,434	7,877
LOANS						18,800	16,050	16,050	10,472	---	1,340	---	1,611

POPULATION PLANNING

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	538-0000	79	C	---	---	431	393	200	238	100	150
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT		G	538-0039	82	86	3,725	4,577	3,627	2,001	950	1,000	---	700
FAMILY PLANNING IEC - OPG		G	538-0116	84	86	963	963	413	350	550	543	---	70
PRIVATIZATION OF FAMILY PLANNING	*	G	538-0143	87	89	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	600	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT													
GRANTS						4,688	8,540	4,471	2,744	1,700	1,781	700	1,120
LOANS						4,688	8,540	4,471	2,744	1,700	1,781	700	1,120
						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	538-0000	79	C	---	---	814	515	200	210	100	95
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE AND TRNG		G	538-0027	79	85	2,585	2,585	2,585	1,949	---	336	---	300
HEALTH SECTOR RESOURCE MGMT.	*	G	538-0069	87	88	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,100	800
CARIBBEAN EYE CARE (OPG)		G	538-0111	83	83	250	250	250	118	---	132	---	---
GRENADA BLINDNESS PREVENTION		G	538-0120	84	84	400	400	400	100	---	200	---	100
REGIONAL PHARMACEUTICALS MANAGEMENT		G	538-0134	85	86	2,800	3,450	2,800	---	650	600	---	900
IMMEDIATE HEALTH CARE DEVELOP OPG		G	538-0149	86	86	550	550	---	---	550	500	---	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT													
GRANTS						6,585	9,735	6,849	2,682	1,400	1,978	1,200	2,245
LOANS						6,585	9,735	6,849	2,682	1,400	1,978	1,200	2,245
						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	538-0000	79	C	---	---	945	699	100	280	100	90
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL DEV TRAINING		G	538-0014	79	85	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,791	---	209	---	---

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
CARIBBEAN EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		G	538-0029	78	83	9,958	9,958	9,958	9,841	---	117	---	---
REGIONAL YOUTH SKILLS TRAINING		G	538-0073	82	85	4,072	4,072	4,072	1,330	---	1,242	---	1,500
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II		G	538-0087	83	88	9,000	12,000	8,433	1,500	3,000	2,000	3,300	2,000
CARIBBEAN TRAINING INITIATIVE		G	538-0094	86	88	---	12,000	---	---	3,000	---	4,500	2,000
REGIONAL MANAGEMENT TRG PILOT PROJECT		G	538-0148	86	87	---	2,800	---	---	1,000	500	1,800	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						23,030	44,830	22,463	17,121	7,100	4,348	9,700	6,090
GRANTS						23,030	44,830	22,463	17,121	7,100	4,348	9,700	6,090
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	538-0000	75	C	---	---	3,057	2,514	420	600	400	470
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES		G	538-0005	75	C	---	---	2,150	1,811	900	600	300	600
EMPLOYMENT INVESTMENT PROMOTION II		G	538-0018	79	83	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,250	---	150	---	---
EMPLOYMENT INVESTMENT PROMOTION II		L	538-0018	79	83	8,400	8,400	8,400	6,570	---	1,105	---	725
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SYSTEMS		G	538-0032	79	84	7,600	6,939	6,939	5,323	---	466	---	1,150
PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT ASST PROGRAM		G	538-0043	81	88	3,500	4,000	2,500	2,500	800	500	400	500
NATIONAL DEV FOUNDATION OF DOMINICA OPG		G	538-0079	82	84	417	417	417	340	---	77	---	---
HOUSING INVESTMENT GUARANTEE ASSISTANCE		G	538-0081	82	86	320	575	275	235	300	170	---	170
CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES		G	538-0084	83	85	400	400	400	15	---	50	---	50
CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES		L	538-0084	83	85	11,035	11,035	11,035	3,420	---	2,000	---	3,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PRIVATE SECTOR INDUST INFRASTRUCTURE	L	538-0089	84	87	12,000	17,000	12,000	600	---	2,000	5,000	2,000
CARIBBEAN MARKETING ASSISTANCE (OPG)	G	538-0102	83	85	390	390	390	335	---	55	---	---
INVESTMENT PROM AND EXPORT DEVEL.	G	538-0119	84	88	8,000	14,000	4,176	2,125	4,000	2,000	2,700	2,500
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	538-0133	86	89	---	10,000	---	---	2,750	1,000	3,000	2,000
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL CREDIT UNION DEVEL II	G	538-0135	85	86	530	530	300	60	230	350	---	120
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION ASSIST.	G	538-0136	85	85	260	260	260	95	---	165	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					54,252	75,346	53,699	26,993	9,000	11,288	11,800	13,285
GRANTS					22,817	38,911	22,264	16,603	9,000	6,183	6,800	7,560
LOANS					31,435	36,435	31,435	10,390	---	5,105	5,000	5,725
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	538-0000	75	C	---	---	592	362	300	360	300	290
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	538-0005	73	C	---	---	1,049	524	300	400	300	275
ACCELERATED PRIVATE SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G	538-0060	82	88	1,500	2,000	1,500	1,010	---	200	400	200
DOMINICA ROAD REHABILITIATION	G	538-0076	82	85	14,900	14,900	14,900	10,100	---	4,800	---	---
PRODUCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION	G	538-0082	82	85	14,650	14,650	14,650	12,300	---	2,350	---	---
BANANA INDUSTRY REHABILITATION	G	538-0083	82	82	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,241	---	509	---	---
CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL SERVICES	L	538-0084	83	85	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	1,000	---	2,000
INTERAGENCY RESIDENT MISSION	G	538-0089	82	87	800	800	300	---	---	200	500	100
ST. LUCIA SECTOR STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT	G	538-0090	85	85	9,500	9,500	9,500	7,243	---	2,500	---	2,757

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
					AUTHO	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
CUMBERLAND HYDRO ELECTRIC	G	538-0091	84	86	500	500	500	66	---	234	---	200
CUMBERLAND HYDRO ELECTRIC	L	538-0091	84	86	7,500	7,500	7,500	638	---	1,700	---	2,500
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT POLICY PLANNING	G	538-0096	85	87	8,000	8,000	3,500	300	1,090	1,500	3,500	2,000
ANTIGUA WATER SUPPLY	G	538-0098	83	83	3,225	3,225	3,225	1,575	---	1,650	---	---
ANTIGUA WATER SUPPLY	L	538-0098	83	83	6,625	6,625	6,625	674	---	3,775	---	1,176
ST. VINCENT AGRICULTURAL DEVEL PROGRAM	G	538-0101	84	94	2,000	2,000	2,000	407	---	407	---	600
BASIC NEEDS TRUST FUND	G	538-0103	84	88	12,700	22,700	12,700	842	---	3,000	4,850	3,000
ST. KITTS/NEVIS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	G	538-0108	84	87	2,000	2,150	1,500	1	500	400	150	300
GRENADA INFRASTRUCTURE	G	538-0129	86	86	---	5,000	---	---	5,000	2,000	---	3,000
DOMINICA ELECTRIC	G	538-0130	85	85	4,700	4,700	4,700	650	---	2,300	---	1,400
ST. LUCIA GEOTHERMAL	G	538-0137	85	86	3,000	3,000	1,500	---	1,500	1,500	---	1,500
INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION MAINT. SYSTEMS	G	538-0138	86	91	---	24,000	---	---	4,000	2,000	7,500	5,000
INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION MAINT. SYSTEMS	L	538-0138	86	91	---	16,000	---	---	4,000	2,000	7,500	5,000
STRUCTURAL REFORM SUPPORT	G	538-0141	86	88	---	25,000	---	---	4,572	1,000	10,000	2,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT GRANT III	G	538-0140	86	86	4,000	4,000	---	---	4,000	4,000	---	---
PROG DEVELOP AND SUPPORT	G	543-0000	84	85	1,596	1,596	1,596	1,022	---	562	---	---
ECONOMIC RECOVERY	G	543-0001	84	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	---	---
FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT (AIFLD)	G	543-0002	84	85	966	966	966	195	---	279	---	250
IMMEDIATE HEALTH CARE	G	543-0003	84	85	3,605	3,605	3,605	1,111	---	170	---	1,000
AGRICULTURE SECTOR REVITALIZATION	G	543-0005	84	86	1,964	1,964	1,964	662	---	320	---	400
POINT SALINES AIRPORT	G	543-0006	84	84	19,000	19,000	19,000	15,335	---	3,665	---	---

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION		G	543-0008	84	84	6,400	6,400	6,400	1,840	---	2,000	---	2,000
EDUCATION AND TRAINING		G	543-0009	84	85	500	500	500	168	---	200	---	132
RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION		G	543-0010	84	85	9,085	9,085	9,085	4,991	---	2,534	---	1,560
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT		G	543-0013	84	84	874	874	874	136	---	256	---	275
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND		G	543-0014	84	85	300	300	300	79	---	130	---	99
ECONOMIC SUPPORT STRUCTURE		G	543-0016	85	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,500	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						158,640	239,290	149,281	70,970	25,172	49,881	35,000	39,014
GRANTS						140,515	205,165	131,156	69,658	21,172	41,406	27,500	28,338
LOANS						18,125	34,125	18,125	1,312	4,000	8,475	7,500	10,676
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						281,990	458,356	267,714	140,955	54,772	76,821	70,834	71,242
GRANTS						213,630	371,746	202,104	118,781	50,772	61,901	58,334	53,230
LOANS						68,360	86,610	65,610	22,174	4,000	14,920	12,500	18,012

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	597-0000	86	C	---	---	---	---	1,314	1,114	500	---
DAIRY PRODUCTION (SEC. 416)	G	597-0009	86	86	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	2,000	---	---	3,314	1,114	500	500
GRANTS					---	2,000	---	---	3,314	1,114	500	500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	597-0000	86	C	---	---	---	---	290	190	---	100
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G	597-9999	86	C	---	---	---	---	900	350	---	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	1,190	540	---	500
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	1,190	540	---	500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	597-0000	86	C	---	---	---	---	306	246	90	110
REGIONAL CHILD SURVIVAL/IMMUNIZATION	G	597-0005	86	87	---	6,180	---	---	5,132	750	1,048	1,100
TECH DEVELOPMENT/TRANSFER IN HEALTH	G	597-0006	86	86	---	1,500	---	---	1,500	400	---	600
ESSENTIAL DRUGS AND MALARIA	G	597-0136	85	88	6,500	6,500	---	---	3,000	1,000	1,500	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,500	14,180	---	---	9,938	2,396	2,638	4,810
GRANTS					6,500	14,180	---	---	9,938	2,396	2,638	4,810
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	597-0000	86	C	---	---	---	---	1,365	720	900	750

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SHOOLARSHIPS	G	597-0001	85	90	100,000	100,000	27,550	4,488	10,000	19,500	27,500	20,500
REGIONAL TECH AIDS CENTER	G	597-0007	86	87	---	4,000	---	---	800	200	1,000	750
FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT (AIFLD)	G	597-0008	86	C	---	---	---	---	1,900	900	1,500	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS LOANS					100,000 100,000 ---	104,000 104,000 ---	27,550 27,550 ---	4,488 4,488 ---	13,665 13,665 ---	21,320 21,320 ---	30,900 30,900 ---	23,500 23,500 ---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	597-0000	85	C	---	---	---	---	684	450	500	450
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS LOANS					--- --- ---	--- --- ---	--- --- ---	--- --- ---	684 684 ---	450 450 ---	500 500 ---	450 450 ---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	597-0000	85	C	---	---	---	---	478	350	500	400
CENTRAL AMERICA PEACE SHCOLARSHIPS	G	597-0001	85	90	41,500	41,500	2,100	520	27,000	2,500	5,500	10,000
REG. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	G	597-0002	85	88	10,000	25,000	10,000	507	2,500	9,400	4,000	4,500
STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY	G	597-0003	85	87	5,000	19,000	4,998	159	2,500	6,000	6,500	6,000
TRADE CREDIT INSURANCE PROGRAM	G	597-0006	85	87	---	85,000	10,000	---	19,000	---	25,000	---
CA RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SUPPORT	* G	597-0010	87	87	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS LOANS					56,500 56,500 ---	175,500 175,500 ---	27,098 27,098 ---	1,186 1,186 ---	51,478 51,478 ---	18,250 18,250 ---	46,500 46,500 ---	20,900 20,900 ---

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[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY				163,000	201,650	96,640	9,074	80,269	46,070	81,030	50,660
GRANTS				163,000	291,650	96,640	9,074	80,269	46,070	81,030	50,660
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ROCAP

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI-TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI-TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI-TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT		G	596-0000	74	C	---	---	8,067	8,067	290	290	229	225
SMALL FARM PRODUCTION SYSTEMS		G	596-0083	79	85	8,199	8,199	8,199	7,071	---	204	---	---
FUELWOOD AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES		G	596-0089	79	84	9,000	9,000	9,000	7,356	---	1,566	---	---
COFFEE RUST AND PEST CONTROL		G	596-0090	81	85	5,700	5,700	5,700	3,000	---	1,000	---	250
CENTRAL SERVICES AT SECRETARIAT		G	596-0094	81	83	890	850	850	317	---	150	---	150
REGIONAL NUTRITION TECH SUPPORT		G	596-0104	81	82	762	762	762	602	---	100	---	---
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT		G	596-0106	83	87	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
AGRICULTURAL EXPORT SUPPORT		G	596-0108	84	89	---	8,000	---	---	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
EXPORT PROMOTION FUND		L	596-0109	82	86	11,400	11,400	11,400	8,000	---	---	---	---
PEST MANAGEMENT		G	596-0110	84	88	6,750	6,750	3,500	900	1,950	1,900	2,500	2,000
REG. ECONOMIC RECOVERY		L	596-0114	85	85	8,000	8,000	6,000	---	---	3,000	---	3,000
TREE CROPPING AND FUELWOOD PROD.		G	596-0117	85	89	3,299	9,000	3,299	---	999	1,000	3,000	2,000
EXPORT AGRIBUS. DEVELOP. AND PROMOTION		L	596-0123	86	90	---	27,000	---	---	6,000	2,000	9,087	4,000
REG. AGRIC. -- RESEARCH NETWORKS		G	596-0127	86	89	---	10,000	---	---	848	400	3,000	2,000
REG. AGRIC HIGHER EDUC		G	596-0128	87	87	200	200	200	---	---	150	---	50
PESTICIDE LAND MANAGEMENT	*	G	596-0129	87	90	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	800
TECH CONSULTANCIES AND TRAINING		G	596-0130	86	90	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	800

*Details on the proposed project activity data sheet
$Level of effort activity
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LAC REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 598-0000	69	C	---	---	5,386	4,094	2,740	2,500	763	700
APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL WOMEN	G 598-0600	79	85	687	687	687	582	---	105	---	---
DEV OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYS	G 598-0605	79	C	---	---	2,325	1,583	300	650	300	600
INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G 598-0616	84	C	---	---	330	4	200	400	375	425
LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES I	G 598-0622	82	85	5,500	4,860	4,860	3,292	---	1,000	---	500
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	G 598-0625	83	C	---	---	1,159	820	400	600	400	450
TENURE SECURITY AND LAND MARKET RESEARCH	G 598-0638	86	89	850	850	---	---	150	100	250	250
LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES II	G 598-0640	85	89	620	620	185	---	---	100	---	85
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				7,657	7,017	14,932	10,375	3,790	5,855	2,088	3,010
GRANTS				7,657	7,017	14,932	10,375	3,790	5,855	2,088	3,010
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 598-0000	69	C	---	---	1,254	477	936	1,600	74	150
INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G 598-0616	84	C	---	---	776	---	1,000	1,500	825	850
PRIVATE AND VOL ORGANIZATIONS - OPG'S	G 598-9999	78	C	---	---	---	---	300	250	100	125
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	2,030	477	2,236	3,350	999	1,125
GRANTS				---	---	2-030	477	2,236	3,350	999	1,125
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet
C Level of effort activity
FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LAC REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 598-0000	69	C	---	---	482	357	638	675	141	150
INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G 598-0616	84	C	---	---	500	---	1,435	1,650	1,635	1,700
TECHNOLOGY DEV AND TRANSFER IN HEALTH	G 598-0632	85	88	6,500	6,500	850	---	500	1,000	900	1,000
LAC ACCELERATED IMMUNIZATION	G 598-0643	86	89	---	9,270	---	---	500	350	1,665	1,700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,500	15,770	1,832	357	3,073	3,675	4,341	4,550
GRANTS				6,500	15,770	1,832	357	3,073	3,675	4,341	4,550
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 598-0000	69	C	---	---	344	286	782	775	167	175
FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT AIFLD (PVO)	G 598-0101	62	C	---	---	84,686	78,377	6,156	9,500	6,500	7,000
RURAL COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	G 598-0581	79	83	2,039	2,039	2,039	1,863	---	176	---	---
TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G 598-0588	79	83	5,075	4,702	4,702	4,329	---	373	---	---
HIGHSCOPE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION - OPG	G 598-0615	78	85	1,257	1,227	1,227	1,001	---	226	---	---
INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G 598-0616	84	C	---	---	499	21	500	700	500	600
LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES I	G 598-0622	82	85	10,511	10,511	10,511	7,458	---	2,173	---	880
LAC EDUCATION INFORMATION NETWORK	G 598-0635	84	88	983	983	200	79	200	300	300	300
LAC TRAINING INITIATIVES II	G 598-0640	85	89	29,380	31,941	5,565	279	5,186	7,500	5,000	7,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				49,245	51,403	109,773	93,693	12,824	21,723	12,467	16,455
GRANTS				49,245	51,403	109,773	93,693	12,824	21,723	12,467	16,455
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LAC REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	598-0000	69	C	---	---	1,212	734	777	950	330	350
PARTNERS OF THE AMERICAS (NAPA) (PVO)	G	598-0436	65	C	---	---	8,208	7,316	800	1,450	800	975
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFO TRANSFER	G	598-0572	77	86	5,473	3,773	3,373	3,016	400	650	---	107
HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVES	G	598-0591	78	C	---	---	6,304	4,756	800	1,500	400	830
DEV OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYS	G	598-0605	79	C	---	---	3,257	2,549	480	650	900	675
INTERCOUNTRY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	G	598-0616	84	C	---	---	1,297	37	800	1,500	600	975
PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES	G	598-0619	82	C	---	---	4,338	2,758	1,178	1,900	1,200	1,295
FLA ASSOC OF VOLAG FOR CAR ACTION-OPG	G	598-0630	83	85	515	355	355	233	75	122	---	---
PVO SECTOR POLICY AND PROGRAM DESIGN	G	598-0634	85	88	450	450	162	44	70	100	75	100
LAC STATISTICS TRAINING CTR.	G	598-0636	85	89	1,000	1,000	347	---	100	350	300	390
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,438	5,578	28,853	21,443	5,480	9,172	4,205	5,677
GRANTS					7,438	5,578	28,853	21,443	5,480	9,172	4,205	5,677
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT AIFLD (PVO)	G	598-0101	62	C	---	---	5,490	4,000	1,914	2,500	2,000	2,350
SOLIDARIDOS (PVO)	G	598-0587	78	84	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,000	---	100	---	---
HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVES	G	598-0591	78	C	---	---	---	---	400	300	800	850
CARIBBEAN BASIN SCHOLARSHIP FUND	G	598-0626	83	83	7,500	7,500	7,500	4,776	---	2,000	---	724
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	G	598-0642	86	C	---	---	---	---	4,389	3,000	9,200	9,500

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LAC REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,600	8,600	14,090	9,776	6,699	7,900	12,000	13,424
GRANTS					8,600	8,600	14,090	9,776	6,699	7,900	12,000	13,424
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					79,440	88,368	171,910	136,121	34,102	51,675	36,100	44,241
GRANTS					79,440	88,368	171,910	136,121	34,102	51,675	36,100	44,241
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

CENTRAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY Actual	FY Estimated	FY Request
589,582	471,688 a/	467,333

CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS

OVERVIEW

Centrally-funded programs include basic and applied research, development and testing of appropriate technology, private enterprise activities, private voluntary organizations and international disaster assistance. These programs are funded centrally because of their global focus, and because of efficiencies possible from consolidated central management. They:

-- Supply technical expertise to A.I.D. regional bureaus and field missions worldwide to assist developing countries in specialized fields such as agricultural production and rural development, population planning, nutrition, renewable and conventional energy, disaster preparedness, environmental activities, and the utilization of private enterprise to achieve development objectives;

-- Seek new solutions to development problems by financing experimental projects and pilot programs, developing and exploring new applications of science and technology and private enterprise, and evaluating the success of past initiatives;

-- Provide guidance and impetus to the Agency's private sector development initiative;

-- Support non-governmental development activities through assistance to private voluntary organizations and other private development and family planning intermediaries;

-- Provide emergency relief and rehabilitation assistance to countries stricken by natural disasters and other emergencies;

-- Support schools, libraries and hospitals abroad funded or sponsored by private U.S. non-profit organizations.

a/ Excludes $.4 million deobligated in FY 1985 and planned for reobligation under deob/reob authority.

Funding Solutions to Development Problems

Centrally-funded research and development programs concentrate on generic problems that cut across countries and regions, and which impede economic growth and social progress in developing countries. These activities fall into the following broad categories:

-- The transfer of existing scientific and technological knowledge to meet the special requirements of Third World development;

-- Basic and applied scientific research by cooperating institutions and individuals in the United States and in developing countries to address technological and social problems afflicting the rural and urban poor, including management and institutional constraints; and,

-- Evaluation programs to determine the impact on the poor of past and current development efforts, to improve policy planning, project design and implementation methodologies.

Applying Expertise to Selected Global Problems

A.I.D.'s centrally-funded activities help to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of bilaterally-funded field operations by providing support services in key technical areas to assist missions and regional bureaus in carrying out their country programs.

-- By managing contracts and other arrangements with universities, private firms and U.S. Government agencies to provide specialized technical assistance to missions and host governments in high priority development sectors such as agriculture, forestry and fuelwood, health and family planning;

-- By initiating pilot projects that address key problems that field missions can replicate in other countries and regions;

-- By maintaining a core staff of multi-disciplinary specialists who can advise and assist missions and developing countries in planning, designing and implementing their programs; and,

- By providing technical logistical support services that can best be performed centrally, such as the administration of the Agency's participant training program, contraceptive procurement, and the collection and dissemination of development information and statistical data.

Development through Intermediary Organizations

Private assistance organizations such as Save the Children, CARE, Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), the Credit Union National Association (CUNA), the National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA) and other cooperative development organizations, and the International Executive Service Corps (IESC) have become invaluable members of the foreign assistance community, both as channels for the effective use of U.S. contributions and as vehicles for bringing substantial private resources to the overall development effort. They have demonstrated a capacity for mounting programs that effectively meet the needs of the poor. A.I.D. provides centrally-funded assistance to the following types of intermediary organizations:

- Private and Voluntry Organizations (PVOs) have established reputations as concerned and effective contributors to the U.S. development effort. Support of these organizations permits A.I.D. to share with the private voluntary community greater responsibility for implementing the nation's foreign assistance programs. A.I.D. proposes $32.7 million for its centrally-funded PVO program for FY 1987. These activities are described in more detail in the Private and Voluntary Cooperation narrative of this volume.

- Cooperative Development Organizations (CDOs) in several sectors, including agriculture and housing, have proven to be effective in achieving development objectives through the promotion of cooperative and credit union development in LDCs. Capitalizing on the broad expertise of major U.S. cooperative organizations, A.I.D. proposes $6.0 million for its centrally funded CDO program. Activities funded are more fully explained in the Main and Central Volume under Private Enterprise.

- Population Cooperating Agencies, including private, national and international organizations such as the Pathfinder Fund and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), were among the first to understand the importance of family planning to economic development and to meeting the needs of the poor. They have extensive experience and expertise in this field and provide an important alternative to government-to-government programs. A.I.D. proposes a level of centrally-funded support for these organizations of $85.3 million in FY 1987.

-- International Agriculture Research Centers (IARCs) are linked with United States and LDC national research programs and form an important element in a global network of research centers that develop and supply scientific and technological expertise needed to expand world food production. There are 15 centers, for which $46.3 million is requested in FY 1987 as the U.S. contribution.

-- Institutions described in Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act (U.S. land and sea grant universities and other eligible institutions) support the application of more effective agricultural technology to increase world food production. A.I.D. is proposing grants of $5.3 million to these institutions in FY 1987.

Development through Private Enterprise

The private sector can make a vital contribution to economic and social development through job creation, the transfer of technology and management skills, increased productivity to expand export earnings and other means.

Through the central Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE), A.I.D. carries out the following activities in support of business initiatives and housing and urban development. Emphasis is on small/medium sized indigenous enterprises which have considerable impact on the achievement of basic human needs objectives:

-- PRE serves as a laboratory for innovative and experimental programs that capitalize on available business expertise, and utilize to the maximun extent possible private enterprise, both LDC and U.S., to achieve development objectives.

-- The Bureau works closely with field missions to develop country strategies and bilateral projects designed to utilize private enterprise as the mechanism for delivering assistance.

-- PRE focuses its efforts on removing impediments to private business growth; on financial market development; transfer, adaptation, and commercialization of technology; and divestiture and privatization.

Significant progress has been made in the five years since the private enterprise initiative was inaugurated. The policy framework for private investment has been improved in a number of countries; new capital market institutions have been created and the capabilities of existing institutions have been expanded; training programs for local entrepreneurs and business managers have been conducted. The Revolving Fund approved in FY 1984 enhances the impact of private sector activities, by providing investment incentives to private financial institutions to fill gaps in developing country capital markets. Several innovative satellite farming projects as well as support for small-scale entrepreneurs were also included in the FY 1985 Revolving Fund portfolio.

FY 1987 Request

In FY 1987 A.I.D. is requesting a total of $467,333 million for the centrally-funded programs.

-- $251.1 million - Science and technology, including $14.3 million for the Science Advisor;

-- $57.4 million - Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance programs, including $10.0 million for ASHA;

-- $42.0 million - Private Enterprise initiatives;

-- $25.0 million - Foreign Disaster Assistance;

-- $13.6 million - Women in development activities, policy development and evaluations and Peace Corps activities; and

-- $78.3 million - support of UNFPA and the International Agricultural Research Centers.

SUMMARY OF FY 1987 CENTRALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS

	CENTRALLY FUNDED (Except PVOs)	PVOs 1/	TOTAL CENTRALLY FUNDED
Agriculture, Rural Dev and Nutrition	132.5	12.7	145.2
Population	146.6	-	146.6
Health	43.6	6.5	50.1
Child Survival	10.0	7.5	17.5
Education and Human Resources	9.4	1.0	10.4
Selected Development Activities	34.3	12.5	46.8
Science Advisor	14.3	--	14.3
Economic Support Fund	1.5	--	1.5
American Schools and Hosptials Abroad	10.0	--	10.0
Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance	25.0	--	25.0
TOTAL	427.2	40.2	467.4

1/ Includes PVC only

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-87

BUREAU	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY									
1984	223,070	67,630	110,225	27,713	---	7,408	8,996	1,100	---
1985	283,953	79,641	128,050	35,368	1,065	8,082	10,747	1,000	---
1986	224,450	60,545	107,000	30,500	10,625	7,800	6,545	1,435	---
1987	236,850	61,130	114,300	36,500	10,000	8,100	5,300	1,500	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST									
1984	68,298	17,168	---	5,033	---	2,168	13,929	---	30,000
1985	99,643	22,660	---	13,378	4,935	7,472	15,198	6,000	30,000
1986	81,360	20,465	---	6,500	7,300	1,400	12,200	---	33,495
1987	57,350	19,400	---	6,450	7,500	1,000	13,000	---	10,000
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION									
1984	92,907	48,464	38,300	69	---	767	5,307	---	---
1985	98,222	67,916	36,206	70	7,500	1,253	5,277	---	---
1986	88,475	49,300	31,000	975	---	1,000	6,200	---	---
1987	91,875	51,650	32,300	1,125	---	1,300	5,500	---	---
BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE									
1984	33,951	6,807	---	300	---	---	14,644	---	12,000
1985	42,257	8,484	---	2,523	---	---	12,750	---	18,500
1986	40,760	7,700	---	---	---	---	17,060	---	16,000
1987	42,000	13,000	---	6,000	---	---	23,000	---	---
OFFICE OF US FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE									
1984	41,707	---	---	3,652	---	---	---	---	38,055
1985	53,507	13,858	1,999	6,619	---	---	---	---	31,031
1986	21,532	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,532
1987	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR									
1984	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
1985	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---	---
1986	15,111	---	---	---	---	---	15,111	---	---
1987	14,258	---	---	---	---	---	14,258	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-87

BUREAU	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
TOTAL									
1984	469,933	140,069	148,525	36,967	---	10,343	52,874	1,100	80,055
1985	589,582	172,559	166,255	77,958	13,500	16,807	55,972	7,000	79,531
1986	471,688	138,010	138,000	37,975	17,925	10,230	57,116	1,435	71,027
1987	467,333	145,200	146,600	50,075	17,500	10,400	61,058	1,500	35,000

ITEMS RETRIEVED 680

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VCL ASSIST

CP-87

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AMER SCH/HOSP ABROAD									
1984	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,000
1985	36,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	30,000
1986	33,495	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,495
1987	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000
FOOD FOR PEACE									
1984	4,519	4,519	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	7,969	7,969	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	9,035	9,035	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	6,650	6,650	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE/VOL COOP									
1984	33,318	12,649	---	5,033	---	2,168	13,468	---	---
1985	55,090	14,691	---	13,378	4,935	7,472	14,614	---	---
1986	38,330	11,430	---	6,500	7,300	1,400	11,700	---	---
1987	40,200	12,750	---	6,450	7,500	1,000	12,500	---	---
PROGRAM MGT SUPPORT OFF									
1984	461	---	---	---	---	---	461	---	---
1985	584	---	---	---	---	---	584	---	---
1986	500	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1987	500	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
TOTAL									
1984	68,298	17,168	---	5,033	---	2,168	13,929	---	30,000
1985	99,643	22,660	---	13,378	4,935	7,472	15,198	6,000	30,000
1986	81,360	20,465	---	6,500	7,300	1,400	12,200	---	33,495
1987	57,350	19,400	---	6,450	7,500	1,000	13,000	---	10,000

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AGRICULTURE									
1984	37,483	37,483	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	38,548	38,548	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	33,000	33,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	36,300	36,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION									
1984	5,109	---	---	---	---	5,109	---	---	---
1985	7,418	1,450	---	---	---	5,968	---	---	---
1986	5,675	---	---	---	---	5,675	---	---	---
1987	5,675	---	---	---	---	5,675	---	---	---
ENERGY									
1984	9,342	1,796	---	---	---	---	6,446	1,100	---
1985	11,399	3,300	---	---	---	---	7,099	1,000	---
1986	6,735	1,300	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,435	---
1987	7,500	2,700	---	---	---	---	3,300	1,500	---
FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES									
1984	3,748	2,873	---	---	---	---	875	---	---
1985	6,049	4,749	---	---	---	---	1,300	---	---
1986	4,500	3,645	---	---	---	---	855	---	---
1987	5,800	4,800	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
HEALTH									
1984	24,113	---	---	24,113	---	---	---	---	---
1985	50,382	---	---	49,317	1,065	---	---	---	---
1986	36,125	---	---	25,500	10,625	---	---	---	---
1987	40,825	---	---	30,825	10,000	---	---	---	---
INTL TRAINING									
1984	1,394	---	---	---	---	1,394	---	---	---
1985	1,439	---	---	---	---	1,439	---	---	---
1986	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
1987	2,200	---	---	---	---	2,200	---	---	---
NUTRITION									
1984	7,502	6,502	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---
1985	13,645	11,718	---	1,927	---	---	---	---	---
1986	10,375	8,375	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	---
1987	5,375	2,700	---	2,675	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CP-87

OFFICE	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
POPULATION									
1984	112,825	---	110,225	2,600	---	---	---	---	---
1985	128,050	---	128,050	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	107,000	---	107,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	114,300	---	114,300	---	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT									
1984	12,302	10,342	---	---	---	905	1,055	---	---
1985	12,769	11,199	---	---	---	675	895	---	---
1986	8,365	7,465	---	---	---	125	775	---	---
1987	8,275	7,450	---	---	---	225	600	---	---
PROGRAM OFFICE									
1984	1,576	1,183	---	---	---	---	393	---	---
1985	4,069	1,353	---	1,563	---	---	1,153	---	---
1986	2,275	1,500	---	---	---	---	775	---	---
1987	2,100	1,700	---	---	---	---	400	---	---
RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIONS									
1984	7,676	7,451	---	---	---	---	225	---	---
1985	10,185	7,324	---	2,561	---	---	300	---	---
1986	8,400	5,260	---	3,000	---	---	140	---	---
1987	8,500	5,500	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL									
1984	223,070	67,630	110,225	27,713	---	7,408	8,994	1,10u	---
1985	283,953	79,641	128,050	55,368	1,065	8,082	10,747	1,000	---
1986	224,450	60,545	107,000	30,500	10,625	7,800	6,545	1,435	---
1987	236,850	61,150	114,300	36,500	10,000	8,100	5,300	1,500	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

O F F I C E	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS									
1984	3,557	3,557	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	5,916	5,916	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT									
1984	2,902	---	---	---	---	---	2,902	---	---
1985	4,255	---	---	---	---	---	4,255	---	---
1986	5,500	---	---	---	---	---	5,500	---	---
1987	6,500	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	---	---
INVESTMENT									
1984	16,500	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	12,000
1985	18,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,500
1986	16,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,000
1987	13,500	5,500	---	6,000	---	---	2,000	---	---
POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW									
1984	10,992	1,250	---	500	---	---	9,242	---	---
1985	13,586	2,568	---	2,523	---	---	8,495	---	---
1986	13,260	1,700	---	---	---	---	11,560	---	---
1987	16,000	1,500	---	---	---	---	14,500	---	---
TOTAL									
1984	33,951	6,807	---	500	---	---	14,644	---	12,000
1985	42,257	8,484	---	2,523	---	---	12,750	---	18,500
1986	40,760	7,700	---	---	---	---	17,060	---	16,000
1987	42,000	13,000	---	6,000	---	---	23,000	---	---

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PAGE 1
02/14/86

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE												
INTL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT CENTER	G	931-0054	75	C	---	---	48,700	45,700	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND SUPPORT	G	931-0060	77	C	---	---	3,460	4,347	---	465	---	---
SEED PROGRAM AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT	G	931-0203	58	86	4,145	4,134	4,134	4,059	---	75	---	---
FISHERIES-AQUACULTURE TECH. ASST.	G	931-0242	76	C	---	---	2,107	1,947	190	190	240	190
BIO-TECHNOLOGY LIMITING FACTORS	G	931-0610	76	88	7,000	11,200	3,250	4,600	320	320	320	300
N-FIXATION - SYMBIOTIC TROPICAL LEGUMES	G	931-0613	75	88	11,300	11,300	8,080	7,505	650	650	1,000	800
SPRING X WINTER WHEAT	G	931-0621	76	88	3,645	5,112	3,645	3,384	400	400	400	400
ICLARM-FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1050	79	C	---	---	1,740	1,740	---	---	---	---
SOIL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICE.	G	931-1229	79	C	---	---	5,967	5,192	1,000	1,000	900	1,000
CRSP: SORGHUM/MILLET	G	931-1254	79	C	---	---	22,487	18,152	2,220	3,000	2,800	3,050
CRSP: BEANS AND COWPEAS	G	931-1310	80	C	---	---	16,700	13,316	2,600	2,950	2,800	3,000
CRSP-PROGRAM: SOILS MANAGEMENT	G	931-1311	81	C	---	---	10,450	7,898	2,600	2,280	2,500	2,400
AQUACULTURE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1314	78	C	---	---	2,976	2,942	310	270	345	300
STORAGE AND PROCSSG OF FRUITS AND VEGS	G	931-1323	80	90	5,415	5,610	2,265	2,000	400	360	400	360
CRSP-PROGRAM: SMALL RUMINANTS	G	931-1328	78	C	---	---	25,932	21,110	2,580	3,100	2,500	3,200
TECHNOLOGY OF SOIL MOISTURE MANAGEMENT	G	936-4021	81	C	---	---	1,785	1,300	700	700	600	650

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

PY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the PY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP 87-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
CRSP - POND DYNAMICS		G	936-4023	82	C	---	---	3,250	2,126	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES		G	936-4024	82	C	---	---	883	735	300	300	300	240
CRSP - PEANUTS		G	936-4048	82	C	---	---	4,379	3,379	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARK SITES NETWORK		G	936-4054	82	90	9,930	9,930	3,500	1,850	400	1,000	815	1,000
HOST RESISTANCE INTEGRATED TICK CONT.		G	936-4083	93	88	1,450	1,450	850	580	300	300	300	300
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AND POLICY ANALYSI		G	936-4084	83	88	9,200	7,370	2,995	2,995	1,400	1,030	920	1,250
FARMING SYSTEMS SUPPORT		G	936-4099	82	87	9,953	7,888	5,042	3,017	720	1,445	540	550
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY RES + DEVELOPMEN		G	936-4109	81	C	---	---	4,109	2,968	1,200	1,000	1,500	1,600
INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS		G	936-4111	68	C	---	---	3,286	709	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950
POST HARVEST RODENT AND BIRD CONTROL		G	936-4120	83	92	12,805	4,215	1,624	1,455	---	169	---	---
WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II		G	936-4127	82	86	20,000	12,500	10,191	7,946	800	2,000	1,500	1,200
SOYBEAN UTILIZATION AND RESEARCH		G	936-4132	85	89	5,950	5,950	850	75	695	500	695	500
SPECIAL CONSTRAINT RESEARCH		G	936-4136	85	89	4,200	4,200	316	26	700	900	700	750
BIOTECHNOLOGY TISSUE CULTURE		G	936-4137	94	C	---	---	2,184	516	300	1,000	990	800
IPM AND ENVIRON PROT INCL BIO-CONTROL		G	936-4142	85	89	5,800	6,000	950	---	---	775	635	775
R+D OF IMP SEED PROD/UTILIZATION IN LDCS		G	936-4143	86	92	3,420	4,000	---	---	360	300	270	300
POSTHARVEST GRAIN SYS/AGRIBUSINESS R+D		G	936-4144	85	89	3,245	5,500	600	---	---	600	500	500
CRSP: FISHERIES/STOCK ASSESSMENT RSCH		G	936-4146	85	C	---	---	500	100	800	750	800	800

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[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TECHNOLOGY TRANS FEEDBACK STS IN AGRIC	G	936-4148	84	88	1,732	1,732	768	410	25	240	---	143
CROP NEMATODE RESEARCH AND CONTROL	G	936-4149	84	84	1,000	1,000	1,000	506	---	330	---	164
REPRODUCTIVE STUDIES ON MILKFISH	G	936-4161	84	84	1,250	1,250	1,250	444	---	625	---	181
VERTEBRATE PEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS R&D	G	936-4173	86	90	2,445	2,445	---	---	340	340	340	300
IMP PLANT/ANIMAL TOLERANCE TO STRESS	G	936-4176	86	95	---	39,800	---	---	1,300	500	1,300	1,850
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					123,885	132,586	216,207	175,129	33,000	39,274	36,300	38,243
GRANTS					123,885	132,586	216,207	175,129	33,000	39,274	36,300	38,243
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF NUTRITION												
NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT	G	931-0045	75	89	9,965	12,836	7,837	4,361	5,000	3,250	---	5,000
NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT	G	931-0227	76	89	3,933	4,600	2,382	2,215	---	167	---	---
NUTRITION: SCIENTIFIC/TECH/PLNG SUPPORT	G	931-0262	76	C	---	---	4,484	3,692	683	960	800	1,006
NUTRITION AND FOOD TECHNICAL SERVICES	G	931-0831	69	C	---	---	9,381	9,130	500	670	550	600
NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET	G	931-1010	79	88	5,750	5,750	4,601	2,879	---	785	---	937
NUTRITION: SURVEYS AND SURVEILLANCE	G	931-1064	77	87	6,885	6,885	4,433	3,584	---	849	---	---
NUTRITION: EDUCATION FIELD SUPPORT	G	931-1065	79	85	2,191	3,138	2,188	1,970	450	375	225	285
NUT:CONSUMPTION ANALY OF AG POL.	G	931-1171	77	C	---	---	3,389	2,872	500	748	675	889
NUTRITION: CONSUMPTION EFFECTS OF AG POL	G	931-1274	80	85	2,800	2,055	2,043	1,916	---	127	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP 87-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
					AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
FUNCTIONAL IMPLICATION-MALNUTRITION CRSP	G	931-1309	81	87	11,800	12,450	10,285	7,850	1,242	1,600	450	273
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					43,324	47,714	51,023	40,469	8,375	9,531	2,700	8,990
GRANTS					43,324	47,714	51,023	40,469	8,375	9,531	2,700	8,990
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF EDUCATION												
COMMUNICATION FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	G	931-1018	78	93	1,400	1,400	1,200	50	---	210	---	500
COMMUNICATION FOR TECH TRANSFER IN AGR.	G	936-5826	85	85	250	250	250	---	---	250	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,650	1,650	1,450	50	---	460	---	500
GRANTS					1,650	1,650	1,450	50	---	460	---	500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT												
SMALL ENTERPRISE APPROCHES TO EMPLOYMENT	G	931-1090	78	90	1,475	1,475	---	---	390	250	295	250
FIELD SERVICES AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1096	77	C	---	---	6,317	5,827	595	500	500	400
AGROINDUSTRIAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT	G	931-1121	79	85	1,095	1,095	1,095	1,010	---	85	---	---
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND NAT RES SYS ANALY	G	931-1135	78	88	5,344	5,475	4,625	3,625	450	780	400	780
FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA	G	931-1190	77	87	3,615	3,587	3,587	2,287	---	600	---	700
MARKET AND TECHNOLOGY ACCESS	G	936-4053	83	88	2,375	4,220	1,350	800	540	700	450	650
WATER MGT SYNTHESIS II	G	936-4127	82	87	2,600	2,733	1,200	665	335	700	350	500
RSCH ON ACCESS TO LAND,WATER/NATURAL RES	G	936-5301	79	88	5,290	5,370	4,396	3,608	444	694	530	600
LOCAL REVENUE GENERATION & ADMINISTRATIO	G	936-5303.01	79	87	3,415	7,285	2,735	2,635	100	150	370	222

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SMALL FARMER MARKETING ACCESS	G 936-5313	81	89	2,460	4,227	1,487	1,450	220	90	350	300
RSCH ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP ID AND DEVELOPM	G 936-5314	83	85	950	891	891	689	---	202	---	---
EXP. APPROACHES TO RURAL SAVINGS	G 936-5315	82	87	2,116	2,310	1,855	1,150	150	140	305	300
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	G 936-5317	82	88	2,943	2,943	1,496	622	316	600	618	500
EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE POLICY ANALYSI	G 936-5426	84	88	1,250	1,250	171	171	355	150	205	250
APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL II	G 936-5428	83	88	18,000	24,000	13,329	7,427	2,280	4,193	2,070	4,000
RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH INITIATIVE	G 936-5433	84	88	1,100	642	385	242	---	143	---	---
DEVEL. STRATEGIES FOR FRAGILE LANDS	G 936-5438	86	95	---	6,100	---	---	420	250	500	400
FORESTRY FUELWOOD RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	G 936-5547.01	85	91	2,800	2,800	---	---	560	400	300	300
COMM FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN AGRIC	G 936-5826.30	85	85	272	750	272	---	310	200	207	200
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				57,000	77,053	45,191	32,188	7,465	10,827	7,450	10,352
GRANTS				57,000	77,053	45,191	32,188	7,465	10,827	7,450	10,352
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF ENERGY											
LOW COST ENERGY TECHNOLOGY	G 936-5701	79	85	4,325	4,886	3,925	3,650	---	275	---	---
BIO ENERGY SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY	G 936-5709 01	79	86	8,100	8,196	6,222	5,191	900	1,680	1,100	1,250
SMALL DECENTRALIZED HYDROPOWER (PVO)	G 936-5715	80	86	5,500	4,446	4,451	3,944	---	502	---	---
ENERGY POLICY DEV AND CONSERVATION	G 936-5728	82	87	400	2,000	400	400	---	---	600	285

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
RENEWABLE ENERGY APPLICATION/TRAINING	G	936-5730	85	90	8,200	11,000	1,074	---	400	1,250	600	700
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TRAINING	G	936-9997	81	86	---	650	---	---	---	---	400	275
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					26,525	31,178	16,072	13,185	1,300	3,707	2,730	2,510
GRANTS					26,525	31,178	16,072	13,185	1,300	3,707	2,700	2,510
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES												
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	G	936-5517	82	90	550	600	500	250	---	---	100	75
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	936-5518	83	89	8,000	8,000	1,706	325	650	750	850	900
FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G	936-5519	80	89	19,800	30,000	6,782	6,097	975	1,524	1,300	1,435
FORESTRY FUELWOOD RES. AND DEVEL.	G	936-5547	85	94	30,000	30,000	1,742	25	1,770	2,500	2,000	2,500
NATURAL RESOURCES RESEARCH AND TRAINING	G	936-5550	86	87	---	800	---	---	250	200	550	350
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					58,350	69,400	10,730	6,697	3,645	4,974	4,800	5,260
GRANTS					58,350	69,400	10,730	6,697	3,645	4,974	4,800	5,260
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFICE OF RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIO												
TITLE XII STRENGTHENING GRANTS	G	931-1282	79	C	---	---	36,558	30,428	5,065	4,812	4,800	4,560
HBCU RESEARCH GRANTS	G	936-5053	84	C	---	---	1,809	819	95	90	450	427
TECHNICAL ADVISORY SUPPORT SERVICES	G	936-5055	85	89	2,133	2,133	796	---	100	95	250	238
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,133	2,133	39,163	31,247	5,260	4,997	5,500	5,225
GRANTS					2,133	2,133	39,163	31,247	5,260	4,997	5,500	5,225
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PROGRAM OFFICE

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 936-1406	72	C	---	---	3,081	2,480	700	700	1,000	700
INFORMATION TRANSFER	G 936-5054	85	89	3,300	3,300	700	---	800	700	700	600
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				3,300	3,300	3,781	2,480	1,500	1,400	1,700	1,300
GRANTS				3,300	3,300	3,781	2,480	1,500	1,400	1,700	1,300
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				316,167	385,014	383,617	301,445	60,545	75,170	61,150	72,380
GRANTS				316,167	385,014	383,617	301,445	60,545	75,170	61,150	72,380
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST											
TITLE II ENHANCEMENT	G 938-0701	85	87	---	5,600	1,821	---	---	---	---	---
APR FOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT	G 938-0702	85	88	---	4,500	1,302	37	---	---	---	---
TITLE II OUTREACH	G 938-0703	85	C	---	---	4,460	831	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				---	10,100	7,583	888	---	---	---	---
GRANTS				---	10,100	7,583	888	---	---	---	---
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FOOD FOR PEACE											
TITLE II OUTREACH	G 904-0006	78	84	20,172	20,172	20,172	18,747	---	1,425	---	---
SURPLUS DAIRY PROGRAM	G 938-X7X1	86	86	---	2,785	---	---	2,785	500	---	1,000
FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM MGMT	G 938-0700	80	C	---	2,753	2,239	1,905	350	360	350	400
TITLE II ENHANCEMENT	G 938-0701	85	87	5,600	4,521	---	---	1,400	1,700	1,400	2,000
APR FOOD NEEDS ASSESSMENT	G 938-0702	85	88	4,500	4,500	---	---	---	1,000	400	300
TITLE II OUTREACH	G 938-0703	85	86	8,728	9,460	---	---	4,500	4,700	---	2,774
TITLE II OUTREACH	G 938-0704	87	C	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	4,500	1,000

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				39,000	39,191	22,411	20,652	9,035	9,685	6,650	7,474
GRANTS				39,000	39,191	22,411	20,652	9,035	9,685	6,650	7,474
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				39,000	69,291	29,994	21,540	9,035	9,685	6,650	7,474
GRANTS				39,000	69,291	29,994	21,540	9,035	9,685	6,650	7,474
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION											
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G 930-0022	80	C	---	---	2,519	1,716	710	505	1,175	800
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G 930-0100	80	C	---	---	3,700	3,023	300	300	1,200	900
INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT	G 930-0232	76	C	---	---	1,200	770	1,360	1,537	1,570	1,200
AG INFORMATION AND RELATED SERVICES	G 930-0264	74	C	---	---	5,222	5,212	240	205	255	200
PEACE CORPS	G 930-0600	85	C	---	---	---	---	440	400	1,200	1,000
INT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS	G 936-4111.	68	C	---	---	343,038	332,748	46,250	46,250	46,250	46,250
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				---	---	355,679	343,469	49,300	49,197	51,650	50,350
GRANTS				---	---	355,679	343,469	49,300	49,197	51,650	50,350
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				---	---	355,679	343,469	49,300	49,197	51,650	50,350
GRANTS				---	---	355,679	343,469	49,300	49,197	51,650	50,350
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				355,167	454,305	769,290	666,454	118,880	134,052	119,450	130,204
GRANTS				355,167	454,305	769,290	666,454	118,880	134,052	119,450	130,204
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF POPULATION												
POPULATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/SUPPORT	G	932-0502	68	C	---	---	16,776	14,593	1,981	2,000	1,800	1,800
FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL(FHI)	G	932-0537	71	84	54,838	52,252	52,252	51,140	---	1,112	---	---
APPLIED RESEARCH ON FERTILITY REGULATION	G	932-0546	72	85	27,378	19,765	19,765	16,534	---	3,231	---	---
TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	G	932-0604	73	86	66,241	96,898	59,867	52,131	5,000	5,600	5,300	6,000
FERTILITY IMPACT-DIFFERENT FP PROGRAMS	G	932-0632	72	84	39,747	27,753	27,858	26,646	---	1,107	---	---
POPULATION POLICY RESEARCH	G	932-0643	79	87	12,665	9,885	9,565	7,999	320	1,150	---	736
FP WORLDWIDE TRAINING FUND	G	932-0651	72	C	---	---	5,042	4,974	350	300	300	310
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES-PATHFINDER	G	932-0807	68	84	77,344	77,343	77,343	74,040	---	3,000	---	303
FP INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	G	932-0955	71	87	191,500	220,000	160,026	143,621	12,800	13,400	14,000	14,720
PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION-AVS	G	932-0968	72	86	133,006	200,000	89,178	80,030	10,200	12,000	9,500	11,000
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	936-3000	82	86	7,500	14,300	5,860	5,079	1,782	2,200	1,982	2,000
POPULATION COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	G	936-3004	82	87	9,995	45,000	8,082	4,857	3,100	3,200	3,000	3,500
POPULATION COUNCIL PROGRAM	G	936-3005	78	87	36,287	38,036	22,922	16,294	4,700	5,000	4,100	5,000
AWARENESS OF POP IMPACT ON DEV (II)	G	936-3017	83	87	9,800	16,000	4,708	3,825	1,800	2,000	1,700	2,000
CONTRACEPTIVES PROCUREMENT	G	936-3018	81	C	---	---	46,215	41,925	6,000	7,000	6,200	7,500
DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS	G	936-3023	84	93	24,675	40,250	9,050	1,645	2,700	5,200	3,418	5,300

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP 87-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
POPULATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	G	936-3024	84	86	3,120	11,750	2,224	1,385	1,000	1,163	1,250	1,300
INTEGRATED POP DEV PLANNING II	G	936-3027	84	86	8,548	34,808	2,034	1,531	1,600	1,325	2,000	2,000
CONTRACEPTIVE SOCIAL MARKETING	G	936-3028	84	88	25,000	25,000	6,600	2,010	3,000	3,500	4,750	4,600
NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING,EDUCATION/TRAINI	G	936-3029	84	85	1,930	1,857	1,857	1,017	---	500	---	340
STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVER	G	936-3030	84	87	36,842	73,200	12,887	3,849	7,800	8,650	7,900	9,000
FP TRNG FOR PARAMEDICAL AUX.COMMUNITY-II	G	936-3031	84	88	28,026	74,888	11,181	4,976	6,000	6,100	2,700	6,000
POPULATION INFORMATION PROGRAM III	G	936-3032	84	86	8,000	34,000	5,530	2,480	2,200	3,000	3,000	3,200
UNIVERSITY OVERSEAS SERVICE PROGRAM	G	936-3033	84	88	3,700	3,700	1,100	411	419	800	700	800
FP ENTERPRISE	G	936-3034	85	89	39,321	39,321	3,007	---	2,500	3,500	4,400	4,400
POPULATION POLICY INITIATIVES	G	936-3035	85	89	29,703	73,363	2,806	233	3,167	2,500	4,000	5,000
EXTENDING FP SRVCS THRU WOMEN MANAGERS	G	936-3037	85	89	7,300	14,500	800	33	600	800	1,000	1,000
FP LOGISTICS AND MANAGEMENT	G	936-3038	86	90	---	7,006	---	---	1,000	250	700	900
MANAGEMENT TRAINING	G	936-3039	85	89	17,679	17,679	3,695	---	1,131	2,000	3,000	3,500
NATURAL FP	G	936-3040	85	89	20,000	20,000	2,300	165	2,000	2,000	2,400	2,500
FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL	G	936-3041	85	89	38,500	38,500	8,700	725	7,350	7,000	8,700	8,000
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES-PATH FINDER	G	936-3042	85	89	60,000	60,000	12,000	930	9,000	9,300	9,500	10,000
EXPANSION/IMPROV. FP PROGRAMS	G	936-3043	85	86	12,000	32,000	5,333	65	6,000	5,500	6,000	6,000
CONTRACEPTIVE DEV. & RESEARCH - CONRAD	G	936-3044	86	90	31,760	80,680	---	---	3,500	500	3,000	3,000

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - POPULATION PLANNING

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,082,425	1,519,728	696,030	565,045	107,000	125,588	114,300	131,709
GRANTS					1,082,425	1,519,728	696,030	565,045	107,000	125,588	114,300	131,709
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					1,082,425	1,519,728	696,030	565,045	107,000	125,588	114,300	131,709
GRANTS					1,082,425	1,519,728	696,030	565,045	107,000	125,588	114,300	131,709
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	930-0022	78	C	---	---	2,071	1,986	490	400	100	100
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G	930-0100	80	C	---	---	403	395	510	225	100	100
PEACE CORPS	G	930-0600	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
UN FUND FOR POP ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)	G	932-0662	68	C	---	---	413,291	413,291	30,000	30,000	32,000	32,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	415,765	415,672	31,000	30,625	32,300	32,300
GRANTS					---	---	415,765	415,672	31,000	30,625	32,300	32,300
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	415,765	415,672	31,000	30,625	32,300	32,300
GRANTS					---	---	415,765	415,672	31,000	30,625	32,300	32,300
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,082,425	1,519,728	1,111,795	980,717	138,000	156,213	146,600	164,009
GRANTS					1,082,425	1,519,728	1,111,795	980,717	138,000	156,213	146,600	164,009
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP 87-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF NUTRITION												
NUTRITION: VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PRG SPPT	G	931-0045	75	89	5,697	3,682	330	100	---	250	---	---
NUTRITION: IRON DEFICIENCY PRG SUPPORT	G	931-0227.	76	89	275	2,300	475	300	200	200	100	100
NUTRITION: IMPRV OF MATERNAL/INFANT DIET	G	931-1010.	79	88	14,227	14,227	6,081	4,962	950	800	1,575	1,350
NUTRITION: SURVEYS AND SURVEILLANCE	G	931-1064	77	87	---	925	---	---	525	300	400	585
NUTRITION: EDUCATION FIELD SUPPORT	G	931-1065	79	85	---	800	---	---	---	---	275	260
NUTRITION: HEALTH SYSTEMS RSSA	G	931-1198	77	C	---	---	790	615	325	375	325	325
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					20,199	21,934	7,696	5,977	2,000	1,925	2,675	2,620
GRANTS					20,199	21,934	7,696	5,977	2,000	1,925	2,675	2,620
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF HEALTH												
MALARIA IMMUNITY & VACCINATION RESEARCH	G	931-0453	75	89	75,112	75,112	50,388	35,296	7,500	11,000	9,000	12,000
COMMUNICATION FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	G	931-1018	78	90	---	15,000	---	---	200	150	---	50
TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	931-1126	78	90	22,300	40,300	22,300	20,800	1,500	1,500	2,500	1,500
DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS	G	936-3023	84	88	5,250	2,625	600	---	400	600	500	500
HEALTH DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	G	936-5901	81	86	5,250	4,922	4,822	3,752	100	400	---	770
OPERATIONS RESEARCH-HEALTH	G	936-5920	81	89	19,553	19,553	9,240	6,169	1,500	2,400	2,000	2,000
TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC	G	936-5927	83	89	40,000	40,000	10,814	4,260	4,300	7,749	---	1,800
DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	936-5928	84	89	14,025	14,025	4,675	2,555	2,900	3,700	5,500	4,900

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
HHS RESOURCE SUPPORT	G	936-5929	84	C	---	---	300	100	200	220	200	250
MEDEX SUPPORT	G	936-5932	83	87	4,600	4,600	2,482	1,624	500	1,000	1,000	1,100
DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G	936-5935	85	91	10,000	10,000	500	---	725	800	1,500	700
ORT-HELP	G	936-5939	84	88	4,800	7,300	4,232	2,250	900	900	1,025	1,500
PEDIATRIC CHRONIC DIARRHEAL DISEASE	G	936-5940	84	87	3,000	3,000	1,998	1,248	800	800	---	650
WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH II	G	936-5942	84	89	19,700	19,700	3,930	2,721	2,400	2,703	2,500	3,100
VACCINE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH RESEARCH	G	936-5947	84	88	6,000	6,000	5,430	629	---	2,000	1,200	2,800
VECTOR BIOLOGY AND CONTROL	G	936-5948	85	94	19,880	19,880	2,250	120	600	1,700	2,000	2,200
ASIA/PACIFIC PUB HEALTH MGMT PROG	G	936-5950	85	85	2,280	2,200	2,200	372	---	450	---	450
CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROGRAM SUPPORT	G	936-5951	85	87	8,000	8,000	281	35	---	200	400	350
APPLIES DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G	936-5952	85	90	12,500	12,500	652	---	550	1,000	1,500	600
MOREHOUSE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	G	936-5954	85	85	897	897	897	50	---	300	---	547
AMERICARES	G	936-5957	85	85	800	800	800	25	---	250	---	450
MILWAUKEE INT'L HEALTH TRAINING CENTER	G	936-5958	86	86	---	425	---	---	425	80	---	300
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					273,947	306,839	128,791	82,006	25,500	39,902	30,825	38,517
GRANTS					273,947	306,839	128,791	82,006	25,500	39,902	30,825	38,517
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF POPULATION												
TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	G	932-0604.02	73	86	7,650	7,650	4,350	3,000	---	1,350	---	---
STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVER	G	936-3030	84	88	2,812	9,372	700	---	---	350	---	350

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP 87-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
FP TRNG FOR PARAMEDICAL AUX.COMMUNIT-II	G	936-3031	84	88	6,152	16,439	350	350	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					16,614	33,461	5,400	3,350	---	1,700	---	350
GRANTS					16,614	33,461	5,400	3,350	---	1,700	---	350
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF EDUCATION												
COMMUNICATION FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	G	931-1018	78	83	---	---	2,818	2,819	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	2,818	2,819	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					---	---	2,818	2,819	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFICE OF RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIO												
HBCU RESEARCH GRANTS	G	936-5053	84	C	---	---	1,056	266	1,360	1,275	1,353	1,286
TECHNICAL ADVISORY SUPPORT SERVICES	G	936-5055	85	89	1,164	1,164	465	---	600	722	375	356
JOINT HOUS-HEALTH	G	936-5057	85	C	---	---	1,040	75	1,040	988	1,272	1,208
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,164	1,164	2,561	339	3,000	2,985	3,000	2,850
GRANTS					1,164	1,164	2,561	339	3,000	2,985	3,000	2,850
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM OFFICE												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	936-1406	72	C	---	---	63	---	---	50	---	13
AID/PEACE CORPS SMALL PROJECT ASST	G	936-1421	85	87	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	750	---	750
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					1,500	1,500	1,563	---	---	800	---	763
GRANTS					1,500	1,500	1,563	---	---	800	---	763
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
					AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					313,424	364,898	148,829	94,491	30,500	47,312	36,500	45,100
GRANTS					313,424	364,898	148,829	94,491	30,500	47,312	36,500	45,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION												
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G	930-0022	79	C	---	---	1,118	1,031	475	300	625	400
PEACE CORPS	G	930-0600	85	C	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	1,118	1,031	975	800	1,125	900
GRANTS					---	---	1,118	1,031	975	800	1,125	900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	1,118	1,031	975	800	1,125	900
GRANTS					---	---	1,118	1,031	975	800	1,125	900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					313,424	364,898	149,947	95,522	31,475	48,112	37,625	46,000
GRANTS					313,424	364,898	149,947	95,522	31,475	48,112	37,625	46,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

@Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
OFFICE OF HEALTH											
COMMUNICATION FOR CHILD SURVIVAL	G 931-1018	78	87	---	3,000	---	---	1,500	450	1,400	1,200
TROPICAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G 931-1126	78	86	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	450
DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS	G 936-3023	84	88	---	100	---	---	100	---	---	100
TECHNOLOGY FOR PHC	G 936-5927	83	89	---	10,000	---	---	2,700	840	7,000	3,800
DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G 936-5928	84	89	---	2,500	---	---	2,100	380	---	900
DIAGNOSTIC TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	G 936-5935	85	91	---	800	---	---	775	---	---	550
VACCINE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH RESEARCH	G 936-5947	84	88	---	500	---	---	500	---	---	325
CHILD SURVIVAL ACTION PROGRAM SUPPORT	G 936-5951	85	87	3,000	3,665	1,065	30	1,000	900	1,600	1,000
APPLIES DIARRHEAL DISEASE RESEARCH	G 936-5952	85	90	---	1,000	---	---	950	---	---	650
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				3,000	22,565	1,065	30	10,625	2,590	10,000	8,975
GRANTS				3,000	22,565	1,065	30	10,625	2,590	10,000	8,975
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				3,000	22,565	1,065	30	10,625	2,590	10,000	8,975
GRANTS				3,000	22,565	1,065	30	10,625	2,590	10,000	8,975
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION											
UN CHILDRENS FUND	G 930-0700	85	C	---	---	7,500	---	---	2,500	---	5,000

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	---	7,500	---	---	2,500	---	5,000
GRANTS					---	---	7,500	---	---	2,500	---	5,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					---	---	7,500	---	---	2,500	---	5,000
GRANTS					---	---	7,500	---	---	2,500	---	5,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,000	22,565	8,565	30	10,625	5,090	10,000	13,975
GRANTS					3,000	22,565	8,565	30	10,625	5,090	10,000	13,975
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY													
OFFICE OF EDUCATION													
RADIO LANGUAGE ARTS		G	931-1017	79	85	4,171	4,161	4,161	4,013	---	148	---	---
STRUCTURING NFE RESOURCES		G	931-1054	79	86	7,700	5,790	5,740	5,454	50	336	---	---
EDUC TECH: STUDIES + APPLICATIONS		G	931-1109	77	89	8,601	8,601	5,330	4,728	400	600	500	600
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATIONS CLEARINGHOUSE		G	931-1231	80	89	2,760	2,760	1,749	1,625	250	275	250	275
LOCAL REVENUE GENERATION AND ADMINISTRAT		G	936-5303	79	87	630	880	630	630	---	---	250	50
RADIO COMMUNITY BASIC EDUCATION		G	936-5807	81	86	4,268	3,910	3,910	3,309	---	601	---	---
RURAL SATELLITE PROGRAM		G	936-5811	79	89	22,000	8,918	8,212	7,781	350	500	---	281
RADIO SCIENCE		G	936-5818	84	90	8,020	8,020	1,228	366	1,520	1,000	1,175	1,450
IMPROVING EFFICIENCY OF ED. SYSTEMS II		G	936-5823	84	94	17,000	17,000	3,200	1,500	2,400	2,325	2,400	2,500
RESEARCH IN EDUCATION PROGRAM		G	936-5824	85	89	7,000	7,000	868	---	455	950	900	1,000
COMMUNICATION FOR TECH TRANSFER IN AGR.		G	936-5826	85	90	7,295	7,295	200	---	250	200	200	200
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM						89,445	74,335	35,228	29,406	5,675	6,935	5,675	6,356
GRANTS						89,445	74,335	35,228	29,406	5,675	6,935	5,675	6,356
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT													
FIELD SERVICES AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT		G	931-1096	77	C	714	714	714	714	---	---	---	---
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT		G	936-5317 01	82	88	2,843	2,894	2,544	2,210	125	430	225	200

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				3,557	3,608	3,258	2,924	125	430	225	200
GRANTS				3,557	3,608	3,258	2,924	125	430	225	200
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING											
TRAINING EVAL AND SUPPORT SERVICES	G 926-0071.01	77	C	---	---	5,454	5,028	800	800	900	900
ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING PROJECT	G 936-2005	86	88	---	1,700	---	---	500	500	600	600
LABOR ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT	G 938-0601	81	86	3,605	7,709	3,080	3,080	700	700	700	700
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				3,605	9,409	8,534	8,108	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,200
GRANTS				3,605	9,409	8,534	8,108	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,200
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				96,607	87,352	47,020	40,438	7,800	9,365	8,100	8,756
GRANTS				96,607	87,352	47,020	40,438	7,800	9,365	8,100	8,756
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION											
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES	G 930-0022	77	C	---	---	1,166	434	300	150	300	200
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES	G 930-0100	80	C	---	---	2,729	2,119	700	700	800	500
PEACE CORPS	G 930-0600	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				---	---	3,895	2,553	1,000	850	1,300	700
GRANTS				---	---	3,895	2,553	1,000	850	1,300	700
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				---	---	3,895	2,553	1,000	850	1,300	700
GRANTS				---	---	3,895	2,553	1,000	850	1,300	700
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP 87-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
					AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					96,607	87,352	50,915	42,991	8,800	10,215	9,400	9,456
GRANTS					96,607	87,352	50,915	42,991	8,800	10,215	9,400	9,456
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY											
RURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT											
SMALL ENTERPRISE APPROCHES TO EMPLOYMENT	G 931-1090	78	90	4,009	4,009	2,808	2,482	300	400	305	400
MANAGING ENERGY/RES. EFFICIENT CITIES	G 936-5402	82	86	1,530	1,650	1,477	1,271	150	172	---	207
EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE POLICY ANALYSI	G 936-5426	84	88	1,250	1,696	1,076	125	325	500	295	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				6,789	7,355	5,361	3,878	775	1,072	600	1,107
GRANTS				6,789	7,355	5,361	3,878	775	1,072	600	1,107
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF ENERGY											
ENERGY TECHNICAL SERVICE SUPPORT	G 936-5702	78	C	---	---	1,782	1,712	150	170	100	125
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TECHNICAL ASST	G 936-5724	80	87	15,250	15,250	10,805	9,722	950	2,334	1,000	1,300
ENERGY POLICY DEV AND CONSERVATION	G 936-5728	82	87	7,600	14,100	6,138	4,786	1,300	2,148	1,100	1,300
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TRAINING	G 936-9997	81	86	14,000	16,525	11,079	9,086	1,600	2,493	1,100	1,900
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				36,850	45,875	29,804	24,306	4,000	7,145	3,300	4,625
GRANTS				36,850	45,875	29,804	24,306	4,000	7,145	3,300	4,625
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFFICE OF FORESTRY AND ENVR NAT RES											
ENVR NATURAL RESOURCES EXP INFO BASE	G 931-1209	79	85	3,100	3,100	3,100	2,727	---	373	---	---
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	G 936-5517	82	88	6,115	6,115	2,513	1,584	855	850	1,000	850
FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	G 936-5519	80	89	---	---	1,670	1,644	---	---	---	---

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
				AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				9,215	9,215	7,283	5,955	855	1,223	1,000	850
GRANTS				9,215	9,215	7,283	5,955	855	1,223	1,000	850
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OFICE OF RESEARCH AND UNIVERSITY RELATIO											
PROJECT REVIEW	G 936-5052	84	C	---	---	525	168	140	75	---	350
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				---	---	525	168	140	75	---	350
GRANTS				---	---	525	168	140	75	---	350
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM OFFICE											
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G 936-1406	72	C	---	---	3,653	2,374	775	775	400	400
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				---	---	3,653	2,374	775	775	400	400
GRANTS				---	---	3,653	2,374	775	775	400	400
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				52,854	62,445	46,626	36,681	6,545	10,290	5,300	7,332
GRANTS				52,854	62,445	46,626	36,681	6,545	10,290	5,300	7,332
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST											
PROGRAM POLICY AND EVALUATION											
FVA PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION	G 938-0800	82	C	---	---	1,625	1,169	500	625	500	600
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				---	---	1,625	1,169	500	625	500	600
GRANTS				---	---	1,625	1,169	500	625	500	600
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				---	---	1,625	1,169	500	625	500	600
GRANTS				---	---	1,625	1,169	500	625	500	600
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUR. FOR PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of Final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
						AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES		G	930-0022	80	C	---	---	3,475	2,484	1,750	1,220	1,425	1,270
TITLE IX PROGRAM		G	930-0023	78	C	---	---	1,313	867	400	300	400	300
INTEGRATED STUDIES AND SYSTEMS		G	930-0085	80	C	---	---	4,852	4,076	1,185	1,098	1,200	800
WID STRATEGIES AND RESOURCES		G	930-0100	80	C	---	---	6,091	5,049	490	330	400	200
INFORMATION AS A TOOL IN DEVELOPMENT		G	930-0232	76	C	---	---	5,183	4,155	1,815	1,605	1,575	1,200
PEACE CORPS		G	930-0600	85	C	---	---	---	---	560	430	500	450
SURVEYS AND EVALUATION SUPPORT		G	930-2256	81	C	---	---	1,477	1,477	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM						---	---	22,391	18,108	6,200	5,023	5,500	4,220
GRANTS						---	---	22,391	18,108	6,200	5,023	5,500	4,220
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU						---	---	22,391	18,108	6,200	5,023	5,500	4,220
GRANTS						---	---	22,391	18,108	6,200	5,023	5,500	4,220
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						52,854	62,445	70,642	55,958	13,245	15,938	11,300	12,152
GRANTS						52,854	62,445	70,642	55,958	13,245	15,938	11,300	12,152
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
OFFICE OF ENERGY												
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY TECHNICAL ASST	G	936-5726	80	87	2,600	5,100	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,000	1,500	1,689
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,600	5,100	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,000	1,500	1,689
GRANTS					2,600	5,100	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,000	1,500	1,689
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					2,600	5,100	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,000	1,500	1,689
GRANTS					2,600	5,100	2,600	2,207	1,435	1,000	1,500	1,689
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD												
[illegible]	G	930-[illegible]	85	85	12,000	12,000	6,320	206	---	5,794	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					12,000	12,000	6,320	206	---	5,794	---	---
GRANTS					12,000	12,000	6,320	206	---	5,794	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					12,000	12,000	6,320	206	---	5,794	---	---
GRANTS					12,000	12,000	6,320	206	---	5,794	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					14,600	17,100	8,920	2,413	1,435	6,794	1,500	1,689
GRANTS					14,600	17,100	8,920	2,413	1,435	6,794	1,500	1,689
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L PROJECT / NUMBER G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST											
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)											
LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF (LWR)	G 932-0132	78	81	2,006	2,000	2,000	[illegible]	---	---	---	---
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (SCF)	G 938-XXX3	86	90	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
TECHNOSERV (TNS)	G 938-XXX4	86	90	---	335	---	---	---	---	335	105
INTL INST RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR)	G 938-XX25	87	89	---	2,100	---	---	---	---	730	125
WINROCK INTL LIVESTOCK CENTER (WI)	G 938-XX26	87	89	---	600	---	---	---	---	200	100
LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF (LWR)	G 938-XX30	87	89	---	2,300	---	---	---	---	760	240
LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF (LWR)	G 938-0176	83	85	2,400	2,400	2,330	1,397	---	903	---	---
SAVE THE CHILDREN/COMM DEV FDN (SCF/CDF)	G 938-0200	83	85	6,500	6,500	6,500	3,702	---	762	---	436
TECHNOSERVE, INC (TNS)	G 938-0201	83	86	2,800	2,800	2,380	2,192	620	608	---	---
PARTNERSHIP FOR PRODUCTIVITY (PFP)	G 938-0203	82	85	---	---	860	860	---	---	---	---
INTL INST RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR)	G 938-0248	84	86	2,375	2,375	1,975	1,330	400	300	---	345
FOSTER PARENTS PLAN (PLAN)	G 938-0251	84	86	3,243	3,242	1,300	800	1,500	2,000	---	442
HEIFER PROJECT INTERNATIONAL	G 938-0258	85	87	1,350	2,700	450	---	425	450	450	400
INSTITUTE FOR INTL DEV INC	G 938-0259	85	89	2,030	1,800	500	95	---	400	---	---
INTL VOLUNTARY SERVICE	G 938-0260	85	87	2,400	2,400	800	145	700	700	800	800
MEALS FOR MILLIONS (MFM)	G 938-0261	85	87	2,900	2,900	2,100	78	800	700	---	750
AGA KHAN FOUNDATION (AKF)	G 938-0265	85	87	1,000	1,970	335	78	300	300	335	300
AFRICARE	G 938-0266	85	87	690	690	230	36	230	250	230	300

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)		G	938-0267	85	89	2,009	2,100	1,009	395	---	100	750	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM						29,667	40,212	20,339	12,467	4,775	7,473	6,540	5,843
GRANTS						29,667	40,212	20,339	12,467	4,775	7,473	6,540	5,843
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)													
WORLD RELIEF CORPORATION (WRC)		G	938-XXX1	87	89	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	500	100
JOINT PVO/UNIV RURAL DEV CNTR (JPURDC)		G	938-XX63	87	89	---	600	---	---	---	---	400	200
WORLD VISION RELIEF AGENCY (WVRO)		G	938-XX64	87	89	---	2,850	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION (WVRO)		G	938-0202	84	87	2,200	2,200	1,222	722	850	900	---	700
US FOUNDATION FOR INTL SCOUTING (USFIS)		G	938-0205	83	85	975	975	975	865	---	110	---	---
WORLD RELIEF CORPORATION (WRC)		G	938-0233	83	85	1,400	1,370	1,370	771	---	599	---	---
JOINT PVO/UNIV RURAL DEV CNTR (JPURDC)		G	938-0240	84	86	888	587	587	240	155	150	---	100
PARTNERSHIP FOR PRODUCTIVITY (PFP)		G	938-0262	86	88	220	570	220	---	275	110	275	385
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)		G	938-0263	85	87	1,400	1,400	400	140	515	400	500	500
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)		G	938-0264	85	87	2,700	2,330	1,270	157	560	800	1,035	900
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM						9,783	14,782	6,044	2,895	2,355	3,069	3,710	3,185
GRANTS						9,783	14,782	6,044	2,895	2,355	3,069	3,710	3,185
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
VITAMIN A													
VITAMIN A		G	938-XX33	86	87	---	1,800	---	---	1,800	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

ᴳLevel of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					---	1,800	---	---	1,800	---	---	---
GRANTS					---	1,800	---	---	1,800	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION												
DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION (BIDEN PELL)	G	938-0230	81	C	11,539	11,539	6,139	3,930	2,500	3,300	2,500	3,200
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					11,539	11,539	6,139	3,930	2,500	3,300	2,500	3,200
GRANTS					11,539	11,539	6,139	3,930	2,500	3,300	2,500	3,200
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					50,989	68,333	32,522	19,292	11,430	13,842	12,750	12,228
GRANTS					50,989	68,333	32,522	19,292	11,430	13,842	12,750	12,228
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					50,989	68,333	32,522	19,292	11,430	13,842	12,750	12,228
GRANTS					50,989	68,333	32,522	19,292	11,430	13,842	12,750	12,228
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST											
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT											
NATL COUNCIL FOR INTL HEALTH (NCIH)	G 938-0271	85	87	1,950	1,048	448	46	175	400	200	400
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				1,950	1,048	448	46	175	400	200	400
GRANTS				1,950	1,048	448	46	175	400	200	400
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)											
PROJECT CONCERN INTL (PCI)	G 938-XXX5	86	88	---	1,200	---	---	400	250	800	550
SALVATION ARMY WORLD SVC OFFICE (SAWSO)	G 938-XX23	87	89	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	750	200
AFR MED AND RESEARCH FDN (AMREF)	G 938-XX31	86	88	---	600	---	---	200	100	400	300
PROJECT HOPE (HOPE)	G 938-XX66	87	89	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	400
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICE (CRS)	G 938-0135	83	86	1,250	1,250	800	497	400	470	---	233
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI)	G 938-0193	83	86	1,350	1,350	1,200	1,130	150	270	---	---
PGM INTRO ADAPT CONTRACEPT TECH (PIACT)	G 938-0242	83	85	350	350	350	266	---	84	---	---
SALVATION ARMY WORLD SRVC OFFICE (SAWSO)	G 938-0249	84	86	2,150	2,150	1,350	950	600	780	---	420
PROJECT HOPE	G 938-0252	84	86	3,300	3,602	---	---	500	1,300	---	1,771
COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)	G 938-0267	85	89	3,500	3,500	---	---	1,500	200	750	700
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI)	G 938-0269	85	87	1,950	1,950	---	---	600	700	650	800
INTERNATIONAL EYE FOUNDATION (IEF)	G 938-0270	85	87	825	825	---	---	250	300	275	300

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY		G	938-0273	85	87	1,035	1,035	365	34	335	400	435	500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM						15,710	22,312	4,265	2,877	4,935	5,054	5,060	6,174
GRANTS						15,710	22,312	4,265	2,877	4,935	5,054	5,060	6,174
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)													
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)		G	938-0235	82	84	1,351	1,351	1,351	911	---	440	---	---
PROJECT HOPE		G	938-0252	84	86	---	---	2,502	1,331	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)		G	938-0264	85	87	2,000	2,000	---	---	1,390	390	1,190	1,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM						3,351	3,351	3,853	2,242	1,390	830	1,190	1,000
GRANTS						3,351	3,351	3,853	2,242	1,390	830	1,190	1,000
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL													
TECHNICAL SUPPORT/CHILD SURVIVAL		G	938-0500	85	86	600	476	476	142	---	325	---	---
COOP FOR AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CAR		G	938-0503	85	85	2,340	2,164	2,164	---	---	750	---	800
WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION (WVRO)		G	938-0505	85	85	690	690	690	34	---	200	---	200
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI)		G	938-0506	85	85	1,325	1,325	1,325	---	---	300	---	300
ADVENTIST DEV RELIEF AGENCY (ADRA)		G	938-0508	85	85	888	888	888	26	---	250	---	250
SALVATION ARMY WORLD SVC OFFICE (SAWSO)		G	938-0509	85	85	1,531	1,531	1,530	85	---	500	---	500
PROJECT CONCERN INTERNATIONAL (PCI)		G	938-0510	85	85	1,026	1,025	1,025	29	---	300	---	300
MINNESOTA INTO HEALTH VOLUNTEERS (MIHV)		G	938-0513	85	85	419	344	344	11	---	150	---	150

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - HEALTH

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
FOSTER PARENTS PLAN (PLAN)		G	938-0514	85	85	474	474	474	14	---	150	---	150
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)		G	938-0515	85	85	---	---	47	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM						9,293	8,917	8,963	341	---	2,925	---	2,850
GRANTS						9,293	8,917	8,963	341	---	2,925	---	2,850
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU						30,304	35,628	17,529	5,506	6,500	9,209	6,430	10,424
GRANTS						30,304	35,628	17,529	5,506	6,500	9,209	6,430	10,424
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						30,304	35,628	17,529	5,506	6,500	9,209	6,430	10,424
GRANTS						30,304	35,628	17,529	5,506	6,500	9,209	6,430	10,424
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - CHILD SURVIVAL FUND

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST											
CHILD SURVIVAL											
CHILD SURVIVAL	G 938-XX32	86	87	---	14,800	---	---	7,300	1,300	7,500	3,000
INTERNATIONAL EYE FOUNDATION (IEF)	G 938-0501	85	85	443	442	442	---	---	341	---	---
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (SCF)	G 938-0502	85	85	3,000	2,870	2,870	80	---	1,000	---	1,000
INTERNATIONAL CHILD CARE (ICC)	G 938-0504	85	85	408	408	408	12	---	150	---	150
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL (HKI)	G 938-0506	85	85	200	200	200	81	---	75	---	44
PROJECT HOPE (HOPE)	G 938-0507	85	85	700	700	700	18	---	300	---	250
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES (CRS)	G 938-0515	85	85	315	315	315	---	---	200	---	115
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				5,066	19,735	4,935	191	7,300	3,366	7,500	4,559
GRANTS				5,066	19,735	4,935	191	7,300	3,366	7,500	4,559
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU				5,066	19,735	4,935	191	7,300	3,366	7,500	4,559
GRANTS				5,066	19,735	4,935	191	7,300	3,366	7,500	4,559
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,066	19,735	4,935	191	7,300	3,366	7,500	4,559
GRANTS				5,066	19,735	4,935	191	7,300	3,366	7,500	4,559
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[G] Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP 87-02

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT												
OPPOR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INT'L (OICI)	G	938-0244	84	86	16,800	16,800	8,433	1,308	---	4,100	---	3,025
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					16,800	16,800	8,433	1,308	---	4,100	---	3,025
GRANTS					16,800	16,800	8,433	1,308	---	4,100	---	3,025
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)												
GOODWILL INDUSTRIES (GIA)	G	938-XX19	86	88	---	375	---	---	250	50	125	150
SALVATION ARMY WORLD SVC OFFICE (SAWSO)	G	938-XX23	87	89	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	250	200
GOODWILL INDUSTRIES (GIA)	G	938-0239	83	86	376	376	360	300	---	60	---	---
INTL INST RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (IIRR)	G	938-0248	84	86	---	300	---	---	300	100	---	200
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					376	2,551	360	300	550	210	375	550
GRANTS					376	2,551	360	300	550	210	375	550
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND (OEF)	G	938-XX22	87	88	---	975	---	---	---	---	350	100
OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND (OEF)	G	938-0253	84	86	955	1,965	630	385	300	250	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0264	85	87	1,535	1,535	315	---	550	305	275	300
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					2,490	4,475	945	385	850	555	625	400
GRANTS					2,490	4,475	945	385	850	555	625	400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					19,666	23,826	9,738	1,993	1,400	4,865	1,000	3,975
GRANTS					19,666	23,826	9,738	1,993	1,400	4,865	1,000	3,975
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,666	23,826	9,738	1,993	1,400	4,865	1,000	3,975
GRANTS					19,666	23,826	9,738	1,993	1,400	4,865	1,000	3,975
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[G] Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST											
INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT											
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	G 938-0250	84	C	---	3,423	1,155	648	1,150	1,250	1,200	700
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM				---	3,423	1,155	648	1,150	1,250	1,200	700
GRANTS				---	3,423	1,155	648	1,150	1,250	1,200	700
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (MATCHING)											
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (SCF)	G 938-XXX3	86	90	---	5,000	---	---	1,000	400	---	600
TECHNOSERV (TNS)	G 938-XXX4	86	90	---	3,000	---	---	790	200	865	600
ACCION INTERNATIONAL (AITEC)	G 938-XXX7	86	88	---	1,065	---	---	200	50	200	150
YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)	G 938-XXX8	86	88	---	1,500	---	---	500	150	750	850
FOSTER PARENTS PLAN (PLAN)	G 938-XX62	87	90	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)	G 938-0177	83	85	2,300	2,200	2,200	1,350	---	540	---	310
ACCION INTERNATIONAL (AITEC)	G 938-0211	83	85	650	650	650	557	---	93	---	---
PAN AMERICAN DEV FOUNDATION (PADF)	G 938-0231	83	85	---	---	350	305	---	---	---	---
CENTER EDUC DEV POP ACTIVITIES (CEDPA)	G 938-0241	83	85	350	350	350	253	---	97	---	---
SALVATION ARMY WORLD SRVC OFFICE (SAWSO)	G 938-0249	84	86	1,350	1,350	750	461	500	500	---	389
NATL ASSOC PARTNERS OF ALLIANCE (NAPA)	G 938-0256	84	86	300	300	---	---	100	110	---	---
INSTITUTE FOR INTL DEV INC	G 938-0259	85	89	1,800	---	---	---	450	150	500	500
COOP FOR AMER RELIEF EVERYWHERE (CARE)	G 938-0267	85	88	5,675	13,675	2,209	---	---	1,750	---	500

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND (WWF)	G	938-0268	85	87	1,005	2,000	335	---	300	375	335	300
ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF AGENCY	G	938-0273	85	87	270	270	70	70	65	60	---	5
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					13,700	32,360	6,914	2,996	3,905	4,475	3,650	4,504
GRANTS					13,700	32,360	6,914	2,996	3,905	4,475	3,650	4,504
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANTS (COST-SHARING)												
EPISCOPAL CHURCH USA (ECUSA)	G	938-XX67	87	89	---	900	---	---	---	---	300	100
TOWN AFFILIATION ASSOCIATION (TAA)	G	938-0212	83	85	749	749	749	561	---	188	---	---
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0235	82	84	8,768	8,768	8,768	7,127	---	1,641	---	---
EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE USA (ECUSA)	G	938-0254	84	86	500	485	325	155	160	230	---	100
FUND FOR MULTNATL MGT EDUCATION (FMME)	G	938-0255	84	84	250	250	250	180	---	70	---	---
COORDINATION IN DEVELOPMENT (CODEL)	G	938-0263	85	87	900	1,950	330	---	185	400	250	5
PRIVATE AGENCIES COLLAB TOGETHER (PACT)	G	938-0264	85	87	---	2,850	915	---	---	900	---	800
VOLUNTEERS IN TECH ASSISTANCE (VITA)	G	938-0272	85	87	1,800	3,600	600	100	550	500	600	400
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					12,967	19,552	11,957	8,123	895	3,929	1,150	1,405
GRANTS					12,967	19,552	11,957	8,123	895	3,929	1,150	1,405
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OCEAN FREIGHT												
OCEAN FREIGHT	G	932-0106	46	82	126,858	126,858	126,858	117,408	---	9,450	---	---
OCEAN FREIGHT REIMBURSEMENT	G	938-0238	83	C	---	36,195	22,089	---	5,750	8,000	6,500	8,000

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[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP 87-C2

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					126,858	163,053	148,947	117,408	5,750	17,450	6,500	8,000
GRANTS					126,858	163,053	148,947	117,408	5,750	17,450	6,500	8,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					153,525	218,388	168,973	129,175	11,700	27,104	12,500	14,609
GRANTS					153,525	218,388	168,973	129,175	11,700	27,104	12,500	14,609
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					153,525	218,388	168,973	129,175	11,700	27,104	12,500	14,609
GRANTS					153,525	218,388	168,973	129,175	11,700	27,104	12,500	14,609
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
COOPERATIVE TO COOPERATIVE GRANTS		G	940-0209	82	C	---	---	776	146	738	490	1,005	500
COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE USA (CLUSA)		G	940-0219	85	85	910	910	910	591	---	319	---	---
WORLD COUNCIL OF CREDIT UNIONS (WOCCU)		G	940-0220	85	85	950	950	950	380	---	570	---	---
COOPERATIVE HOUSING FOUNDATION (CHF)		G	940-0221	83	87	1,375	1,375	450	---	450	470	475	470
NATIONAL RURAL ELEC COOP ASSN (NRECA)		G	940-0222	85	85	710	710	710	---	---	710	---	---
VOLUNTEERS FOR COOP ASST (VOCA)		G	940-0223	85	85	740	740	740	417	---	323	---	---
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEV INTL (ACDI)		G	940-0225	85	85	780	780	780	390	---	390	---	---
INTL. TRADE DEV. PROGRAM (NCBA)		G	940-0257	85	87	1,947	2,030	600	235	830	600	600	700
AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE DEV INTL (ACDI)		G	940-0330	86	89	2,145	2,145	---	---	741	700	718	741
NATIONAL COOP BUSINESS ASSOC (NCBA)		G	940-0331	86	89	2,556	2,556	---	---	884	800	836	850
CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOC. (CUNA)		G	940-0332	86	89	2,612	2,612	---	---	902	850	874	850
NATIONAL RURAL ELEC COOP ASSN (NRECA)		G	940-0333	86	89	1,952	1,952	---	---	675	600	653	600
VOLUNTEERS FOR OVERSEAS COOP ASST (VOCA)		G	940-0334	86	89	2,300	2,300	---	---	780	650	819	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						18,977	19,060	5,916	2,159	6,000	7,472	6,000	5,411
GRANTS						18,977	19,060	5,916	2,159	6,000	7,472	6,000	5,411
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR OFFICE						18,977	19,060	5,916	2,159	6,000	7,472	6,000	5,411
GRANTS						18,977	19,060	5,916	2,159	6,000	7,472	6,000	5,411
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT TITLE	* L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
[illegible]	G	[illegible]	79	80	10,275	10,275	10,275	8,963	---	327	---	---
[illegible] THE URBAN POOR	G	[illegible]	84	88	15,000	15,000	5,075	3,707	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	G	[illegible]	84	87	11,075	11,075	2,304	1,671	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	[illegible]	85	5	---	---	2,101	1,423	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
SHELTER AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT [illegible]	G	[illegible]	86	90	---	11,000	---	---	1,000	500	1,000	1,000
[illegible]	G	[illegible]	86	90	---	5,000	---	---	500	200	1,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT GRANTS LOANS					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL FOR OFFICE GRANTS LOANS					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: INVESTMENT

PROJECT TITLE	*	L/G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY89- OBLIG-ATIONS	-THROUGH FY89- EXPENDI-TURES	-ESTIMATED FY90- OBLIG-ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY90- EXPENDI-TURES	-PROPOSED FY91- OBLIG-ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY91- EXPENDI-TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
INVESTMENT PACKAGING		L	940-0002	82	C	---	---	11,950	7,150	---	2,000	5,500	2,820
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						---	---	11,950	7,150	---	2,000	5,500	2,820
GRANTS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS						---	---	11,950	7,150	---	2,000	5,500	2,820
HEALTH													
INVESTMENT PACKAGING		L	940-0002	82	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	1,000
GRANTS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	1,000
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
INVESTMENT PACKAGING		L	940-0002	82	C	---	---	7,500	330	---	2,000	2,000	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						---	---	7,500	330	---	2,000	2,000	3,000
GRANTS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS						---	---	7,500	330	---	2,000	2,000	3,000
PRIVATE SECTOR REVOLVING FUND													
INVESTMENT PACKAGING		L	940-0002	82	C	---	---	30,500	3,106	16,000	3,000	---	4,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						---	---	30,500	3,106	16,000	3,000	---	4,000
GRANTS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS						---	---	30,500	3,106	16,000	3,000	---	4,000
TOTAL FOR OFFICE						---	---	49,950	10,586	16,000	7,000	13,500	10,820
GRANTS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS						---	---	49,950	10,586	16,000	7,000	13,500	10,820

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet
(b)Level of effort activity
FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1989 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1989 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
					AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	940-0001	82	C	---	---	70	---	---	70	---	---
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	940-0002	82	84	800	800	800	502	---	298	---	---
INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)	G	940-0004	70	87	5,600	5,600	2,600	350	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
JOINT AGRICULTURE CONSULTATIVE CORPORATI	G	940-0005	82	85	1,546	1,546	1,546	1,064	---	482	---	---
DIVESTITURE AND PRIVATIZATION	G	940-0008	85	C	---	---	203	---	---	203	---	---
INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AND PACKAGING	G	940-2002	85	C	---	---	110	---	200	250	---	60
FINANCIAL MARKETS *	G	940-2005	85	85	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE STRATEGY	G	940-2028	85	C	---	---	378	---	---	300	---	78
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,946	7,946	5,717	1,916	1,700	3,103	1,500	1,638
GRANTS					7,946	7,946	5,717	1,916	1,700	3,103	1,500	1,638
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	940-0002	82	C	---	---	500	250	---	---	---	---
INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)	G	940-0004	84	87	300	300	300	---	---	300	---	---
ORAL REHYDRATION SALTS	G	940-0009	85	85	1,973	1,973	1,973	---	---	1,500	---	473
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,273	2,273	2,773	250	---	1,800	---	473
GRANTS					2,273	2,273	2,773	250	---	1,800	---	473
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	940-0001	82	C	---	---	6,332	5,299	1,500	1,300	2,500	2,000
INVESTMENT PACKAGING	G	940-0002	82	C	---	---	4,302	3,259	650	1,500	---	244

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[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet.

[C] Level of effort activity

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: POLICY AND PROGRAM REVIEW

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
INTL EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPS (IESC)	G	940-0004	70	87	52,395	52,395	43,875	38,792	4,260	4,200	4,260	4,200
DIVESTITURE AND PRIVATIZATION	G	940-0008	85	C	---	---	797	---	2,500	700	3,500	1,500
INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT AND PACKAGING	G	940-2002	85	C	---	---	190	---	500	300	900	500
FINANCIAL MARKETS	G	940-2005	85	C	---	---	610	---	400	500	840	600
INVESTMENT PROMOTION/FEASABILITY STUDIES	G	940-2006	85	C	---	---	181	---	---	181	---	---
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE STRATEGY	G	940-2028	85	C	---	---	122	---	500	400	500	500
COMMERCIALIIZATION OF TECHNOLOGY	G	940-2029	85	C	---	---	159	23	1,250	314	1,500	1,000
TRAINING ENTREPRENEURSHIP	G	940-2038	85	C	---	---	106	---	---	106	500	200
PRIVATIZATION CONFERENCE	G	940-2039	85	85	250	250	248	---	---	248	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					52,645	52,645	56,922	47,373	11,560	9,749	14,500	10,744
GRANTS					52,645	52,645	56,922	47,373	11,560	9,749	14,500	10,744
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR OFFICE					62,864	62,864	65,412	49,539	13,260	14,652	16,000	12,855
GRANTS					62,864	62,864	65,412	49,539	13,260	14,652	16,000	12,855
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ITEMS RETRIEVED 80

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*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1984 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1984 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
OFFICE OF THE SCIENCE ADVISOR												
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY												
APPLYING S AND T TO DEVLPMNT (NAS) - I	G	936-5538	81	87	36,000	36,000	25,209	19,845	4,000	6,500	4,000	5,500
INNOVATIVE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	G	936-5542	81	C	---	---	24,176	14,701	6,026	5,000	5,173	5,100
STRENGTHENING S AND T CAPACITY	G	936-5543	81	C	---	---	2,288	1,892	300	300	300	300
US/ISRAEL PRG FOR COOP DEV RESEARCH	G	936-5544	85	C	---	---	7,000	56	4,785	1,500	4,785	2,500
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
GRANTS					36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
GRANTS					36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
GRANTS					36,000	36,000	53,673	36,494	15,111	13,300	14,258	13,400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRALLY FUNDED - AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

CP 87-02

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST		-THROUGH FY85-		-ESTIMATED FY86-		-PROPOSED FY87-	
					AUTHD	PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
BUR FOR FOOD FOR PEACE AND VOL ASSIST												
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD												
AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD	G	938-ASHA	59	C	35,000	35,000	451,128	417,663	33,495	26,500	10,000	15,000
TOTAL FOR PROGRAM					35,000	35,000	451,128	417,663	33,495	26,500	10,000	15,000
GRANTS					35,000	35,000	451,128	417,663	33,495	26,500	10,000	15,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR BUREAU					35,000	35,000	451,128	417,663	33,495	26,500	10,000	15,000
GRANTS					35,000	35,000	451,128	417,663	33,495	26,500	10,000	15,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					35,000	35,000	451,128	417,663	33,495	26,500	10,000	15,000
GRANTS					35,000	35,000	451,128	417,663	33,495	26,500	10,000	15,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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[*] Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUCCESS STORIES

Success Stories

Africa

Chad - In FY 1985, the timely provision of 75,000 tons of P.L. 480 Title II regular and emergency food valued at $47.5 million (including freight) and $4 million in disaster assistance helped avert famine and the worst effects of the drought. U.S. and donor resources were effectively used in easing the plight of approximately 1.5 million persons considered to be "at-risk," of whom over 200,000 were displaced within Chad. The Government of Chad established a Food Aid Action Committee comprising donors and relief agencies which devised and carried out a resettlement policy benefiting over 60,000 persons, thus avoiding large concentrations of drought victims in makeshift shelters. During the dry season, displaced persons were provided with means to become involved in small-scale irrigated agriculture on agriculturally viable lands. When this year's rains began to fall, they received the necessary seed from the donor community to obtain a good cereals harvest, enabling them to resume their normal livelihoods.

Ghana - A.I.D. and the Government of Ghana teamed up in 1985 to provide food aid to neighbors through an innovative use of P.L. 480. In early 1985, Burkina Faso and Mali were recovering from the shock of the devastating drought that affected the Sahel and neighboring countries. Ghana, also a victim of the drought, began a steady recovery of good production late in 1984 with the advent of near normal rainfall. By early 1985, it became increasingly clear that Ghana would have a surplus of maize in its storage facilities.

The United States offered to provide rice to Ghana in return for an equivalent value in maize for Burkina Faso and Mali. An agreement was worked out to ship 10,000 metric tons of maize to Mali and 5,000 metric tons to Burkina Faso in exchange for 9,200 MT of U.S. medium grain rice under P.L. 480 Title II. The United States provided a grant to finance the transport of the maize, largely through Ghanaian private sector transporters. All deliveries have been completed. The barter arrangement alleviated food shortages in neighbouring Mali and Burkina Faso at a time when normal drought assistance food levels were running low and the new harvest had not yet started. The proximity of Ghana to the effected countries resulted in the timely delivery of the food.

Kenya - The Agricultural Development Loan (615-0230), begun in September 1984, is underwriting a system to expand private sector fertilizer distribution in Kenya. The $13 million program financed the procurement of approximately 50,000 MT of fertilizer over a two-year period.

Prior to 1983, the fertilizer sector was in complete disarray, characterized by insufficient amounts of fertilizer arriving too late due to poor planning, and limited fertilizer distribution controlled by three major firms, the largest being the Government-controlled Kenya Farmers Association (KFA). The other two were private importers who sold fertilizer mainly to large estates or other distributors. A.I.D., in agreement with the Government of Kenya (GOK), improved the operation of the sector by requiring the government to produce a fertilizer import plan, announce retail prices, focus on the deficiencies of the current pricing firms, require payment through a number of private sector firms, and require payment with bank guarantees. A total of 16 private sector firms participated in the distribution of the initial tranche of 21,000 tons of fertilizer imported in March/April 1985. As a sign of success, the GOK is now requesting all donors to agree to distribute their fertilizer through private firms. The World Bank, the second largest donor of fertilizer to Kenya in 1985, has also reached agreement with the GOK to allow private sector firms to import World Bank-financed fertilizer directly.

Mali - A.I.D. has financed the work of an international agricultural research center, the International Center for Research on Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), under the Semi-Arid Crops Research II project (688-0226) in Mali since 1981 at a cost of $3.75 million, with a scheduled completion date in mid-1986. These funds have resulted in two major technology and institutional development achievements that are important to the solution of Mali's food problems. First, high quality scientific research has been carried out which is just now resulting in improved seed varieties expected to raise drought tolerance, insect-disease resistance and food quality. There have also been agronomic advances in maize-millet and cereal-legume intercropping, as well as the introduction of pigeon peas as a protein source and elusine as a cereal extender. Second, ICRISAT's work has resulted in significant institutional development. Six Malian scientists have earned graduate degrees, 45 have received advanced technical training, a research station has been constructed, Malian agriculturalists have been plugged into international scientific exchange networks, and the research establishment has improved its cooperation with the extention system and directly with farmers.

Mauritius - The FY 1984 Commodity Import Program (642-K-603), funded at $4.0 million, was used to import U.S. commodities for a private sector firm which then deposited the local currency equivalent to the dollar purchase into a special interest-bearing account at a U.S. bank with an office in Mauritius. The equivalent of $3.5 million in local currency has been used to construct seven rural industrial buildings (350,000 sq. ft.) in high unemployment areas in the country. The additional industrial area has much relieved the serious space constraint limiting the expansion of the private sector. All of the space has been rented and plans are progressing to build additional buildings, possibly funded by a bond issue. The rural building program is providing space for approximately

5,000 new jobs in districts throughout Mauritius where unemployment is highest. From just an idea in May 1984, today Mauritius has completed a successful rural industrial building development program that is significantly contributing to the growth of the private sector and employment.

Rwanda - The Communal Afforestation Project (698-0424.01), a sub-activity of a regional project, is establishing a forestry service in a three-commune area and involves a total cost of $500,000 from 1983 to 1987. It has put into operation 33 nurseries and has engaged and trained 25 extension agents since April 1984. The Peace Corps has provided excellent volunteers as technical advisors. To date the project has moved forward on two fronts: planting communal forests and working with farmers to promote on-farm tree planting. Farmers most regularly reached by the extension service have planted appropriate tree species in crop fields. As a result, yields of food crops have increased significantly. This agroforestry practice is also seen as a potential solution to Rwanda's fuelwood crisis. By inter-planting trees and food crops the project hopes not only to create an on-farm source of fuelwood, but to improve soil fertility, check erosion, and provide fodder for livestock and food for people as well.

Swaziland - Diarrhea is a major cause of childhood morbidity and mortality in Swaziland. During 1984-85, as part of a worldwide effort, the Mass Media for Health project (931-1018), a centrally funded activity, conducted in Swaziland a multi-media intervention campaign to promote widespread utilization of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) in the treatment of children's diarrheal diseases. Also developed was an educational methodology for the use of mass communications by Ministry of Health professionals. For a relatively small investment of $300,000, the Swaziland component has had a major impact on disseminating ORT techniques.

The number of mothers using ORT homemade sugar and salt solution (SSS) increased from 40% to 76%, and the number who knew that SSS should be prepared fresh daily rose from 17% to 31%. The number of health care providers using oral rehydration solution (ORS) packets in the clinics rose by 25%. As a result of the successes of the Swaziland ORT program, Lesotho and Malawi have decided to implement a public health communications campaign for ORT. The public health communication methodology used in the ORT program has now been adopted for Swaziland's expanded program of immunization against childhood diseases.

Zaire - In 1978, A.I.D. initiated the Cassava Outreach Project (669-0077) to continue agricultural research on cassava, Zaire's most important food crop, with technical assistance to be provided by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA). The project ran through 1985, with a life-of-project cost of $4.5 million.

Project objectives were to develop the institutional capacity of the National Cassava Research Program (PRONAM) in Zaire to conduct adaptive research on cassava and to make cassava technology available to rural farmers. PRONAM has established three regional centers in Bas-Zaire, Bandundu and Kasai Oriental regions. In training of Zairian staff to assume responsibility for research and extension activities, 11 persons received Masters level training, three persons were in PhD programs, and 25 participated in short-term training courses at IITA, as well as training by PRONAM for approximately 125 field staff. In the area of research, two varieties have been released which have a high yield potential, resistance to cassava bacterial blight and good consumer acceptability. Also, a clone of cassava was identified which has the highest level of resistance to cassava mealybug yet found by agricultural researchers. In addition, the project has identified varieties with resistance to cassava green spider mite.

Zambia - The goal of the Agricultural Development, Research and Extension Project (611-0201) is to help increase the incomes of small farmers and raise national food production through the development and adaptation of relevant technology. The project, with a total cost of $12.5 million, was started in 1980 and is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1986. It is helping to strengthen the research capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development and to increase the effectiveness of the Zambian extension service in transferring relevant agricultural technology, with special emphasis on small-scale farmers.

The project's primary focus has been on breeding of maize, soybean, and sunflower to develop and identify varieties that are higher yielding, resistant to drought, disease and insects, and to identify, through on-farm research, those varieties that show the most promise on small-scale farmers' lands and in their farming systems. Those varieties identified are then introduced to small-scale farmers through the use of on-farm crop trials, demonstrations, and farmer training by the extension service agents. Already two maize varieties have been released that double the yield over local varieties. Two varieties of soybeans that are free-nodulating (nitrogen fixing) have also been identified and released. Both are popular among small-scale farmers because of a 15% increase in yield.

Zimbabwe - In 1982, A.I.D. began a $6.5 million project with the Government of Zimbabwe parastatal, the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC), to assist in implementing its family planning program . The Zimbabwe Family Planning Project (613-0219, formerly the Child Spacing and Fertility project), provides support for each of the seven units of the council: community-based distribution; youth advisory services;

training; medical/clinical services; management and administration; information, education and commucation; and evaluation and research. This is an institution building project designed to strengthen and expand the capacity of ZNFPC to provide information, services and commodities to peri-urban and rural Zimbabweans.

ZNFPC has become one of the most effective family planning operations on the African sub-continent. Strong policy and financial support from the GOZ coupled with A.I.D. resources have led to a dramatic increase in the number of new family planning users -- an increase of contraceptive users from 50,000 in 1982 to 275,000 in 1984. While hard data is not yet available, projections indicate that there may have been 400,000 users in 1985. Data from the 1984 Zimbabwe Reproductive Health Survey suggest that 39% of married women are presently being protected by modern (27%) or traditional (12%) methods. This makes Zimbabwe's contraceptive prevalence one of the highest in sub-Saharan Africa. The project promises to bring the country's population growth rate of 3.8% more in balance with its resources.

Success Stories

Bureau for Asia and the Near East

BANGLADESH

Over the last 10 years, P.L. 480 Title II Food-For-Work (FFW) programs have been widely recognized as one of the most effective ways to meet Bangladesh's need for relief, employment, and rural infrastructure. The FFW program (388-0061) administered by the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), successfully addresses three A.I.D. mandates:

-- Humanitarian relief. Each year up to 120,000 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 wheat are disbursed as wages to 833,000 workers, or 8%-13% of the unemployed labor force. Recent studies have shown that the average worker and his family received only 68% of the recommended daily allowance of calories. Without FFW, this would have been lower.

-- Rural infrastructure. Since 1976, more than 38,000 miles of rural roads have been built and/or maintained by the A.I.D. FFW program. These roads have improved the access of some of the poorest areas of Bangladesh to agricultural extension, credit, rural electrification, and family planning programs.

-- Local institution building. In 1985, CARE trained 3,200 local private contractors and government officials in 160 of Bangladesh's 460 sub-districts in sub-project design and implementation. In 1986, CARE plans to provide the same training to 4,725 participants in 315 sub-districts.

BURMA

Since its inception in late 1981, the A.I.D.-financed Maize And Oilseeds Production Project (482-0005) has been responsible for dramatic increases in both plantings and yields of maize and oilseeds in Burma. A mid-term evaluation of the project completed in early 1985 confirmed that the project had resulted in increases over a three-year period totaling 116,850 MT of maize, 64,255 MT of groundnuts, 20,635 MT of sesame, and 27,001 MT of sunflower. These increased yields have resulted in increased incomes for some 200,000 farm families participating in the oilseed program and increased employment in the 28-community project area. Yield increases to date have been achieved in steady annual increments, and there is every indication that further increases in yields and plantings will be achieved.

EGYPT

1. In Alexandria governorate, infant mortality during the diarrhea season (May-August) dropped 25% between 1983 and 1985. This dramatic reduction is a direct outcome of a national campaign to reduce infant/child mortality from diarrheal dehydration funded under the Control of Diarrheal Diseases (COD) Project (263-0137). In less than three years, the project has established 30 oral rehydration therapy (ORT) training centers for health personnel and 2,471 ORT service units in health facilities in all governorates, and implemented a national television promotional campaign. Local production of oral rehydration salts (ORS) has increased from 16.5 million liters in 1983 to 90 million in 1985, 60% of which is sold through private pharmacies at affordable prices, set with a high enough profit margin to pharmacists to encourage their sale. Sample surveys indicate 94% of mothers know about ORS and 63% had used ORS by June 1985. More importantly, survey data from eight governorates indicate a decline in infant death rates during peak diarrhea months.

2. The Basic Education Project (263-0139) demonstrates the importance of access to schools in the rural areas, especially for girls. The project supports principally primary and preparatory (grades 1-9) school construction in rural areas where school facilities are scarce and enrollments low. In the two years since the first project schools became operational, the following facts were noted:

-- Enrollment of 6-year-olds increased 13%, 11% for boys and 16% for girls. This is one percentage higher overall than projected by project planners. In a sampling of villages studied thoroughly, the enrollment rate for girls in grade one increased dramatically, from 49% to 95%.

-- The dropout rate in grades 2-6 decreased in both years. Analysis shows that once children enrolled, chances are greater that a higher number of them will continue until functional literacy is achieved.

3. A.I.D. has made a concerted effort to encourage private enterprise development in Egypt through projects providing credit and business services. The Private Investment Encouragement Fund, or PIE Fund (263-0097), offers medium- to long-term credit to private enterprises for start-up or improvement of facilities by co-financing with participating banks which provide local currency financing and manage fund investments.

The first use of fund resources was a $5 million six-year loan to General Motors Egypt (GME) for construction, equipment, and technical services needed to manufacture light- and medium-duty trucks and buses. Local banks co-financed a local currency loan equivalent to $[illegible] million. This loan is the largest syndicated term loan ever made to a [illegible] percent private Egyptian firm. President Mubarak dedicated the plant in October 1985. GME expects to produce or procure [illegible] of componentry within three years and [illegible] within five, for vehicles both for domestic use and for export. Thanks to an extensive training program, when the plant reaches full production capacity, GME will produce [illegible] vehicles per year and employ [illegible] Egyptians at management, technical and blue-collar levels.

INDIA

The Integrated Child Development Services project ([illegible]) is part of a national program begun in [illegible], now to be expanded further under the seventh five-year plan. The objectives of this program are (a) to reduce mortality, morbidity, and malnutrition, (b) to promote proper psychological and social development and prevent school dropouts; and (c) to enhance the capability of the mother to understand proper nutrition and health education. Program services include: supplementary feeding, immunization, health check-up and referral, nutrition and health education, and non-formal preschool education. Beneficiaries are children 0-6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers and mothers of preschool children.

Under this program, in 1983 A.I.D. began a project to establish about [illegible] village child-care centers in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The project is an innovative blending of bilateral development assistance and P.L. 480 Title II food resources for nutritional enhancement. To date, the project has been quite successful: almost [illegible] of the [illegible] centers have begun operations, and [illegible] of [illegible] specially recruited child-care workers have been trained.

INDONESIA

Family Planning and Development Services ([illegible]) and associated A.I.D. efforts have frequently been cited for significant contributions to the development of a highly effective Indonesian family planning program. In the past, the primary indices for measuring the success of the program have focused on changes in the crude birth rate (from [illegible] in 1970 to [illegible] in 1985), the total fertility rate ([illegible] in 1970 to [illegible] in 1985), and the contraceptive prevalence rate ([illegible] in 1970 to [illegible] in 1984). To achieve these impressive results, the budget of the Indonesian Family Planning Board increased from $[illegible] million in 1978 to a high of $[illegible] million in 1985. These increased budget levels have become an important concern of the Government of Indonesia in the past few years. Projections of steady cost increases over the next decade have added to this concern. In response, A.I.D. conducted an evaluation of the cost-effectiveness of the family planning program. The results once again demonstrate the major contribution which the family planning program has made toward the overall development of Indonesian society.

The examination of the impact of Indonesia's family planning program in two areas of public expenditure, education and health, found that through its impact on population size, it saves the government more than it costs. The projected net savings in 1984 alone amount to over $700 million. A.I.D. estimates these savings to total over $2 billion by the year 2000. In economic terms these gains translate into a high internal rate of return, close to 40%, and a benefit-cost ratio of 12.5 to 1. Clearly, its contribution to Indonesia's development justifies the level of investment in the family planning program.

JORDAN

Following an outbreak of cholera in 1981, the Government of Jordan adopted plans to provide clean piped water to all settlements of 500 or more people by 1985. A.I.D.'s Water Systems and Services Management (278-0259) project has contributed $4 million in grant and $17 million in loan funds to this $28.5 million effort to improve and revitalize the effective management, conservation, protection and full utilization of Jordan's scarce water resources.

The project is enhancing the technical and managerial capabilities of Jordan's private sector, and providing vital technical assistance for institutional and human resources development. It has provided design services and construction supervision for 10 secondary cities and partial funding of construction for water and wastewater facilities at two cities.

During project design it was recognized that Jordanian contractors and consultants need upgrading to compete more effectively with foreign contractors in Jordan and the region. In order to transfer appropriate technical skills to the Jordanian construction firms, it was specified that they would engage U.S. sub-contractors to work with them in design and construction supervision for the 10 cities. Design work has been completed and contracts for construction have been let.

At this stage of implementation, the projects interim evaluation revealed that all three of the Jordanian consulting firms providing design services show evidence of technology transfer by their U.S. sub-consultants and increased capabilities in the field of designing water and wastewater facilities.

The same Jordanian/U.S. firms having prime/sub-relationships will provide construction supervision for the 10 cities. Contracts for the construction of facilities at the two cities have been awarded to four Jordanian firms having U.S. firms as sub-contractors. It is anticipated that the U.S. sub-contractors will also provide transfers of technology to the Jordanian prime contractors in the area of construction supervision.

As a result of the overall effort of which this project is a part, 90% of all Jordanian households now either have piped water or are in the process of being connected to water mains, and an additional 9% are expected to have connections by 1990.

MOROCCO

The Family Planning project III (608-0171), an $18 million effort, has continued to build on the successful foundation established during earlier phases of this project. Training programs for an additional 1,700 paramedical fieldworkers and 700 physicians with program management and supervision responsibilities are currently under way. These activities are in preparation for an FY 1986 expansion of the highly successful outreach program developed under Phase II of the project. The expanded program will provide household delivery of contraceptives and other basic health services (oral rehydration salts, immunization referrals, breast feeding promotion and weaning foods) to more than 70% of Moroccan women and young children. Also, the Ministry of Public Health in the past year has established surgical contraception services in 30 provincial hospitals. On the policy side, the government has recorded similar success, having recently completed its first national inter-ministerial population seminar to assess the impact of rapid demographic growth on the achievement of developmental objectives in other sectors. Finally, to increase commercial distribution of contraceptive commodities, A.I.D. and the Private Sector Moroccan Family Planning Association have begun a series of data collection and technical assistance activities.

NEPAL

The $1.5 million Radio Education Teacher Training Project II (RETT II, 367-0146) continues a long-term effort to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Nepal to use radio and long distance learning technologies to improve the teaching skills and subject knowledge of the country's primary school teachers.

An earlier phase of the project was successful in designing a cost-effective daily radio program for non-high school pass primary teachers, aimed specifically at improving pedagogical skills. This program, now in its fourth year, is being carried on by the Ministry of Education and Culture. So far, approximately 5,000 teachers have been trained via this program, which continues to instruct by radio an estimated 1,500 annually. An evaluation indicated that the program had clearly broadened teachers' knowledge of instructional methodologies, and that such radio-based training was being provided at approximately one-tenth the cost of similar campus-based training.

The new project phase complements methodology training with skills upgrading in three specific subject areas (English, mathematics and science). This project also strengthens the capacity of the government to design and conduct other education and training programs which take advantage of the medium of radio to reach, in a sustainable and cost-effective manner, learners located throughout the diverse and remote regions of the country.

OMAN

The Wadi al-Khawd Recharge Dam project was the first project of the Oman-American Joint Commission (272-0101). The purpose of this technology transfer project was to conserve rain water for productive purposes, one of Oman's most important priorities for development. Hitherto rain water, coming infrequently but torrentially, had simply run into the sea and was lost to any productive use. This dam, the first of its kind in Oman, is intended to demonstrate the use of such a dam in slowing the runoff of rain water to allow the water to percolate into the soil to replenish the aquifer. This replenishment replaces water that is increasingly being pumped for drinking and for agriculture and helps to slow salt water intrusion caused by insufficient recharge and continued pumping.

The dam is five kilometers long and reaches a maximum height of eight meters. Its capacity is about 4.5 million cubic meters of water, about 20% of the current annual water use of the capital area. (The dam is located about 40 kilometers from the capital.) A.I.D. contributed $8.2 million, the Government of Oman, $10.6 million. The dam was completed in March 1985, under budget and ahead of schedule.

PAKISTAN

The Gudu component of the Rural Electrification Project (391-0473) consists of constructing a 450 megawatt combined cycle gas turbine generation plant at Gudu, Pakistan. This plant combines heavy duty gas turbines with waste heat recovery boilers, which increases efficiency at least 44% -- a much higher level than traditional steam plants can achieve. Not only has this project transferred a new technology to Pakistan, but it will be fueled by a gas supply that is unsuitable for normal industrial and residential uses and therefore flared off as waste. The design and installation time of the plant is only half that of a normal steam facility. This latter factor is extremely important as Pakistan suffers from power shortages that cripple agricultural and industrial production during six months of the year when hydroelectric power output is reduced due to priority irrigation requirements. The Gudu plant will increase thermal generating capacity in the Government of Pakistan (GOP) system by about 25%. The project has been successful in attracting funds from the Asian Development Bank that are double those of A.I.D. The GOP will add waste heat recovery boilers to a number of existing power plants as a result of this project.

PHILIPPINES

1. Under the $3.5 million Bicol Integrated Area Development III Project (492-0289), roughly 1,600 small farmers in the lower two-thirds of the project area (2,000 hectares) began receiving water on a regular basis with the March 1985 completion of the last major irrigation structure. In the following cropping season, rice yields increased from the old rainfed average of 1.75 metric tons per hectare to 3.5 tons. Cost to the farmer for irrigation water was equivalent to only 150 kilograms of increased per hectare production. Additionally, farmers now are assured of a second annual crop rather than having to depend upon unpredictable rainfed conditions.

The project received an award which is presented annually to the national irrigation system that combines highest productivity with best financial operating results. Based on operations in the upper one-third of the project (1,000 hectares), operating income in 1984 exceeded operating expenses by 78%, while rice yields averaged four tons per hectare.

2. Meeting the need for school classrooms and rural roads is a serious problem in the Philippines. Many schools are forced to operate two or three shifts to accommodate the rapidly increasing school-age population while residents in remote rural areas find it difficult to obtain services and market their produce in urban centers. Responding to this need, the $50 million ESF-funded Schools and Roads Component of the Regional Development Fund Project (492-0374) finances needed infrastructure proposed by local government units in participating provinces and chartered cities. Localities are responsible for subproject selection and concomitant administrative requirements to initiate subprojects. In most cases, contracting, management of the implementation process and payments are all the responsibility of the local government units, thus contributing to institutional development.

As of September 1985, localities have constructed over 700 three-classroom schools and 650 local roads nationwide. An addition 650 subprojects are under construction.

The school buildings constructed by the ESF program also provided unexpected benefits after recent severe typhoons hit the country. In badly damaged areas of the central and southern Philippines, the school buildings were among the only surviving structures, and these often were used as disaster assistance centers and temporary shelter for families whose homes were destroyed.

SOUTH PACIFIC

Under the PVO Cofinancing project (879-0001) the U.S.-based Save the Children Federation in 1983 began implementation of a project to reintroduce fuel saving workboats in Tuvalu. Under the expert guidance of U.S. professional boat designers, builders and sailmakers, Tuvaluan craftsmen have been trained in constructing boats of laminated wood, fiberglass and epoxy, and in sailmaking. With managerial and financial assistance from Save the Children over the first two years of project activity, the enterprise has been completely privatized under local national ownership, with no financial assistance needed at this time. The business is providing employment and training for a number of young islanders and is producing boats for fishing, inter-island passenger transportation and freight movement.

THAILAND

Thailand has long lacked a source of high quality seed necessary to increase yields. The Seed Development II project (493-0326) was initiated in FY 1982 to help remedy this problem. A.I.D. resources are being used to institutionalize a comprehensive and efficient seed program within the Royal Thai Government (RTG) that increases farmer use of high quality seed while steadily increasing the role of the private sector to supply such seed. The project consists of a management component; participant training in the United States and short-term technical training in Thailand; seed promotion and marketing; and assistance for private seed sector development. The project has provided technical assistance from a U.S. land grant university and capital assistance to help finance six seed centers nationwide. These centers process improved seeds of various species which are primarily distributed through government programs. The centers also serve as tech- nology demonstration and training sites for private sector seed producers. There are more than 25 private seed firms now producing seeds in Thailand. Before the project was begun, there were only three. In 1984, the RTG Seed Division produced 8,500 tons of improved seed. Output in 1985 is expected to have increased to 11,525 tons. It is expected that the planting of this high quality seed of improved varieties, without other inputs, will increase crop yields 15%-20%.

TUNISIA

Successful A.I.D.-Government of Tunisia policy dialogue is made possible with leverage provided by tne multi-year P.L. 480 Title I Program. A.I.D. in its continuing discussions with the Government of Tunisia encouraged the distribution of fertilizers by private agricultural input dealers. Traditionally, fertilizer was sold by parastatals which often proved to be inefficient. Unfortunately, due to the narrow margins on fertilizer sales by private businesses, there was little private involvement. As a result of successful dialogue as part of the P.L. 480 Title I self-help agreement, in 1982 the government increased the margin allowed by fourfold. Thirty-eight private dealer began selling fertilizer in 1983, and by 1984 there were approximately 168 private enterprises in the business. Some of the recent increases in agricultural production, including the 1984/85 record cereal harvests, can be traced directly to farmers now having fertilizer on time.

ASIA and NEAR EAST REGIONAL

Under the regionally funded program of assistance to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), in September 1980 A.I.D. signed a $5.4 million grant agreement with the Malyasian Government for the establishment and development of an ASEAN Plant Quarantine Center and Training Institute (PLANTI). Its regional mandate was to assist ASEAN member countries with post-entry quarantine and the formulation of standardized legislative measures, appropriate training in plant quarantine, export of primary agricultural production, information dissemination for plant protection, applied research on plant pests, and consultancies on specialized quarantine topics.

An evaluation of this A.I.D.-assisted project was conducted in early 1985. It found that PLANTI has developed quickly and effectively to pursue its regional purposes. Construction of the institute's facilities was completed in 1983. In its five-year history, PLANTI has provided short- to medium-term training to more than 500 trainees in the plant protection and quarantine sector. (Trainees from non-ASEAN countries have also come to PLANTI at their countries' expense, showing the wide regional appeal of this service.) Regular technical meetings have been conducted to reach consensus on issues such as pest risk analysis, inspection and treatment procedures and standardization/upgrading of plant quarantine action efforts. Further, applied research at PLANTI has generated methodologies for plant quarantine treatments, procedures for the safe movement of germplasm and other actions required during the import and export of agricultural produce. Taken together, these and associated activities, such as technical consultancies, are showing PLANTI to be a valuable new asset in the ASEAN region.

The Malaysian Government has actively and fully supported PLANTI since its inception, even surpassing its contractual commitment to do so. This, plus strong and capable leadership at the institute, has made the U.S. assistance especially effective in this project. PLANTI is a fine, new case of technical institutional development supported by A.I.D.

Success Stories
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean

Belize - Rural Access Roads and Bridges project (505-0007). This $6.1 million project got off to a very good start with contractor personnel, equipment and supplies arriving in country ahead of schedule. Notwithstanding a record rainy season, the first year's activity has met all major targets. Some 85 miles of roads have been up-graded with a properly constructed foundation. A central office of planning and budget has been established, and a management plan has been drafted. District maintenance shops have received improved tools and equipment maintenance training. Each district now has its full complement of road maintenance equipment. Baseline data has been gathered and roads to be rehabilitated have been selected and prioritized in each district. Bridge locations have been identified and all bridge materials are in-country.

In remote villages the project has improved the quality of life by providing improved access to schools, hospitals, markets, and agricultural inputs. In addition, the economic benefits are apparent, especially along the Cristo Rey Road in the Cayo District where all-weather access to markets has improved employment and income of this hitherto isolated area. The village of Bomba in the Belize District, previously accessible by water only, can now be reached by road. In total this adds up to a highly successful first year for this project.

Belize - Accelerated Cocoa Production project (505-0023). The project has been successful in joining the efforts of the Government of Belize (GOB) with two private and voluntary organizations (the Pan American Development Foundation and Volunteers in Technical Assistance) and a prominent multi-national firm (Hershey Foods) to contribute to the development of Belize. The project's goal is to create a pilot program which will demonstrate the effective transfer of technology from a large commercial cocoa operation to small farmers. These farmers will then be able to produce high quality cocoa as a cash crop to supplement their own subsistence farming.

Thus far, the project has succeeded in clearing some 325 acres. Thirteen farmers have planted 2,500 seedlings and have begun building homes on their land. The participants are employees of Hummingbird Hershey. The project has also extended activities to the Valley of Peace, helping with the establishment of a nursery, and providing technical assistance in cocoa production to 36 Salvadoran refugee families as well as Belizean families living in the area.

Bolivia - Policy Reform project (511-0571). The purpose of the project is to develop a permanent capability within the Government of Bolivia (GOB) to conduct policy analysis and to address macro-economic and sectoral development constraints. The mechanism for these activities is the Policy Reform Unit which was established within the Ministry of Planning. The project began in April 1983, with A.I.D. providing $1.2 million and the

Government of Bolivia supplying $750,000. Since the beginning of the project, the Unit has become increasingly influential in providing technical expertise for the design of the country's macro-economic policies. During the period between the presidential election and the inauguration of the President on August 6, 1985 (no candidate won a majority so the president was selected by the Congress), the Unit worked closely with the economic teams of the two parties of the two leading candidates. Policy Unit experts helped each party to design economic reform programs. The Unit is now playing a critical role in assisting the GOB to reschedule its international debt.

A 1985 evaluation showed that the project has been more successful than anticipated. The project was to have completed 25 major studies during its life. More than 50 have already been completed with several months remaining in the activity. The organization is on firm footing and its importance in policy analysis is recognized. Based on the positive results of this project and its important role in providing the technical expertise to address the nation's macro-economic and policy constraints, A.I.D. will amend the project in early FY 1986 and extend it for two additional years.

Bolivia - Community Revolving Fund. The Community Revolving Fund, a component of the Disaster Recovery project (511-0581), began on July 1, 1984 with local currency associated with the sale of P.L. 480 disaster commodities. The program is managed by a Bolivian non-profit organization called Fomento Integral Campesino (FINCA/Bolivia). The purpose of the program is to create a locally-controlled system of rural community credit to finance self-help development activities. The program was designed to respond to the worst aspect of the El Nino disaster-- the decapitalization of small farmers in the altiplano.

Over 430 rural villages representing more than 24,000 peasant families have already been assisted under the program. They have been selected from 31 provinces located in the areas most seriously affected by the 1983/1984 drought. Each community has received a loan in Bolivian pesos equal to about $50 per household. The loans are to be repaid within five years by agricultural or livestock products produced by the borrowing community.

Disbursement of credit to a large number of communities was accomplished in only six months. Approximately 85% of the beneficiaries were first-time borrowers representing the poorest of the rural population. An evaluation of the program conducted in July 1985 showed that repayments through June 1985 reached 40% of all loans. An estimated 95% of total loans were repaid by the end of 1985. As a result of the success of this emergency activity, A.I.D. has signed on agreement with FINCA/Bolivia to continue the project.

Bolivia - P.L. 480 Title III - Food for Development Program. A $75 million PL 480 Title III program began in 1979 and terminated in 1984. The program effectively addressed agriculture sector constraints, led to the adoption of essential macro-economic reforms and helped to ameliorate the Government of Bolivia's balance-of-payments problems. The program also responded quickly and effectively to the major food shortages caused by the El Nino natural disasters. As a result of the dialogue surrounding the program, the GOB agreed to reduce subsidies on food staples. The wheat subsidy, for example, was reduced from 60% to 10%, representing a $50 million reduction in the GOB's fiscal deficit in 1984. At the same time, the local currency associated with the program has funded 120 rural development, agricultural and health projects (e.g., seed production, credit, productive infrastructure, and disease prevention), reaching more than 68,000 rural families or over 11% of the total rural population.

A 1984 evaluation and a GAO report noted that the program was effectively managed, the development activities provided clear benefits to the rural poor, and the program's policy dialogue initiatives were effectively carried out.

Based on the success of the Title III program, A.I.D. will initiate a new three-year program in FY 1986. The program will again serve as the centerpiece of A.I.D.'s strategy in Bolivia. The goals of the new Title III program are to: (1) promote the adoption of appropriate macro-economic policies, (2) support Bolivia's economic recovery by reducing foreign exchange expenditures for wheat imports, (3) foster the development of the agriculture sector, and (4) encourage the growth of the private sector.

Caribbean Regional - The Regional Non-formal Skills Training project (538-0073). The project was designed to improve the employability and income of under-employed and unemployed youths 15-25 years old in three Eastern Caribbean countries (Barbados, Dominica and St. Lucia). Initiated in FY 1982, an A.I.D. grant of $872,000 has assisted the Organization of American States in providing non-formal skills training and support services.

An evaluation in 1985 concluded that project goals have been largely attained. A total of 1,672 young people have been trained, exceeding the original target of 1,250. The evaluation noted that more than 90% of the trainees had virtually no regular income prior to their training. After the program, the average monthly income among the two-thirds of the trainees who had found jobs was $138. In addition, the project succeeded in creating a cadre of qualified entry-level employees, thus facilitating national development objectives of retaining industry and attracting new investment. Substantial progress has been made toward institutionalization of the program. As a result of the success of this project, activities have been extended to four other Eastern Caribbean countries.

Caribbean Regional - The Caribbean Epidemiological Surveillance and Training project (538-0027). Initiated in FY 1979, A.I.D. grant funds of $1.2 million have been provided to the Caribbean Epidemiological Centre (CAREC) to: (1) increase CAREC's capability to assist member countries in laboratory surveillance activities (2) improve the accuracy and efficiency of laboratory identification and surveillance of communicable disease and (3) further develop West Indian middle management at CAREC.

An evaluation conducted in 1985 indicated that CAREC has become a successful regional institution, acclaimed by the international public health community. The project is credited with having contributed significantly to CAREC's status as a model of a regional epidemiological resource with a reputation for high standards and responsiveness to local needs. CAREC has been able to increase its own effectiveness and assist member countries. Efforts to further develop West Indian middle management have been successful. At the national level, the project has supported training for more than 3,400 public health personnel. This has resulted in measurable and significant improvement in country capabilities in surveillance, outbreak investigation and laboratory work. The evaluation concluded that, given the obstacles to regional program development in the Caribbean such as economic limitations and physically separated populations, "it is remarkable that such improvements in public health abilities have been achieved and sustained."

Dominican Republic - Rural Savings Mobilization project (517-0179). Access to credit has long been an obstacle to increased production in rural areas. The amount of credit available for agricultural investments has been on the decline since 1970. Government policies contributed to the scarcity of investment in rural areas by holding down the rate of interest on savings, by credit regulations that encouraged short-term consumer borrowing, by restrictions on the expansion of regional banking facilities, and by poor monitoring of banking operations. Further, government financial policies have not adjusted to recent inflation.

The Rural Savings Mobilization project ($500,000 ARDN funding) was designed as a pilot effort to address these policy problems, and to test whether significant savings could be generated in rural areas and directed toward longer-term lending for agricultural development. A.I.D.-financed activities included studies of policy changes needed, short-term technical assistance in possible financial reforms, advice on improving the administrative functions of the Agricultural Bank and selected credit unions, and assistance in opening branch officies.

As a result of the project, the Agricultural Bank and selected credit unions opened branch offices in small towns throughout the country to accept savings deposits. An education campaign encouraged rural people to channel savings into these institutions. Savings have been invested in local productive activities. In the first 12 months of the project, 34 branch offices were opened, more 16,000 new accounts were opened. The equivalent of $2 million in local currency was deposited. The government initiated a series of policy changes to encourage savings. Interest rates paid were increased to 12%-18%, well above historic inflation rates. Administrative changes have improved the Agricultural Bank's capacity to process loans and deposits. Steps have also been taken to improve the Bank's rate of loan repayments. Additional measures have been taken to increase the banking system's ability to compete with informal short-term rural lending. The success of this pilot activity should result in a series of policies and institutional models for rural savings and investment in agriculture.

Dominican Republic - Human Resources Development project (517-0127). Most vocational and secondary schools in the Dominican Republic are private and are expensive for the average Dominican. Many of these schools also lack the equipment, books, and instructors needed to provide quality training. To open educational opportunities to the poor, the private sector established the non-profit Educational Credit Foundation (FCE) to provide student loans. This became a sound program but was focused on general education with little attention to vocational instruction.

To assist the FCE in improving its program, in 1981 A.I.D. initiated the Human Resources Development project to: (1) increase lending for vocational and technical training; (2) provide loans to schools for equipment and materials; and (3) upgrade the skills of vocational and technical instructors. The project is providing technicians with the skills needed for private sector growth and is now helping train small entrepreneurs.

A revolving credit fund of $4,250,000 for student loans has been established, and over 2,500 loans have been processed. Twenty-eight private vocational and technical schools are participating, offering careers in 52 areas. Some 789 students have completed their educations and have begun repayment of their loans, with 21 loans already repaid. FCE has also approved loans totaling $640,000 to improve instruction in 13 schools. New equipment, such as computer software, agricultural training items, and mechanical and electrical training materials are now in use. Fifteen vocational and technical instructors have been placed in short-term courses in the United States; it is expected that an additional 25 instructors will go to the United States for training. Advisory committees, which include members from local business communities, are helping vocational schools to revise training programs to better respond to manpower needs and improve job placement.

In response to the need for management training for small and medium-sized businesses, FCE worked with local institutions to develop special courses. In 1985, A.I.D. and FCE developed a new loan program to finance short-term training in management, financial analysis, cost control, and budgeting.

El Salvador - Public Services Restoration project (519-0279). In a country at war, terrorist acts can have an impact far beyond that of the act itself. One of the major thrusts of the terrorists has been to target bridges, railroads, electricity and water services. Since 1979, $250 million worth of equipment and structures have been damaged or destroyed, translating into economic productivity losses of $1.2 billion. Sections of the country have been cut off, resulting in psychological as well as physical isolation. A.I.D. has provided $58 million over three years for restoration of public services that are vital to the country's well being and the development of its economic potential.

Electrical power distribution has been a key target. El Salvador has 1,800 structural steel towers for high tension electrical transmission stretching over some 450 miles. Some 500 have been destroyed and partial damage has been done to 250 others. The replacement cost for each runs between $28,000 and $33,000. A.I.D. works closely with the Salvadoran agencies managing public services to develop a capacity to repair damage quickly. By using helicopters, damaged locations are pinpointed within minutes and repair crews and replacement parts are flown in. Repairs can often be done in two or three hours. Timing is critical in getting power back to major cities. The repair work is done by Salvadoreans, often in the face of great physical danger.

A back-up system has also been set up with A.I.D. assistance. Forty-seven A.I.D.-financed emergency generators now provide standby power to hospitals, water pumping stations and other essential utilities. The 35 megawatt San Miguel power plant, financed by A.I.D., provides necessary back-up power for the country's eastern regions, which in one year lost $50-$60 million in production due to power outages.

The toll on the transport network has also been high. Ninety-two bridges have been destroyed since 1982. All have been repaired. Bailey bridges, rapidly erected temporary bridge structures, have been used at 78 sites. In January 1984, within three weeks of destruction of the Cuscatlan bridge, a major crossing over the Rio Lempa, a temporary bailey bridge was installed.

The restoration of public services in El Salvador continues to be essential to both the economic and psychological welfare of the people.

El Salvador - Industrial Stabilization and Recovery project (519-0287). To stimulate economic recovery, generate employment and earn foreign exchange, A.I.D. is working with the Salvadoran private sector to promote private investment in businesses that will create new exports to markets outside Central America in non-traditional products.

The Salvadoran Foundation for Economic and Social Development (FUSADES), with A.I.D. support, promotes private enterprise in El Salvador. Bringing together the skills of 200 Salvadoran business professionals and 13 companies, this private, non-profit organization is instrumental in helping stimulate business investment and promotion of non-traditional exports to markets outside the Central American region. FUSADES identifies products that can be sold in the United States and provides technical assistance to businesses to achieve profitable repeat export sales, particularly in the U.S. market under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI).

One of the many firms to benefit from this expertise is "Angelitos," a business manufacturing cloth birds. FUSADES placed "Angelitos" in contact with Steinwinder Enterprises, a giftware wholesaler in Gulfport, Mississippi. With this connection, "Angelitos" products were marketed to major U.S. retail chains, products were presented at giftware shows and a new line of products, Angel Dolls, was developed. As a result, "Angelitos," which had a staff of 100, now has 250 direct employees in the factory and another 250 indirect employees--artisans working at home. Through technical assistance from FUSADES the company increased its annual sales by $1.5 million.

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El Salvador – P.L. 480 and Local Currency. [illegible]

[illegible]

In addition, A.I.D. continues to finance the El Salvador Human Rights Commission, whose activities include daily visits to jails and searches for "disappeared persons." The Commission has given Salvadorans a way of communicating possible human rights abuses by the armed forces or guerrillas to the GOES without fear of retribution.

Guatemala - Bilingual Education project (520-0258). In 1980, a $1.8 million bilingual education pilot project opened the doors to the future for Mayan children by initiating preschool and grade 1 to 2 classes in both Spanish and the four major Indian languages. A Ministry of Education all-Indian team prepared curricula in the four major Indian languages, and students were gradually taught Spanish as they received basic education in their own tongue. By the fourth grade, classes will be taught entirely in Spanish. By 1984, the pilot project reached some 5,000 students in 40 rural primary schools and resulted in an increase in enrollment and achievement levels, while causing a decrease in the dropout rate.

Based on the success of the pilot project and through intensive policy dialogue with the government, bilingual education in Guatemala was legalized in December 1984. At the time the decree legalizing bilingual education was signed, A.I.D. and the government pledged $12 million and $24 million, respectively, to expand the program to 400 elementary schools nationwide. Equally significant, the perceived benefits of bilingual education have resulted in the inclusion of an article in the new constitution outlining the legalization of bilingual education in schools with a predominantly Indian population.

Guatemala - Cardamom Cultivation and Development project (520-0317). Under the Small Farmer Development project (520-0233), the semi-tropical lands of the Northern Transversal Strip of Guatemala were opened for development and more than 3,000 landless families from all areas of the country were settled into 36 villages. The area is particularly suited for the production of cardamom, an export crop earning relatively high world prices.

A new project was started in 1984 to develop this potential. The Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), a U.S. private and voluntary organization, is working with the Government of Guatemala agricultural extension agencies to stimulate the production, drying and marketing of cardamom in the municipality of San Miguel Uspantan, Department of El Quiche. The three-year project is assisting 360 families (1,400 individuals) living in six selected villages to plant approximately one-tenth of their holdings in cardamom. Cardamom seedlings have been planted and at least three additional years will be required before these plants yield a harvest. In the meantime, each village has been supplied a cardamom dryer and the villagers are processing cardamom which was harvested from existing plantings in and around the project area. For the 1985-86 crop year, the villagers anticipate the sale of about 26 metric tons.

Haiti - Development Finance Corporation project (521-0154). Entrepreneurs in Haiti operate in a difficult financial environment characterized by a limited availability of funds, shortage of foreign exchange, and inadequate development financing. In March, 1983, A.I.D. agreed to support the creation of the Development Finance Corporation (DFC) to provide medium- and long-term credit for small and medium enterprises. It was the first development finance institution with equity capitalized entirely by private resources, with 142 shareholders contributing $1 million in equity. A.I.D. funding consisted of $4 million in loan funds and $1 million in technical assistance. The project is stimulating new industrial and agro-industrial investment that is creating employment, generating foreign exchange and increasing the Government of Haiti's tax base. A recent evaluation verified the success the project has experienced in less than two years of activity. During that period all A.I.D. loan funds were committed to 27 activities, which contributed to the creation of 2,178 jobs and will provide an average of $4.5 million in foreign exchange per year. In carrying out its mandate, the DFC has succeeded in balancing financial viability with the risk-taking required to attain its development objectives. It has also been able to finance a variety of industrial sub-sectors.

Haiti - Community Integrated Nutrition and Education Centers (CINEC) project (521-0030). This $2 million project, implemented by CARE, is intended to improve the physical and mental readiness for school of poor Haitian children, to improve academic performance in primary school and to involve parents in non-formal education activities supporting pre school programs. Since the project began in 1978, 121 CINEC centers have been constructed or renovated in primary schools in rural Haiti. Through these centers, over 6,000 students attend daily pre school programs which include a nutritious meal. In addition, over 30,000 children of one to four years of age are brought to the centers twice a month for weighing and measuring. During this time, the parents receive instructions which address the particular needs of the community and are given dry food. The children are scheduled to attend the center when they reach age five.

A recent evaluation indicates that CINEC participants stay in school longer and perform better than non-participants. While over 70% of rural children drop out of primary school before the fourth grade, 83% of the early CINEC participants completed those crucial four years required for minimal literacy. The Government of Haiti (GOH) has designated the CINEC program as the official national pre school program and is asking that all donor-funded public pre school programs conform to the CINEC model. Since the inception of the project, the GOH has met its counterpart commitments, including the payment of all teachers' salaries. A.I.D. plans a significant expansion of this program as a part of a new education program.

Peru - Soil Conservation project (527-0220). This $1.6 million project is assisting the Government of Peru to institutionalize a national soil and water conservation system. Through technical assistance and demonstration activities in various regions of the country, the project has brought together 30 Peruvian institutions in a collaborative effort. Since 1980, over 800 professionals and paraprofessionals have been trained in soil and water conservation practices. They, in turn, have provided training and extension services to over 5,600 farmers. Over 3,500 experimental test sites have been established, primarily in the Sierra region of Peru. Field tests have produced yield increases ranging from 20% to 140% for the 20 principal crops (e.g., potatoes, 140%; corn, 65%; quinua, 20%). Analysis of social and economic data on project impacts has provided an invaluable base for future field work.

In 1985, the project was extended for an additional 18 months to consolidate the evolving national conservation program. Project activities are now concentrating on institutional coordination at the national level and further expanding low-cost technology.

Peru - Basic Infrastructure Program with Food Aid. Since 1980, under the Basic Infrastructure Program with Food Aid, CARE and the Peruvian Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture, and the National Food Support Office have collaborated in a series of food-for-work programs to improve basic services to the urban poor. These activities have combined 15,000 metric tons of P.L. 480 food aid with more than $1.3 million provided through two A.I.D. operational program grants (projects 527-0186 and 527-0261), plus $230,000 in donations from CARE International and over $13.0 million of Government of Peru counterpart funds.

Many migrants to Peru's urban areas have been forced off their land in the Sierra by hunger and lack of income opportunities. They join a growing population of hungry, unemployed, or under-employed urban poor living in woven-mat homes without water, sanitation facilities, health facilities, or schools. Under this program, participants in food-for-work activities in 40 squatter towns in Lima and Trujillo have worked to build 527 classrooms, 79 accompanying sanitary facilities, eight administrative offices in Lima-area schools, 44 health centers, 507,400 square meters of sidewalks, and to plant and maintain 400,000 trees.

The success of this activity in Peru demonstrates how A.I.D. development assistance grants can be combined with P.L. 480 Title II food aid, in concert with various government institutions and donor agencies, to alleviate malnutrition, construct needed infrastructure for a healthier and safer environment, and provide health and educational facilities for the people of growing metropolitan areas in developing nations.

Central America Regional - Regional Nutrition Technical Outreach project (596-0104). The Central American region is characterized by high rates of infant mortality and malnutrition, among the highest in the hemisphere. In 1981, A.I.D. provided $792,000 to the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP) to expand and improve INCAP's outreach capacity to provide specialized technical assistance, training and support services to the Central American countries and Panama in the design and implementation of nutrition programs. The purpose of the Nutrition Outreach project was to strengthen the institutional capacity of these countries at the national, regional and local levels to improve the nutritional status of their populations. Under the project, INCAP staff worked with the Central American countries to define their priority health needs and to develop program and project proposals. One result of this effort was a commitment in 1985 by the Italian Government to provide $15 million to support child survival programs in the region. An additional commitment of $15 million to be provided by other members of the European

Economic Community is currently in the approval process. It is expected that further funds will be made available by international and bilateral donors in 1986 to support other priority nutrition programs and projects included in the priority health needs packages developed by the Central American governments with INCAP assistance. A modest investment by A.I.D. will thus have helped draw more than $30 million of other donor funds to help solve the serious nutritional and infant mortality problems by the countries of Central America and Panama.

Success Stories

Bureau for Science and Technology

Conventional Energy Training (936-9997). Three participants recently trained under this project have initiated (energy conservation) programs upon resuming their previous duties. An engineer from Kenya has instituted a program at his factory that has resulted in a 14% reduction in fuel consumption. In India, one of the local power companies has reduced its fuel consumption by almost 50% after one of its employees received A.I.D.-financed training. Finally, a sugar company in Kenya has realized a savings of approximately three quarters of a million dollars per year after one of its employees instituted a fuel conservation program upon completion of the A.I.D. training program.

Energy Policy Development and Conservation (936-5728). In Costa Rica, a pilot project to identify low-cost ways to save energy in the transportation sector has been started. In one of the programs which works with privately owned bus and taxi cooperatives in San Jose, fuel savings of approximately 20% has been achieved.

Communication for Child Survival (931-1018). This project seeks to develop and test ways of using integrated communication channels to support the widespread adoption of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), immunization and other child survival technologies. In Honduras, a pilot project was developed that used the news media and simple print materials to make more people aware of diarrheal disease control methods. In 16 months, the percentage of Honduran mothers who tried using ORT packets rose from 0 to 61 percent. Similar successes have since been documented in other Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as other less developed countries throughout the world.

Vaccine Development (936-5947). Under this project, A.I.D. is supporting a number of improvements that will make vaccines easier to deliver to outlying communities. This project is giving particular attention to improving the heat stability of vaccines and other health commodities in order to reduce dependence on the cold chain. One of the discoveries of this project has been a one-dose injectable. Vaccines packed in this injectable remain potent for three weeks without refrigeration, thus eliminating the last and most expensive step in the cold chain. This injectable is now being field tested.

International Agricultural Research Centers (936-4111). The International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) has developed a vaccine against Theileriosis (East Coast fever), a devastating disease of cattle in East and Central Africa. The vaccine was developed by ILRAD scientists after years of research on the disease. Formerly, the only control for East Coast fever was costly dipping and spraying, which had to be repeated on a regular basis. Immunization will provide economical and effective control within the means of the average African farmer. Vaccination trials to assess the efficacy of the serum in the field are currently being conducted in a number of African countries, jointly run by ILRAD and national research program scientists. If the trials are as successful as hoped, commercial production and distribution of the vaccine will begin.

Success Stories

Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance

Worldwide--In recent years, the Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance Bureau (FVA) has worked closely with the private and voluntary organization (PVO) community to strengthen PVO capacity to learn and apply lessons from collective experience in the various development sectors. Progress has been impressive. There has been increasingly widespread recognition of the role and usefulness of evaluation as an effective programming instrument. Evaluation is effectively used today by some 50 PVOs that receive A.I.D. support, where once it received little or no attention. Recently, with A.I.D. support, PVOs have collectively produced an Evaluation Sourcebook which has helped PVOs better monitor and evaluate their field experience. For example, Save The Children Federation has been able to make more effective use of limited budget and staff resources by expanding evaluations of its international programs to an average of one each month. USAID missions increasingly view PVOs as professional development resources that should be incorporated into country development strategies. Building on this success, a group of PVOs will publish a Small Enterprise Evaluation Sourcebook in early FY 1987, providing evaluation methodologies and techniques used and found successful among PVOs working in small enterprise development. Matching private funding, A.I.D. has provided a grant of $90,000 to help some 30 PVO representatives to produce the book. The project is being managed by Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) (938-0264), a consortium of private agencies.

Niger--An evaluation of the Maggia Valley reforestation and dune stabilization project in Niger, financed under a matching grant to the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) (938-0267) for renewable natural resources, has confirmed the impact of tree plantings in increasing crop yields and decreasing erosion and wind damage. In a wind-eroded and desert-like valley, 7,500 acres have been planted with neem trees in parallel corridors, resulting in increased millet harvests of 23%. Local residents provide all the labor. Neighboring farmers are demanding similar windbreaks. These results have encouraged CARE to strengthen its other forestry projects worldwide. A.I.D.'s support has built on CARE's excellent track record in agro-forestry. The forestry program also made extensive use of Peace Corps volunteers and served as a vehicle for leveraging significant private cash contributions.

Bolivia--Project Concern International (PCI) (938-0193) has been in the forefront in developing and extending primary health care services to underserved rural populations. With matching grant support, it has succeeded in working effectively within the government structure despite persistent economic and political crisis, and its staff has gained the widespread respect and support of national counterparts. Among PCI's accomplishments are the establishment of a practical and functioning rural drug supply system based on local purchasing, innovative applied research activities related to traditional medicine, and the coordination of strategies with other regional health services. To date, 62 rural facilities -- or 82% of total regional health service facilities in the target area -- have been supplied by the rural drug system, and utilization of services provided by auxilliary nurses has increased by 92% in another target area. Fifty trained community health care workers and traditional birth attendants are now providing basic first aid and health promotional services in over 30 villages (serving more than 8,000 people) where such services were previously non-existent.

Honduras--Meals for Millions/Freedom from Hunger Foundation (MFM) (938-0261) introduced and implemented an applied nutrition program in six villages in the isolated area of Olancho. The program, supported with matching grant funds, has successfully introduced a variety of technological improvements including an agricultural loan fund, family-size silos, health center procedures, home improvements and community-based planning methods. Anthropometric surveys conducted annually by the staff in all of the target areas show that the prevalence of second and third degree malnutrition has been reduced by 24%. In addition, almost three-fourths of the pre-school children in the target area have attended growth and development clinics, immunization rates are even higher, and the program has reached approximately 85% of pregnant and lactating women with health and nutrition education.

Caribbean--Accion International (AITEC) and the Institute for International Development (IIDI) (938-0211) have received matching grants to assist in developing small enterprises. Their programs in Costa Rica and Honduras reflect the effectiveness of PVOs in this sector:

- Accion, working with the Banco Popular in Costa Rica, placed $65,000 in a revolving loan fund. Income for the 477 businesses which borrowed from the fund doubled and 119 full-time and 48 part-time jobs were created. For each $100 to $300 in the loan fund, an additional business can be assisted.

- The Institute for International Development, Inc. established the Instituto para el Desarrollo Hondureno (IDH) as a non-profit Honduran organization. The objective of the IDH is to provide credit and technical assistance to micro-entrepreneurs. The IDH has created at least 2.7 jobs for each assisted business. They have found that as many jobs are created with small loans ($1,200) as with larger loans (over $5,000).

Worldwide--P.L. 480 Title II Outreach (938-0703) - Since 1979, 29 P.L. 480 Title II Outreach grants totalling more than $25 million have been funded in 21 countries including 14 in Africa, 6 in Latin America and the Caribbean and one in Asia. The Title II Outreach project is designed to assure that Title II food aid reaches the truly needy by helping finance short-term transportation, storage, distribution and administration costs. For example, Food for the Hungry International (FHI) began operating an emergency food aid program in Bolivia in 1983. In 1984, FHI received Outreach support for non-emergency rehabilitation assistance projects and for expansion of the maternal and child health delivery system to the more remote high plateau region of Bolivia. The Outreach Program permitted FHI to establish the necessary infrastructure to reach these remote areas. In the face of severe resource constraints in Bolivia, FHI anticipates contributing 10% more each year to help cover project needs, and A.I.D. anticipates diminishing Outreach support.

Worldwide--American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) - Since FY 1979, ASHA has given special funding consideration to 40 educational and medical institutions in the low and low-middle income countries. One of these, the University of the Valley in Guatemala, has received ASHA assistance for its building program since 1979. This has enabled the university to double its enrollement to 1,250 students from 22 countries and involve an additional 4,000 in outreach activities. Research is an important part of the curriculum with students and faculty collaborating on research. The university has recently announced an important development in the control of malaria. Using laboratories and equipment provided with ASHA assistance, they have discovered that a small aquatic plant, common to many Latin American and Caribbean countries, is a natural destroyer of the larvae of the malaria-carrying Anopheles mosquito. Other research programs have effectively focused student and faculty interest on development of improved agricultural practices for pest management and the conversion of farm products into chemicals and raw materials directly useful in local manufacturing.

EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

The Agency for International Development's mandate and the basic human needs strategy have directed increased attention to poor people. It is thus important that A.I.D. assemble social and economic data on recipient countries--especially in the key sectors of population, agriculture, rural development and nutrition, health, education, and human resources.

The Agency also monitors information and carries out programs of special concern to the Congress, such as women in development, energy, and the environment. Over time, we expect to develop comparable statistics which will allow us not only to design projects more effectively but also to evaluate the progress of countries in meeting basic human needs.

The process of accumulating reliable statistics for the developing world, particularly in the social sectors, is far from complete. Many programs still suffer from a lack of current information. However A.I.D.'s own data collection efforts and those of national and international organizations are improving. The Agency is also expanding its data storage and retrieval facilities to meet this demand.

Before discussing economic and social indicators in the country narratives, several caveats are in order. There is no attempt to disaggregate statistics by region or subpopulation (e.g., urban, rural or ethnic group) within the countries. Thus interregional disparities and variations among important subgroups within a country do not appear on the Economic and Social Data sheets. To the extent that such information is available and relevant, it is incorporated in the country narrative.

Developing countries' statistics are subject to numerous qualifications. Their reliability is often questionable; thus the values shown should be interpreted as being indicative rather than precise.

NOTES ON SOURCES. A.I.D. data are derived from a variety of sources, including international and U.S. Government Agencies. The major sources are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) for key economic and social indicators; the U.S. Department of Agriculture for agricultural data; the International Monetary Fund for central government finances and foreign trade statistics; United Nations specialized agencies for some social indicators; and the U.S. Bureau of the Census for demographic data.

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DATA

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

TOTAL POPULATION data are A.I.D. Office of Population mid-year estimates based on most recent censuses and interpretations of subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared with the assistance of the Bureau of the Census. The total population figure (which may include A.I.D. adjustment of a census result), sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (*e.g.*, by the IBRD in computing per capita GNP).

PER CAPITA GNP figures are estimates reported by the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country. It is converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars to make international comparisons. The conversion process uses a three-year weighted average of prices and exchange rates intended to smooth out the impact of fluctuations in prices and exchange rates. Since the base period changes each year, data from previous years is not always comparable. (See WORLD BANK ATLAS for a complete technical description of this process.) Per capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP at current market prices in U.S. dollars by the U.N. POPULATION DIVISION estimates of total mid-year population (with some estimates adjusted by IBRD).

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE are annual growth rates that have been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors or irregular variations in any particular year. The source of data is the IBRD, WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT.

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION is the annual growth rate that has been computed by fitting a trend line to the logarithmic vales of the implicit GDP deflator from the deflator from the IBRD, WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT data. The "implicit GDP deflator" is defined as the ratio of the value of GDP (gross domestic product) in current market prices to the value of GDP in constant market prices.

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF THE POPULATION is reported in IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. The data refer to the percentage distribution of disposable household income (both cash and in kind) received by the lowest 20% of households.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is reported in the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the estimated average number of years newborn children would expect to live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for a cross section of the population (total, male, and female) at the time of their birth. The accuracy of the life table depends upon the accuracy and completeness of censuses and death registrations.

ADULT LITERACY RATE is taken from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is an estimate of the percentage of the population aged 15 and over able to read and write. A person who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement about his or her everyday life is considered literate. Persons who can read but not write are included with illiterates. The data is compiled by the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Because such data are normally gathered in large-scale demographic surveys and censuses, they often are not available for the most recent year.

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE is computed from USDA data on total value of crop plus livestock production evaluated at constant prices. The growth rate is completed using trend line (least squares regression) analysis, making use of all annual observations.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP is taken from the IBRD, WORLD TABLES data. The agricultural sector is broadly defined as agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing. GDP is defined as the total final output of goods and services produced by an economy regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER OF AGRICULTURAL LAND is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is defined as the IBRD estimated mid-year population divided by the total agricultural land in the country. Agricultural land consists of arable land, land under permanent crops (tree crops), and permanent pastures and meadows.

MAJOR CROPS, SUBSISTENCE AND CASH are from USDA data. Data were collected by individual agricultural officers at the American embassies in the various countries. Up to three subsistence and three cash crops are reported. Subsistence crops are used only by a given household while cash crops are grown for profit.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS are derived from USDA estimates. Data were collected by individual agricultural officers at the American embassies in the various countries. Up to three imports and exports are included.

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personnel, and acquiring materials and equipment for these purposes. Included also are expenditures for foreign military aid and contributions to international organizations and alliances.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS % OF GNP is calculated using the defense expenditures from the IMF's GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS and GNP from the IBRD's WORLD TABLES data.

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS AT END OF PERIOD in millions of U.S. dollars are taken from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. It is the total reserve of foreign currency in U.S. dollars plus the monetary gold holdings at national evaluation. The variable "EQUIVALENT TO ___ MONTHS OF IMPORTS" is calculated by dividing one year of imports, (from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS) by 12 and dividing that by the total reserves.

MAJOR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS are taken from the C.I.A., WORLD FACTBOOK. Up to three exports and three imports are included.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO THE U.S. in millions of U.S. dollars and as a percentage of total exports and imports are taken from the IMF's DIRECTION OF TRADE statistics. Exports are valued f.o.b. (free on board) for all countries and imports are valued c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) for most countries, and include goods only. Reliability and timing differences in reporting make the coverage less than complete.

TRADE BALANCE in millions of U.S. dollars is from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS. The data in SDR's are converted to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average) from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. It is the net trading balance of merchandise exports, f.o.b., and merchandise imports, f.o.b. (not including services).

MAIN TRADING PARTNERS is derived from IMF, DIRECTION OF TRADE STATISTICS on the value of imports plus exports (goods only) between the country in question and all of its trading partners. The three partners with the highest total for the latest ten years are listed.

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP comes from the IBRD WORLD DEBT TABLES and WORLD TABLES data. External public debt, including undisbursed debt, is defined as the debt owed to non-residents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services that have an original or extended maturity of over one year. External public debt includes public debt which is an external obligation of a public debtor, and publicly guaranteed debt, which is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. These figures do not include data for: transactions with the IMF; debt repayable in local currency; direct investment; and short-term debt (debt with original maturity of a year or less).

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT in millions of U.S. dollars are from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES. Service payments are actual repayments of principal (amortization) and interest payments made in foreign currencies, goods, and services in the year specified. They do not include projections of service payments that may become due as a result of new loans contracted in subsequent years, or allow for the effects on service payments of changes in repayment patterns due to prepayment of loans, or to future rescheduling or refinancing, including repayment of outstanding arrears.

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO) is from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES and the IMF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS. It is total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and services.

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year, computed using the exponential formula. These figures are from the Office of Population of A.I.D. and gathered by the Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS (%) is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. This is the ratio of the urban population to the total population. The wide variation in the definition of the concept of "urban" used by individual countries limits the international comparability of the data.

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1000 POPULATION (or the Crude Birth Rate) are from the A.I.D. Office of Population, gathered by the Bureau of the Census. It is defined as the number of live births per 1000 midyear population. Most of the data come from civil registers, supplemented by census data or sample surveys.

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YEARS OF AGE USING CONTRACEPTION is the percent of married women of reproductive age who are currently using contraception. This data is also from the Office of Population of A.I.D. with the Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION IN A GIVEN AGE GROUP is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. This information indicates the proportion of the population in a given age group and is helpful in analyzing the age structure of a population and calculating dependency ratios.

INFANT MORTALITY DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (or the Infant Mortality Rate) is from the A.I.D. Office of Population and the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of babies who die in their first year of life per thousand live births in that same year.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER PHYSICIAN is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data and refers to the population divided by the number of practicing physicians qualified from a medical school on a university level.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DISEASE AND DEATH are taken from data collected by the WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION according to the International Classification of Dieases. Major causes of disease are derived from the number of cases of notifiable disease. Causes of death are based on data drawn from civil registration systems.

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS is from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data and is computed from the energy equivalent of net food supplies available in the country per capita per day. Available supplies comprise domestic production, imports minus exports, and changes in stock. Net supplies exclude animal feed, seeds, quantities used in processing, and losses in distribution. Requirements were estimated by FAO based on physiological needs for normal activity and health considering environmental temperature, body weight, age and sex distribution of the population, and allowing 10 percent for waste at the household level.

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(%) is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to safe water supply (includes treated surface water or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas, reasonable access would imply that the housewife or members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day fetching the family's water.

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS % OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the enrollment of all ages at a given level as percentages of respective level school-age populations; normally including children aged 6-11 as primary; 12-17 as secondary; and 18-23 as post secondary. For countries with universal education, enrollment may exceed 100 percent since some pupils are below or above the official school age. The data is compiled by UNESCO.

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS A % OF CONSUMPTION comes from the United Nations YEARBOOK OF WORLD ENERGY STATISTICS. Consumption of energy is defined as the domestic consumption of commercially produced energy derived from coal, lignite, peat, crude petroleum, natural gas, water power, and nuclear sources. Production refers to domestic output during the year in question. Energy is expressed in terms of hard coal equivalent. The conversion formula is based on caloric values -- the amount of coal required to produce the same amount of heat as produced directly by a specified amount of another source of energy. The ratio of production to consumption will exceed 100% in those countries which are net exporters of energy (e.g., OPEC countries). Countries with values of less than 100% may be exporters of energy; however, on balance, they import more than they export.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

TOTAL POPULATION data are A.I.D. Office of Population mid-year estimates based on most recent censuses and interpretations of subsequent fertility and mortality trends prepared with the assistance of the Bureau of the Census. The total population figure (which may include A.I.D. adjustment of a census result), sometimes differs from population estimates used by other sources in some of the data elements shown (e.g., by the IBRD in computing per capita GNP).

POPULATION GROWTH RATE is the average annual growth rate from midyear of the previous year, computed using the exponential formula. These figures are from the Office of Population of A.I.D. and gathered by the Bureau of the Census.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN YEARS is reported in the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the estimated average number of years newborn children would expect to live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for a cross section of the population (total, male, and female) at the time of their birth. The accuracy of the life table depends upon the accuracy and completeness of censuses and death registrations.

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER PHYSICIAN is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data and refers to the population divided by the number of practicing physicians qualified from a medical school on a university level.

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(%) is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is the percentage of the population with reasonable access to safe water supply (includes treated surface water or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells). In an urban area a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas, reasonable access would imply that the housewife or members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day fetching the family's water.

INFANT MORTALITY DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (or the Infant Mortality Rate) is from the A.I.D. Office of Population and the Bureau of the Census. The rate refers to the number of babies who die in their first year of life per thousand live births in that same year.

ADULT LITERACY RATE is taken from the IBRD SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is an estimate of the percentage of the population aged 15 and over able to read and write. A person who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement about his or her everyday life is considered literate. Persons who can read but not write are included with illiterates. The data is compiled by the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Because such data are normally gathered in large-scale demographic surveys and censuses, they often are not available for the most recent year.

MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE is from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS. It is the percentage of the male labor force in the total male population.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER OF AGRICULTURAL LAND is taken from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is defined as the IBRD estimated mid-year population divided by the total agricultural land in the country. Agricultural land consists of arable land, land under permanent crops (tree crops), and permanent pastures and meadows.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETER IS TAKEN FROM THE IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS data. It is defined as the IBRD-estimated mid-year population divided by the total land area.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

DEFINITIONS OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GNP PER CAPITA figures are estimates reported by the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS DATA SHEET. GNP is a measure of the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country. It is converted from current values of national currencies to U.S. dollars to make international comparisons. The conversion process uses a three-year weighted average of prices and exchange rates intended to smooth out the impact of fluctuations in prices and exchange rates (see WORLD BANK, ATLAS for a complete technical description of this process). Per Capita GNP is calculated by the World Bank by dividing GNP at current market prices in U.S. dollars by the U.N. POPULATION DIVISION estimates of total mid-year population (with some estimates adjusted by IBRD).

GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS A % of GNP is total government debt outstanding from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS YEARBOOK divided by the GNP from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. Government debt outstanding includes both domestic and foreign debt in the form of financial obligations of the government which are serviced through interest payments and/or redemption. GNP is calculated as gross national expenditures and is weighted accordingly by IMF (for a complete technical description see IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS, Introduction Section, National Accounts and Population).

GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS A % OF EXPORTS is total government debt outstanding (see above definition) from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS YEARBOOK divided by total exports of goods and services from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. Exports f.o.b. are merchandise transactions usually recorded by customs authorities (however, some are based on exchange records). Exports are listed in local currency at current market prices.

DEBT SERVICE RATIO is from the IBRD, WORLD DEBT TABLES and the IMF, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS. It is total debt service payments as a percentage of total exports of goods and services.

TOTAL U.S. AID in millions of U.S. dollars includes total bilateral obligations from the United States. It is the sum of Development Assistance, Economic Support Funds, Peace Corps, Narcotics, PL480, the Military Assistance Program, Foreign Military Sales, the International Military Education and Training Program, and other economic and military assistance. Data is taken from the A.I.D. publication U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS & GRANTS, 1984.

U.S. AID AS A % OF GNP is comprised of total U.S. bilateral obligations divided by GNP figures from the WORLD BANK, SOCIAL INDICATORS (for the same year).

TOTAL U.S. NET ECONOMIC DISBURSEMENTS AS A % OF GNP refers to net disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the United States to recipient countries divided by their respective GNP figures for the same year. ODA data is from the OECD, GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL FLOWS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1980/1983 and the GNP data is from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS.

ALL SOURCE NET ECONOMIC DISBURSEMENTS AS A % OF GNP refers to net disbursements of OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) from all sources including bilateral, multilateral, OPEC, and EEC member countries divided by the respective country's GNP for the same year. ODA data is from the OECD GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL FLOWS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1980/1983 and the GNP data is from the IBRD, SOCIAL INDICATORS.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA GNP GROWTH RATE is the annual growth rate in real terms that has been computed by fitting trend lines to the logorithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period. With this method, all available observations within the relevant time period are considered, and the growth rates obtained reflect general trends rather than cyclical factors or irregular variations in any particular year. The source of the data is the IBRD, WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 1985.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GDP GROWTH is from the IBRD, WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 1985 and is measured by the total final output of goods and services produced by an economy, regardless of the allocation to domestic and/or foreign claims. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation. The figures for GDP are dollar values converted from domestic currency by using the single-year official exchange rate. Growth rates are expressed as percentages and are calculated from constant price series over the time period covered. The least-squares growth rate method is then applied to compute the summary measure.

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION is the annual growth rate that has been computed by fitting a trend line to the logarithmic vales of the implicit GDP deflator from the deflator from the IBRD, WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT data. The "implicit GDP deflator" is defined as the ratio of the value of GDP (gross domestic product) in current market prices to the value of GDP in constant market prices.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GNP. Government expenditures are total expenditure and lending minus repayment (IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS). This is divided by GNP (IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS).

TRADE BALANCE in millions of U.S. dollars is from the IMF's BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS. The data in SDR's are converted to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average) from the IMF's INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. It is the net trading balance of merchandise exports, f.o.b., and merchandise imports, f.o.b. (not including services).

GOVERNMENT FINANCING DEBT AS % OF GOVERNMENT EXPENSES. This number is computed from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS. Government financing debt includes domestic financing and financing from abroad. This is divided by total government expenditures and lending minus repayment (interest payments and amortization of loans).

GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS A % OF GDP is the total defense expenditure from the IMF, GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS divided by the GDP from the IMF, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS. Defense expenditures include all expenditures for the maintenance of military and paramilitary forces and also expenditures for foreign military aid. GDP is in local currency at current market prices.

CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE is the trade balance (merchandise exports, f.o.b., minus merchandise imports, f.o.b.) plus other goods, services, and income plus private and official unrequited transfers. This includes workers remittances from abroad. These figures are taken from the IMF, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS and are converted from SDR's to U.S. dollars using the average annual exchange rate (period average) from the IMF's, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

PROGRAM STATISTICS

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Program and Financing
FY 1985 Actual
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	AVAILABLE RECOVERIES	TRANSFERS	REIMBURSE-MENTS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION	TOTAL A.I.D. PROGRAM	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE LAPSING TO TREASURY	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD
Functional Development Assistance:									
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	21,688	755,551	73,849	(2,500)	25	848,613	774,742	2,344	71,527
Population Planning................	411	290,000	8,199	(3,292)	--	295,318	288,181	1,171	5,966
Health.............................	25,610	223,138	30,140	(5,500)	--	273,388	252,313	1,235	19,940
Child Survival Fund................	--	25,000	--	--	--	25,000	25,000	0	--
Education & Human Resources Dev....	10,877	188,833	7,919	(11,708)	--	195,920	186,565	528	8,827
Selected Development Activities....	34,340	188,000	10,137	(7,770)	266	224,973	214,485	2,071	8,417
Science and Technology.............	--	12,000	--	--	--	12,000	12,000	0	--
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.*......	92,926	1,682,522	130,243	(30,770)	291	1,875,212	1,753,286	7,349	114,577
Grants, included above............	73,722	1,392,852	106,175	230	291	1,428,154	1,428,154	7,156	50,599
Loans, included above.............	19,204	289,670	24,068	(31,000)	--	447,058	325,132	193	63,978
Sahel Development Program............	9,339	97,500	9,879	--	--	116,718	108,997	0	7,721
Private Sector Revolving Fund........	2,500	--	--	16,000	--	18,500	18,500	0	--
SUBTOTAL, Functional and Sahel.......	104,765	1,780,022	140,122	(14,770)	291	2,010,430	1,880,783	7,349	122,298
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	--	30,000	76	--	--	30,076	30,000	76	--
Disaster Assistance..................	49,025	162,500	346	(2,500)	--	209,371	127,073	85	82,213
Housing Guaranty Reserve.............	15,368	40,000	242	--	33,563	89,173	46,542	--	42,636
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts									
Misc & W.W. Disaster Relief.*..***.	1,142	--	139	--	--	1,281	1,142	0	139
Development Loan Fund..............	430	--	348	(230)		548	--	0	548
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds...........	170,730	2,012,522	141,273	(17,500)	33,854	2,340,879	2,085,540	7,510	247,834
Operating Expenses...................	1,220	391,533	7,317	2,500	4,181	406,751	397,400	7,924	1,427
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund................	--	41,864	--	--	--	41,864	41,864	0	--
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	171,950	2,445,919	148,590	(15,000)	38,035	2,789,494	2,524,804	15,434	249,261
Economic Support Fund................	372,223	6,084,000	44,855	16,900	--	6,517,978	5,247,384	699	1,269,895
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	544,173	8,529,919	193,445	1,900	38,035	9,307,472	7,772,188	16,133	1,519,156

24-Feb-86

Footnotes FY 1985

* President's budget (PB) indicates unobligated balances carried overall at the end of FY 1985 of $114,586,000 for FDA and $129,000 for Misc. appropriations. AID records indicate balances available for these accounts of $114,577,000 and $138,000. The offsetting difference of 9 represents recoveries under the African Development Program (11-1029) in the amount of $9,559.47. The PB includes this balance under FDA and AID records this amount under misc. accounts.

** PB indicates loan reflows of $89,000 as recovery and unobligated balance carried forward. AID records reflect amount as reinvested/retained within the fund.

*** Misc. PY accounts include Indochina reconstruction, Disaster Relief Assist., Assistance to Part. colonies, Africa Development Program, Prototype desalting plant, and contingency fund.

#20440

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Program and Financing
FY 1986 Estimate
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD *	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY ENACTED	LESS PL 99-177 SEQUEST.	NET NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	ESTIMATED TRANSFERS [Minus: ( )]	ESTIMATED REIMBURSE-MENTS RECOVERIES	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION	ESTIMATED TOTAL A.I.D. PROGRAM	UNOBL'D BALANCE LAPSING TO TREAS.	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD
Functional Development Assistance:										
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	71,527	699,995	(30,100)	669,895	(3,560)	--	737,862	737,762	100	--
Population Planning	5,966	250,000	(10,750)	239,250	(2,000)	--	243,216	243,016	200	--
Health	19,840	200,824	(8,635)	192,189	(6,000)	--	206,029	205,829	200	--
Child Survival Fund	0	25,000	(1,075)	23,925	12,500	--	36,425	36,425	--	--
Education & Human Resources Dev.	8,827	169,950	(7,308)	162,642	--	--	171,469	171,269	200	--
Selected Development Activities	9,417	174,359	(7,497)	166,862	(4,440)	--	170,839	170,739	100	--
Science and Technology	0	10,790	(464)	10,326	--	--	10,326	10,326	--	--
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts.**	114,577	1,530,918	(65,829)	1,465,089	(3,500)	--	1,576,166	1,575,366	800	0
Grants, included above	50,599			1,198,033	12,500		1,261,132	1,260,332	800	
Loans, included above	63,978			267,056	(16,000)		315,034	315,034	--	
Sahel Development Program	7,721	80,500	(3,462)	77,038	--	--	84,759	84,759		0
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund.***	0	--	0	--	16,000	--	16,000	16,000		0
SUBTOTAL, Functional and Sahel	122,298	1,611,418	(69,291)	1,542,127	12,500	--	1,676,925	1,676,125	800	0
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad	0	35,000	(1,505)	33,495	--	--	33,495	33,495		0
Disaster Assistance	82,213	22,500	(968)	21,532	--	--	103,745	103,745		0
Housing Guaranty Reserve	42,636	--	0	--	--	48,640	91,276	55,026		36,250
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts										
Worldwide Disaster Relief	138	--	0	--	--	--	138	138		0
Development Loan Fund	548	--	0	--	--	--	548	548		0
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds	247,833	1,668,918	(71,764)	1,597,154	12,500	48,640	1,906,127	1,869,077	800	36,250
Operating Expenses										
AID	1,427	376,350	(16,183)	360,167	--	--	361,594	361,294	300	--
Inspector General	--	21,050	(905)	20,145	--	--	20,145	20,095	50	--
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	0	43,122	0	43,122	--	--	43,122	43,122		0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance	249,260	2,088,390	(87,947)	2,000,443	12,500	48,640	2,310,843	2,273,493	1,100	36,250
Economic Support Fund	1,269,895	3,706,000	(159,358)	3,546,642	(22,850)	--	4,793,687	4,703,687		90,000
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	1,519,155	5,794,390	(247,305)	5,547,085	(10,350)	48,640	7,104,530	6,977,180	1,100	126,250

24-FEB-86

Footnotes FY 1986

* See difference from PB indicated in footnote to P&F table for FY 1985.

** President Budget (PB) considers PRE Revolving Fund as a separate account. AID records show PRE fund as a part of FDAP. PB indicates new BA (post seq.) of 1,447,863 for FDAP plus 17,226 in PRE Revolving fund. AID records considers components com[illegible]d for total new BA of $1,465,089,000.

*** PB indicates a maximum transfer level to PRE Revolving Fund of 17,226,000 (approx. level of 18,000,000 less G-R reduction of 774). AID plans to utilize only $16,000,000 of this authority because the loan fund could meet its objetives with a lesser FY 1986 funding level.

**** PB divides OE into portions for AID and AID/IG.

#20430

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA	352,201	417,839	182,400	53,046	0	47,038	0	0	10,000	147,550	10,473	0	1,220,547
ASIA/NEAR EAST	493,892	3,837,520	558,000	152,522	12,437	25,102	0	1,706,000	3,198,500	375,300	31,575	0	10,390,848
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	507,362	985,025	260,600	39,517	28,014	27,811	0	5,000	20,000	235,210	14,027	0	2,122,566
CENTRAL PROG	527,328	7,000	98,700	822,984	9,588	29,582	0	0	0	47,040	146	0	1,542,368
DISASTER CONTINGENCY	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
CONSULTANTS FUNDS LAPSING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL ALLOC	1,880,783	5,247,384	1,099,700	1,068,069	50,039	129,533	0	1,711,000	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	0	15,276,329
(AEPRP)	--	75,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,000
(REV LOAN FUND)	(18,500)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(18,500)
UNALLOCATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	1,880,783	5,247,384	1,099,700	1,068,069	50,039	129,533	0	1,711,000	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	0	15,276,329
WITHHELD FOR GRAMM-RUDMAN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL	1,880,783	5,247,384	1,099,700	1,068,069	50,039	129,533	0	1,711,000	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	0	15,276,329
Disaster Assistance	127,073	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	127,073
Misc Prior Yr Accts	1,142	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,142
Misc Trust Funds	6,188	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,188
HIG Reserve Fund	40,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,000
ASHA	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
Operating Expenses	397,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	397,400
Subtotal	2,482,586	5,247,384	1,099,700	1,068,069	50,039	129,533	0	1,711,000	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	0	15,878,132
AID Loan Repayments	(370,966)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(370,966)
AID Trust Fund Receipts	(6,137)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(6,137)
Adjustments 1/	9,588	912,410	130,600	55,931	178	(933)	(3,650)	--	--	--	--	--	1,104,124
PL480 Receipts	--	--	(390,300)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(390,300)
TDP	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,050	--	--	--	--	--	21,050
Peace Corps Tr. Funds	--	--	--	--	--	167	--	--	--	--	--	--	167
Migration & Refugee Assist (State Dept)	--	--	--	--	--	--	338,000	--	--	--	--	--	338,000
Emergency Refugee Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Inter-Amer Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,992	--	--	--	--	--	11,992
African Dev Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,769	--	--	--	--	--	2,769
Nicaraguan Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,000	--	--	--	--	--	27,000
Treasury Receipts	--	--	--	--	--	--	(101,886)	--	--	--	--	--	(101,886)
Misc. Tr. Funds (DOT)	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,386	--	--	--	--	--	7,386
MDBs	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,548,178	--	--	--	--	--	1,548,178
IO & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	362,276	--	--	--	--	--	362,276
Foreign Assist Contingency	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 151	2,115,071	--	840,000	1,124,000	50,217	128,767	2,238,115	--	--	--	--	--	6,496,170
Anti-Terrorism Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	5,000
PKO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44,000	44,000
FMS Loan Repayments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(71,488)	--	--	--	--	(71,488)
FMS Off Budget BA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,683,322	--	--	--	--	1,683,322
Guarantee Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	109,000	109,000
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 152	--	6,159,794	--	--	--	--	--	3,322,834	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	158,000	13,730,449
TOTAL: SUBFUNC 151/152	2,115,071	6,159,794	840,000	1,124,000	50,217	128,767	2,238,115	3,322,834	3,228,500	805,100	56,221	158,000	20,226,619

1/ Includes reobligation of deobligated funds, FY 1984 supplemental carryover, FY 1985 supplemental, funds transferred between accounts, and funds returned to Treasury. See attached table for details.

FY 1985 U.S. ECONCMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(MARKET)	(CONC)				
Reobligation of deobligated funds	(29,520)	59,367											
FY 1984 Supplemental carryover	(67,650)	(280,493)	(94,400)	(60,000)									
FY 1985 Supplemental carryover													
FY 1985 Supplemental carry-out	68,750	1,174,859		115,931			3,650						
President's Emergency Reserve			225,000										
No year carryover	(52,957)												
Poland carryover													
Lebanon transfer													
Syria transfer													
Proposed IO & P rescision													
Carry-out from PL 480													
Transfer between accounts	(2,730)	16,100											
Unobligated balance beginning of year	(4,691)	(91,730)				(1,549)							
Unobligated balance end of year	101,203	34,242				91							
Offsetting collection	(4,472)												
Recoveries of OE	(55)												
Returned to Treasury	1,712	64			178	525							
Rounding	(2)	1											
	9,588	912,410	130,600	55,931	178	(933)	3,650	0	0	0	0	0	1,111,424

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(MARKET)	(CONC)				
AFRICA													
Benin	--	--	--	770	--	1,271	--	--	--	--	83	--	2,124
Botswana	--	10,000	--	--	--	1,940	--	--	5,000	4,000	287	--	21,227
Burkina*	2,790	--	--	6,513	--	1,535	--	--	--	--	17	--	10,855
Burundi	3,546	--	--	1,677	--	671	--	--	--	--	141	--	6,035
Cameroon	19,622	--	--	--	--	2,637	--	--	5,000	--	147	--	27,406
Cape Verde*	2,000	--	--	725	--	--	--	--	--	--	70	--	2,795
CAR	2,000	--	--	--	--	2,028	--	--	--	--	108	--	4,136
Chad*	9,075	5,000	--	1,435	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	207	--	20,717
Comoros	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	400
Congo	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000
Djibouti	--	3,500	--	1,450	--	--	--	--	--	2,500	126	--	7,576
Eq. Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71	--	1,071
Ethiopia	--	--	--	3,909	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,909
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	1,806	--	--	--	--	125	--	1,931
Gambia*	4,581	--	--	739	--	972	--	--	--	--	62	--	6,354
Ghana	2,180	--	5,900	7,374	--	1,294	--	--	--	--	293	--	17,041
Guinea	2,600	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	122	--	11,722
Guinea-Bissau	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	3,004
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	161	--	161
Kenya	14,159	25,000	10,000	3,118	--	4,479	--	--	--	20,000	1,693	--	78,449
Lesotho	10,300	--	--	4,500	--	1,404	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,204
Liberia	15,385	43,000	6,000	--	--	3,611	--	--	--	12,000	1,157	--	81,153
Madagascar	2,000	3,000	11,000	1,575	--	--	--	--	--	2,050	55	--	19,680
Malawi	9,700	15,000	--	--	--	1,061	--	--	--	1,000	218	--	26,979
Mali*	10,458	18,000	--	1,550	--	1,932	--	--	--	--	156	--	32,096
Mauritania*	9,362	--	--	4,495	--	1,529	--	--	--	--	77	--	15,463
Mauritius	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000
Mozambique	--	13,000	17,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
Niger*	20,000	5,000	--	--	--	2,579	--	--	--	5,000	214	--	32,793
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Rwanda	6,238	12,000	--	3,274	--	93	--	--	--	--	62	--	21,667
Sao Tome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Senegal*	22,104	15,000	--	4,593	--	1,975	--	--	--	3,000	524	--	47,196
Seychelles	--	2,000	--	255	--	200	--	--	--	--	17	--	2,472
Sierra Leone	--	--	4,000	1,578	--	3,077	--	--	--	--	60	--	8,715
Somalia	20,737	30,000	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,000	1,132	--	104,869
South Africa	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	0
Sudan	28,000	114,000	64,500	278	--	12	--	--	--	45,000	1,430	--	253,220
Swaziland	8,112	--	--	--	--	1,694	--	--	--	--	50	--	9,856
Tanzania	--	--	--	1,406	--	1,872	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,278
Togo	3,100	--	--	1,778	--	2,386	--	--	--	--	43	--	7,307
Uganda	7,940	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	7,946
Zaire	23,944	10,415	20,000	54	--	4,980	--	--	--	7,000	1,341	--	67,734
Zambia	--	40,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000
Zimbabwe	--	28,000	8,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	214	--	36,214
Sahel Regional*	22,930	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,930
S Africa Regional	3,000	18,924	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,924
Africa Regional	60,938	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	65,938
Total	352,201	417,839	182,400	53,046	0	47,038	0	0	10,000	147,550	10,473	0	1,220,547
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	(248,901)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(248,901)
(Sahel Program *)	(103,300)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(103,300)
(AEPRP) 1/	--	(75,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(75,000)

1/ Included in total and country allocations.

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	MARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	------- FMS ------		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(MARKET)	(CONC)				
ASIA/NEAR EAST													
Afghanistan	--	543	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	543
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	64	--	64
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49	--	49
Bangladesh	85,070	--	94,500	18,968	--	--	--	--	--	--	336	--	198,874
Burma	14,930	--	--	--	5,515	--	--	--	--	--	224	--	20,669
Cambodian Resistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Cyprus	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
Egypt	--	1,065,000	225,000	13,208	--	--	--	--	1,175,000	--	1,675	--	2,479,883
Fiji	--	--	--	--	--	2,089	--	--	--	300	95	--	2,484
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	--	32
Gaza	--	--	--	679	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	679
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	242,000	258,000	--	1,366	--	501,366
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	--	22
India	85,000	--	--	90,767	--	--	--	--	--	--	282	--	176,049
Indonesia	66,265	--	40,000	6,446	--	--	--	12,500	20,000	--	1,809	--	147,020
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Israel	--	1,950,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,400,000	--	--	--	3,350,000
Jordan	--	100,000	--	--	--	--	--	42,500	47,500	--	1,877	--	191,877
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	227	--	--	--	--	--	--	227
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	230,000	--	--	1,943	--	231,943
Lebanon	--	18,775	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	705	--	19,480
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	--	--	981	--	4,981
Maldives	--	--	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	--	1,522
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	--	2,361	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,361
Morocco	19,545	15,000	55,000	8,794	--	2,278	--	--	8,000	40,000	1,479	--	150,096
Nepal	19,128	--	--	--	--	2,538	--	--	--	--	125	--	21,791
Oman	--	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	40,000	--	--	155	--	60,155
Pakistan	50,000	200,000	59,000	--	3,043	--	--	325,000	--	--	970	--	638,013
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	--	919	--	--	--	--	52	--	971
Philippines	34,400	140,000	40,000	7,792	--	5,317	--	--	15,000	25,000	2,167	--	269,676
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Portugal	--	80,000	--	--	--	--	--	55,000	--	70,000	2,959	--	207,959
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	--	--	952	--	--	--	--	30	--	982
Spain	--	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	400,000	--	--	2,926	--	414,926
Sri Lanka	34,662	--	26,000	3,855	--	456	--	--	--	--	148	--	65,121
Thailand	24,109	8,000	--	--	2,704	3,179	--	95,000	--	5,000	2,318	--	140,310
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	601	--	--	--	--	47	--	648
Tunisia	2,540	20,000	5,000	640	--	1,794	--	25,000	25,000	15,000	1,603	--	96,577
Turkey	--	175,000	--	--	900	--	--	235,000	250,000	215,000	3,590	--	879,490
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	34
West Bank	--	--	--	1,373	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,373
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	1,166	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,166
Yemen	27,449	--	12,000	--	--	1,128	--	--	--	5,000	1,378	--	46,955
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	96
Asia/Near East Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Near East Regional	5,438	18,202	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,640
South Pacific	6,023	--	--	--	--	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,086
Asia Regional	19,333	--	--	--	275	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,608
Total	493,892	3,837,520	558,000	152,522	12,437	25,102	0	1,706,000	3,198,500	375,300	31,575	0	10,390,848

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	--	45
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44	--	44
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	--	69
*Belize	7,650	14,000	--	--	--	2,480	--	--	--	500	100	--	24,730
Bolivia	10,584	--	20,000	8,654	1,537	--	--	--	--	3,000	360	--	44,135
Brazil	--	--	--	--	750	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	750
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colombia	--	--	--	--	10,650	--	--	--	--	--	826	--	11,476
*Costa Rica	20,526	160,000	21,400	--	--	2,892	--	--	--	11,000	231	--	216,049
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41	--	41
Dominican Republic	30,078	95,000	40,500	1,907	--	2,493	--	--	3,000	5,000	721	--	178,699
Ecuador	28,051	4,414	15,000	629	414	3,408	--	2,000	2,000	2,000	688	--	58,604
*El Salvador	87,755	285,000	49,000	3,071	--	--	--	--	10,000	124,750	1,500	--	561,076
Grenada	--	11,128	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63	--	11,191
*Guatemala	58,033	12,500	19,700	4,396	--	3,040	--	--	--	--	455	--	98,124
Guyana	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Haiti	25,648	5,000	15,000	7,595	--	1,035	--	--	--	300	443	--	55,021
*Honduras	44,333	147,500	15,000	3,351	--	4,983	--	--	--	66,300	1,104	--	282,571
Jamaica	33,550	81,000	40,000	55	--	2,376	--	--	--	7,360	283	--	164,624
Mexico	--	--	--	--	9,696	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	9,896
*Panama	18,822	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	589	--	79,411
Paraguay	48	--	--	--	--	1,935	--	--	--	--	95	--	2,078
Peru	24,185	--	25,000	9,779	2,414	--	--	3,000	5,000	--	657	--	70,035
St. Christ-Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	--	26
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	--	56
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42	--	42
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39	--	39
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	96
Caribbean Regional	26,507	20,000	--	--	--	3,169	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	54,676
*Central American Reg	27,550	27,098	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54,648
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,106	--	5,106
*ROCAP	34,914	70,895	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	105,809
LAC Regional	29,128	1,490	--	--	2,553	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,171
Total	507,362	985,025	260,600	39,517	28,014	27,811	0	5,000	20,000	235,210	14,027	0	2,122,566
(Central America) *	(299,583)	(766,993)	(105,100)	(10,818)	(0)	(13,395)	(0)	(0)	(10,000)	(212,550)	(3,979)	(0)	(1,422,418)

FY 1985 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ACTUALS

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	NARC'S	PEACE CORPS	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS & OFFICES													
S&T													
Agriculture	38,498	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38,498
Education	7,168	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,168
Energy	10,399	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,399
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	6,389	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,389
Health	50,382	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,382
Intl Training	1,439	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,439
Nutrition	13,645	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,645
Population	128,050	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	128,050
Rur & Inst Dev	13,769	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,769
Small Activity	3,369	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,369
Child Survival	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Vitamin A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Research & Univ Relations	9,145	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,145
Publications & Info	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700
Total S&T	282,953	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	283,953
FVA													
ASHA (Poland)	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000
Biden Pell	2,452	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,452
Food for Peace	7,969	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,969
Private/Vol Coop	52,638	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52,638
Child Survival	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Vitamin A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Mgt Support	584	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	584
Total FVA	63,643	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69,643
PPC													
Economic Affairs	439	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	439
Evaluation	4,538	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,538
Pol Dev/Program Rev	2,358	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,358
Women in Dev	2,387	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,387
Peace Corps	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
UNFPA	36,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,000
CGIARs	52,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52,500
Total PPC	98,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98,222
PRE													
Cooperative Development	5,916	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,916
Housing & Urban Dev	4,255	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,255
Policy & Program Review	13,586	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,586
Investment (Rev. Loans)	18,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,500
Total PRE	42,257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,257
OFDA	28,173	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,173
Science Advisor	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,000
Other	--	--	--	--	9,588	29,582	--	--	--	47,040	146	--	86,356
OSDBU	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
P.L.480:													
Reserve	--	--	--	351,224	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	351,224
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(59,709)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(59,709)
WFP	--	--	--	80,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80,700
Ocean Freight	--	--	119,900	450,769	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	570,669
Initial Payment	--	--	(21,200)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(21,200)
TOTAL	527,328	7,000	98,700	822,984	9,588	29,582	0	0	0	47,040	146	0	1,542,368

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	MARC'S	OTHER ECON	------- FMS (MARKET)	------ (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA	336,781	288,702	152,100	48,212	46,183	0	0	0	0	96,656	10,049	0	978,683
ASIA/NEAR EAST	392,922	3,712,242	471,500	125,674	23,122	13,835	0	1,111,460	3,838,144	385,001	28,519	0	10,102,419
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	415,470	658,512	221,000	39,652	27,412	36,991	0	11,484	5,742	217,527	13,375	0	1,647,165
CENTRAL PROG	416,492	1,435	141,110	540,443	27,693	9,229	0	0	0	49,190	204	0	1,185,796
DISASTER CONTINGENCY	3,812	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,812
CONSULTANTS FUNDS LAPSING	800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	800
TOTAL ALLOC	1,566,277	4,660,891	985,710	753,981	124,410	60,055	0	1,122,944	3,843,886	748,374	52,147	0	13,918,675
(AEPRP)	--	47,850	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47,850
(REV LOAN FUND)	(16,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(16,000)
UNALLOCATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	1,566,277	4,660,891	985,710	753,981	124,410	60,055	0	1,122,944	3,843,886	748,374	52,147	0	13,918,675
WITHHELD FOR GRAMM-RUDMAN	69,292	159,358	44,290	27,950	5,590	2,474	98,914	50,457	172,714	33,626	2,343	1,781	668,789
TOTAL	1,635,569	4,820,249	1,030,000	781,931	130,000	62,529	98,914	1,173,401	4,016,600	782,000	54,490	1,781	14,587,464
Disaster Assistance	90,282	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90,282
Misc Prior Yr Accts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Misc Trust Funds	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
HIG Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
ASHA	33,495	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,495
Operating Expenses	380,312	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	380,312
Subtotal	2,085,366	4,660,891	985,710	753,981	124,410	60,055	0	1,122,944	3,843,886	748,374	52,147	0	14,437,764
AID Loan Repayments	(393,605)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(393,605)
AID Trust Fund Receipts	(15,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(15,000)
Adjustments	1/ (92,900)	(1,114,249)	12,266	(135,663)	--	(5,000)	(39,760)	--	--	--	--	--	(1,375,306)
PL480 Receipts	--	--	(373,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(373,000)
TDP	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,087	--	--	--	--	--	18,087
Peace Corps Tr. Funds	--	--	--	--	550	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	550
Migration & Refugee Assist (State Dept)	--	--	--	--	--	--	324,356	--	--	--	--	--	324,356
Emergency Refugee Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Inter-Amer Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,454	--	--	--	--	--	11,454
African Dev Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,706	--	--	--	--	--	3,706
Nicaraguan Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Treasury Receipts	--	--	--	--	--	--	(115,472)	--	--	--	--	--	(115,472)
Misc. Tr. Funds (DOT)	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,322	--	--	--	--	--	4,322
MDBs	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,142,512	--	--	--	--	--	1,142,512
IO & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	265,971	--	--	--	--	--	265,971
Foreign Assist Contingency	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,000	--	--	--	--	--	50,000
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 151	1,583,861	--	624,976	618,318	124,960	55,055	1,665,176	--	--	--	--	--	4,672,346
Anti-Terrorism Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,941	11,941
PKO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,538	32,538
FMS Loan Repayments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(67,900)	--	--	--	--	(67,900)
FMS Off Budget BA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	950,451	--	--	--	--	950,451
Guarantee Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 152	--	3,546,642	--	--	--	--	--	2,005,495	3,843,886	748,374	52,147	44,479	10,241,023
TOTAL: SUBFUNC 151/152	1,583,861	3,546,642	624,976	618,318	124,960	55,055	1,665,176	2,005,495	3,843,886	748,374	52,147	44,479	14,913,369

1/ Includes reobligation of deobligated funds, no year funds carryover, FY 1985 supplemental carryover, transfers from Lebanon pipeline, proposed IO & P rescission, and carry-out from PL 480 Title I. See attached table for details.

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
Reobligation of deobligated funds	1,651												
FY 1984 Supplemental carryover													
FY 1985 Supplemental carryover	68,750	1,084,849		135,663									
FY 1985 Supplemental carry-out													
No year carryover		21,933											
Poland carryover	10,000	4,000											
Lebanon transfer	12,500					5,000							
Syria transfer		3,457											
Proposed IO & P rescision													
Carry-out from PL 480			12,266				39,760						
Transfer between accounts													
Unobligated balance beginning of year													
Unobligated balance end of year													
Offsetting collection													
Recoveries of OE													
Returned to Treasury													
Rounding	(1)												
	92,900	1,114,239	12,266	135,663	0	5,000	39,760	0	0	0	0	0	1,399,828

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(MARKET)	(CONC)				
AFRICA													
Benin	--	--	--	823	1,048	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	1,919
Botswana	--	7,656	--	--	1,870	--	--	--	--	3,350	287	--	13,163
Burkina*	1,000	--	--	6,154	1,612	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	8,814
Burundi	2,019	--	--	1,581	776	--	--	--	--	--	144	--	4,520
Cameroon	20,790	--	--	--	2,397	--	--	--	--	--	191	--	23,378
Cape Verde*	2,000	--	--	1,360	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	3,417
CAR	2,000	--	--	--	2,006	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	4,102
Chad*	4,000	4,785	--	1,255	--	--	--	--	--	5,742	191	--	15,973
Comoros	750	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	779
Congo	475	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	523
Djibouti	--	3,350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,914	96	--	5,360
Eq. Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	66	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	1,123
Ethiopia	--	--	--	3,461	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,461
Gabon	--	--	--	--	1,660	--	--	--	--	--	144	--	1,804
Gambia*	4,000	--	--	832	938	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	5,827
Ghana	3,000	--	8,000	6,686	1,419	--	--	--	--	--	215	--	19,320
Guinea	3,730	--	6,000	--	221	--	--	--	--	2,071	144	--	12,966
Guinea-Bissau	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	2,048
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	120	--	120
Kenya	20,879	14,355	10,000	2,640	4,188	--	--	--	--	14,355	1,627	--	68,044
Lesotho	9,660	--	--	3,829	1,630	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,119
Liberia	14,667	28,710	11,000	--	2,666	--	--	--	--	4,785	981	--	62,809
Madagascar	1,000	2,871	8,000	1,769	--	--	--	--	--	1,435	72	--	15,147
Malawi	9,200	--	--	--	1,143	--	--	--	--	957	191	--	11,491
Mali*	9,000	--	--	3,000	2,190	--	--	--	--	--	144	--	14,334
Mauritania*	3,000	--	--	2,034	1,592	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	6,674
Mauritius	--	1,914	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,914
Mozambique	--	9,570	7,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,470
Niger*	16,000	4,785	--	--	2,748	--	--	--	--	3,828	239	--	27,600
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	96
Rwanda	6,000	--	--	3,967	109	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	10,133
Sao Tome	600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43	--	643
Senegal*	19,000	11,484	5,500	3,443	1,826	--	--	--	--	2,870	478	--	44,601
Seychelles	--	1,914	--	210	290	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	2,462
Sierra Leone	1,300	--	4,000	1,083	2,975	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	9,415
Somalia	14,772	22,011	16,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,925	1,101	--	78,509
South Africa	--	4,785	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,785
Sudan	28,000	59,812	45,000	879	12	--	--	--	--	19,140	1,148	--	153,991
Swaziland	7,600	--	--	--	1,460	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	9,108
Tanzania	--	--	--	1,223	1,779	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,002
Togo	3,060	--	--	1,858	2,307	--	--	--	--	--	72	--	7,297
Uganda	3,550	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	3,646
Zaire	20,050	9,570	20,000	125	5,255	--	--	--	--	6,699	1,292	--	62,991
Zambia	--	15,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Zimbabwe	11,000	9,570	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	191	--	20,761
Sahel Regional*	19,038	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,038
S Africa Regional	3,840	28,710	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,550
Africa Regional	68,801	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,785	--	--	73,586
Total	336,781	288,702	152,100	48,212	46,183	0	0	0	0	96,656	10,049	0	978,683
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	(259,743)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(259,743)
(Sahel Program *)	(77,038)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(77,038)
(AEPRP)	--	(47,850)1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(47,850)

1/ Included in total; not included in country allocations.

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
ASIA/NEAR EAST													
Afghanistan	--	17,812	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,812
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	--	57
Bangladesh	75,000	--	70,000	16,799	--	--	--	--	--	--	263	--	162,062
Burma	10,000	--	--	--	--	5,540	--	--	--	--	239	--	15,779
Cambodian Resistance	--	3,350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,350
Cyprus	--	14,355	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,355
Egypt	--	1,031,382	213,000	6,855	--	--	--	--	1,244,100	--	1,723	--	2,497,060
Fiji	400	957	--	--	1,955	--	--	--	--	287	96	--	3,695
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Gaza	--	--	--	640	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	640
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	83,546	347,104	--	1,244	--	431,894
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	29
India	75,000	--	--	80,377	--	--	--	--	--	--	311	--	155,688
Indonesia	52,960	--	30,000	3,769	--	--	--	--	19,140	--	1,914	--	107,783
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Israel	--	1,898,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,722,600	--	--	--	3,621,000
Jordan	--	89,570	--	--	--	--	--	19,140	62,205	--	1,675	--	172,590
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	145	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	145
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	162,690	--	--	1,810	--	164,500
Lebanon	--	21,942	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	478	--	22,420
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	29
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,914	--	--	909	--	2,823
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	--	24
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	1,778	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,778
Morocco	20,000	11,484	40,000	5,564	2,158	--	--	--	957	33,495	1,435	--	115,093
Nepal	14,400	--	--	--	2,196	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	16,692
Oman	--	9,570	--	--	--	--	--	19,140	--	--	144	--	28,854
Pakistan	24,000	239,250	50,000	--	--	3,480	--	311,025	--	--	885	--	628,640
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	932	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	980
Philippines	18,880	119,625	35,000	7,723	4,926	--	--	--	14,355	38,280	2,105	--	240,894
Poland	10,000	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,000
Portugal	--	76,560	--	--	--	--	--	9,570	33,495	66,990	2,297	--	188,912
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	--	801	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	830
Spain	--	11,484	--	--	--	--	--	382,800	--	--	2,297	--	396,581
Sri Lanka	20,000	--	26,000	2,746	772	--	--	--	--	--	144	--	49,662
Thailand	19,000	5,000	--	--	2,784	3,600	--	42,347	38,184	4,785	2,201	--	117,901
Tonga	--	--	--	--	527	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	575
Tunisia	--	19,140	2,500	--	1,835	--	--	--	25,839	33,495	1,435	--	84,244
Turkey	--	119,625	--	--	--	850	--	79,288	330,165	205,755	3,158	--	738,841
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41
West Bank	--	--	--	1,201	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,201
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	1,005	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,005
Yemen	23,000	--	5,000	--	897	--	--	--	--	1,914	1,148	--	31,959
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	96
Asia/Near East Regional	25,782	17,779	--	--	--	365	--	--	--	--	--	--	43,926
Near East Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
South Pacific	4,500	957	--	--	370	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,827
Asia Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	392,922	3,712,242	471,500	125,674	23,122	13,835	0	1,111,460	3,838,144	385,001	28,519	0	10,102,419

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	------- FMS ------		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(MARKET)	(CONC)				
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	10
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Belize	6,550	1,914	--	--	2,390	--	--	--	--	479	72	--	11,405
Bolivia	9,292	14,355	20,000	8,528	--	3,650	--	--	--	2,870	287	--	58,982
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	690	--	--	--	--	10	--	700
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	10,600	--	9,570	--	--	837	--	21,007
*Costa Rica	10,900	120,582	23,000	--	3,064	--	--	--	--	2,393	191	--	160,130
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	24,500	40,000	30,000	1,048	2,346	--	--	--	--	3,828	694	--	102,416
Ecuador	22,500	20,097	5,000	561	2,965	940	--	1,914	1,914	--	670	--	56,561
*El Salvador	81,098	177,045	46,000	4,750	--	--	--	--	--	125,367	1,435	--	435,695
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Guatemala	35,000	47,850	14,000	4,437	3,170	--	--	--	--	4,785	287	--	109,529
Guyana	--	--	--	284	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	284
Haiti	22,256	2,871	18,000	7,079	1,040	--	--	--	--	479	431	--	52,156
*Honduras	43,215	61,248	15,000	3,312	5,302	--	--	--	--	58,664	1,053	--	187,794
Jamaica	19,000	59,334	30,000	1,646	2,197	--	--	--	--	7,656	239	--	120,072
Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	10,100	--	--	--	--	191	--	10,291
*Panama	17,200	5,742	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,828	3,828	574	--	31,172
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	1,681	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	1,729
Peru	17,875	9,570	20,000	8,007	--	4,011	--	--	--	--	703	--	60,166
St. Christ-Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--	48
Uruguay	--	14,355	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	--	14,451
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	--	72
Caribbean Regional	29,600	25,172	--	--	3,257	--	--	--	--	7,178	374	--	65,581
*Central American Reg	28,791	51,478	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80,269
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,957	--	4,957
*ROCAP	20,290	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,490
LAC Regional	27,403	6,699	--	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	41,102
Total	415,470	658,512	221,000	39,652	27,412	36,991	0	11,484	5,742	217,527	13,375	0	1,647,165
(Central America) *	(243,044)	(466,059)	(98,000)	(12,499)	(13,926)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(3,828)	(195,516)	(3,612)	(0)	(1,036,484)

FY 1986 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - ESTIMATE

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(MARKET)	(CONC)				
CENTRAL BUREAUS & OFFICES													
S&T													
Agriculture	33,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,000
Education	5,675	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,675
Energy	5,300	1,435	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,735
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	4,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,500
Health	25,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,500
Intl Training	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Nutrition	5,375	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,375
Population	107,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	107,000
Rur & Inst Dev	8,365	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,365
Small Activity	1,475	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,475
Child Survival	10,625	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,625
Vitamin A	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Research & Univ Relations	8,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,400
Publications & Info	800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	800
Total S&T	223,015	1,435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224,450
FVA													
ASHA (Poland)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Biden Pell	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
Food for Peace	9,035	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,035
Private/Vol Coop	26,730	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,730
Child Survival	7,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,300
Vitamin A	1,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800
Program Mgt Support	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Total FVA	47,865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,865
PPC													
Economic Affairs	425	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	425
Evaluation	4,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,600
Pol Dev/Program Rev	3,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,700
Women in Dev	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000
Peace Corps	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500
UNFPA	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
CGIARs	46,250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,250
Total PPC	88,475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88,475
PRE													
Cooperative Development	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000
Housing & Urban Dev	5,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,500
Policy & Program Review	13,260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,260
Investment (Rev. Loans)	16,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,000
Total PRE	40,760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,760
OFDA	1,091	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,091
Science Advisor	15,111	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,111
Other	25	--	--	--	27,693	9,229	--	--	--	49,190	204	--	86,341
OSDBU	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150
P.L.480:													
Reserve	--	--	43,910	174,082	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	217,992
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(29,220)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(29,220)
WFP	--	--	--	80,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80,000
Ocean Freight	--	--	115,200	315,581	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	430,781
Initial Payment	--	--	(18,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(18,000)
TOTAL	416,492	1,435	141,110	540,443	27,693	9,229	0	0	0	49,190	204	0	1,185,796

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	MARC'S	OTHER ECON	------- FMS ------ (MARKET)	(CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA	339,902	410,500	158,000	64,507	47,320	0	0	12,000	2,000	174,100	13,450	0	1,221,779
ASIA/NEAR EAST	384,000	2,736,800	383,000	121,346	23,529	17,245	0	1,774,000	3,851,000	456,300	37,290	0	9,784,510
LATIN AMERICA & CAR	472,265	945,000	204,000	41,417	27,930	37,915	0	0	22,000	317,050	17,660	0	2,085,237
CENTRAL PROG	430,833	1,500	199,400	372,730	27,421	10,285	0	0	0	49,000	430	0	1,091,599
DISASTER CONTINGENCY	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
CONSULTANTS FUNDS LAPSING	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL ALLOC	1,627,000	4,093,800	944,400	600,000	126,200	65,445	0	1,786,000	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	0	14,183,125
(AEPRP)	--	75,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,000
(REV LOAN FUND)	(13,500)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(13,500)
UNALLOCATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	1,627,000	4,093,800	944,400	600,000	126,200	65,445	0	1,786,000	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	0	14,183,125
WITHHELD FOR GRAMM-RUDMAN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL	1,627,000	4,093,800	944,400	600,000	126,200	65,445	0	1,786,000	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	0	14,183,125
Disaster Assistance	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Misc Prior Yr Accts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Misc Trust Funds	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
HIG Reserve Fund	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
ASHA	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Operating Expenses	410,650	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	410,650
Subtotal	2,097,650	4,093,800	944,400	600,000	126,200	65,445	0	1,786,000	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	0	14,653,775
AID Loan Repayments	(421,135)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(421,135)
AID Trust Fund Receipts	(15,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(15,000)
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
PL480 Receipts	--	--	(380,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(380,000)
TDP	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	18,000
Peace Corps Tr. Funds	--	--	--	--	550	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	550
Migration & Refugee Assist (State Dept)	--	--	--	--	--	--	347,525	--	--	--	--	--	347,525
Emergency Refugee Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Inter-Amer Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,800	--	--	--	--	--	10,800
African Dev Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,500	--	--	--	--	--	6,500
Nicaraguan Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Treasury Receipts	--	--	--	--	--	--	(115,531)	--	--	--	--	--	(115,531)
Misc. Tr. Funds (DOT)	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,981	--	--	--	--	--	4,981
MDBs	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,392,002	--	--	--	--	--	1,392,002
IO & P	--	--	--	--	--	--	186,000	--	--	--	--	--	186,000
Foreign Assist Contingency	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 151	1,661,515	--	564,400	600,000	126,750	65,445	1,875,277	--	--	--	--	--	4,893,387
Anti-Terrorism Assist	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,840	9,840
PKO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,000	39,000
FMS Loan Repayments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(69,800)	--	--	--	--	(69,800)
FMS Off Budget BA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	473,315	--	--	--	--	473,315
Guarantee Reserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
TOTAL: SUBFUNCTION 152	--	4,093,800	--	--	--	--	--	2,189,515	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	48,840	11,272,435
TOTAL: SUBFUNC 151/152	1,661,515	4,093,800	564,400	600,000	126,750	65,445	1,875,277	2,189,515	3,875,000	996,450	68,830	48,840	16,165,822

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
AFRICA													
Benin	--	--	--	1,009	1,022	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	2,106
Botswana	--	8,000	--	--	1,878	--	--	--	2,000	6,000	400	--	18,278
Burkina*	1,000	--	--	6,806	1,608	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	9,564
Burundi	2,000	--	--	1,708	839	--	--	--	--	--	170	--	4,717
Cameroon	21,890	--	--	--	2,219	--	--	7,000	--	--	300	--	31,409
Cape Verde*	2,000	--	--	1,710	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	3,810
CAR	2,000	--	--	--	2,030	--	--	--	--	1,000	165	--	5,195
Chad*	4,000	7,000	--	1,002	--	--	--	--	--	9,000	250	--	21,252
Comoros	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	750
Congo	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90	--	590
Djibouti	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	150	--	8,150
Eq. Guinea	1,000	--	--	--	107	--	--	--	--	1,000	130	--	2,237
Ethiopia	--	--	--	3,447	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,447
Gabon	--	--	--	--	1,627	--	--	5,000	--	--	150	--	6,777
Gambia*	4,000	--	--	3,143	956	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	8,174
Ghana	3,000	--	8,000	7,295	1,475	--	--	--	--	--	300	--	20,070
Guinea	3,730	--	8,000	--	251	--	--	--	--	5,000	150	--	17,131
Guinea-Bissau	2,000	--	--	1,170	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	3,245
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	150
Kenya	17,812	22,000	8,000	8,057	4,270	--	--	--	--	20,000	1,800	--	81,939
Lesotho	9,660	--	--	3,620	1,862	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,142
Liberia	13,780	40,000	10,000	--	2,749	--	--	--	--	8,000	1,400	--	75,929
Madagascar	1,000	4,000	8,000	2,460	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	75	--	18,535
Malawi	9,220	--	--	--	1,279	--	--	--	--	2,000	300	--	12,799
Mali*	10,000	--	--	1,400	2,535	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	14,085
Mauritania*	3,000	--	--	4,370	1,663	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	9,108
Mauritius	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Mozambique	--	15,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000
Niger*	17,000	7,000	--	--	2,908	--	--	--	--	4,000	275	--	31,183
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Rwanda	6,000	--	--	5,057	212	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	11,344
Sao Tome	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	350
Senegal*	20,000	15,000	5,000	2,831	1,740	--	--	--	--	4,500	500	--	49,571
Seychelles	--	2,500	--	204	206	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	2,970
Sierra Leone	1,300	--	4,000	1,074	2,829	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	9,303
Somalia	18,410	30,000	20,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	35,600	1,550	--	105,560
South Africa	--	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Sudan	28,000	90,000	50,000	3,731	7	--	--	--	--	50,000	1,750	--	223,488
Swaziland	6,500	--	--	--	1,365	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	7,925
Tanzania	--	--	--	1,628	1,903	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	3,606
Togo	3,060	--	--	2,660	2,169	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	7,964
Uganda	5,350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	5,550
Zaire	19,300	16,000	17,000	125	5,611	--	--	--	--	12,000	1,600	--	71,636
Zambia	--	20,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,000
Zimbabwe	10,000	11,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	250	--	21,250
Sahel Regional*	19,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,000
S Africa Regional	3,000	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,000
Africa Regional	70,390	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	--	--	80,390
Total	339,902	410,500	158,000	64,507	47,320	0	0	12,000	2,000	174,100	13,450	0	1,221,779
(Funct'l Acc't Total)	(259,902)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(259,902)
(Sahel Program *)	(80,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(80,000)
(AEPRP)	--	(75,000) 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(75,000)

1/ Included in total; not included in country allocations.

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	------- FMS ------		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(MARKET)	(CONC)				
ASIA/NEAR EAST													
Afghanistan	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000
Algeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	150
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	75
Bangladesh	75,000	--	64,000	16,323	--	--	--	--	--	--	370	--	155,693
Burma	10,000	--	--	--	--	8,825	--	--	--	1,000	350	--	20,175
Cambodian Resistance	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Cyprus	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000
Egypt	--	815,000	185,000	4,910	--	--	--	--	1,300,000	--	2,000	--	2,306,910
Fiji	--	1,500	--	--	1,896	--	--	--	--	300	125	--	3,821
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	75
Gaza	--	--	--	620	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	620
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500,000	--	--	1,750	--	501,750
Iceland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
India	72,000	--	--	80,459	--	--	--	--	--	--	400	--	152,859
Indonesia	55,000	--	15,000	3,989	--	--	--	--	35,000	--	2,800	--	111,789
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Israel	--	1,200,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800,000	--	--	--	3,000,000
Jordan	--	18,000 *	--	--	--	--	--	50,000	65,000	--	2,000	--	135,000
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	249	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	249
Korea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	230,000	--	--	2,200	--	232,200
Lebanon	--	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	800	--	2,800
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	1,235	--	6,235
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	--	55
Micronesia	--	--	--	--	1,716	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,716
Morocco	18,000	20,000	40,000	4,163	2,092	--	--	--	10,000	60,000	1,850	--	156,105
Nepal	14,400	--	--	--	2,117	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	16,642
Oman	--	18,800	--	--	--	--	--	40,000	--	--	205	--	59,005
Pakistan	25,000	250,000	50,000	--	--	2,850	--	340,000	--	--	1,400	--	669,250
Papua NG	--	--	--	--	918	--	--	--	--	--	85	--	1,003
Philippines	23,000	95,000	--	7,682	5,214	--	--	--	50,000	50,000	2,750	--	233,646
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Portugal	--	80,000	--	--	--	--	--	21,500	45,000	75,000	3,000	--	224,500
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75	--	75
Solomon Is.	--	--	--	--	863	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	923
Spain	--	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	400,000	--	--	3,000	--	415,000
Sri Lanka	20,000	--	19,000	2,029	753	--	--	--	--	--	185	--	41,967
Thailand	19,000	5,000	--	--	2,804	4,270	--	42,500	61,000	5,000	2,500	--	142,074
Tonga	--	--	--	--	553	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	613
Tunisia	--	20,000	5,000	--	1,926	--	--	--	27,000	40,000	1,800	--	95,726
Turkey	--	150,000	--	--	--	1,000	--	145,000	455,000	220,000	4,000	--	975,000
Tuvalu	--	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43
West Bank	--	--	--	1,171	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,171
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	917	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	917
Yemen	26,000	--	5,000	--	933	--	--	--	3,000	5,000	1,550	--	41,483
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	160	--	160
Asia/Near East Regional	22,100	25,000	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	47,400
Near East Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
South Pacific	4,500	1,500	--	--	535	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,535
Asia Regional	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Total	384,000	2,736,800	383,000	121,346	23,529	17,245	0	1,774,000	3,851,000	456,300	37,290	0	9,784,510

* Excludes $90 million from FY 1985 supplemental carried forward.

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	NARC'S	OTHER ECON	------- FMS ------		MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
								(MARKET)	(CONC)				
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN													
Antigua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	60
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Belize	7,500	3,000	--	--	2,508	--	--	--	--	1,000	100	--	14,108
Bolivia	9,292	20,000	20,000	8,277	--	4,675	--	--	--	6,000	400	--	68,644
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	1,225	--	--	--	--	100	--	1,325
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	100
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	10,180	--	--	10,000	10,000	950	--	31,130
*Costa Rica	16,000	150,000	18,000	--	3,158	--	--	--	--	3,100	250	--	190,508
Dominica	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Dominican Republic	26,658	50,000	30,000	1,602	2,342	--	--	--	3,000	7,000	850	--	123,452
Ecuador	22,500	15,000	--	495	2,800	845	--	--	--	8,000	650	—	50,290
*El Salvador	85,000	240,000	45,000	7,725	--	--	--	--	--	134,650	1,600	--	513,975
Grenada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
*Guatemala	40,000	70,000	19,000	4,690	3,175	--	--	--	--	10,000	500	--	147,365
Guyana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Haiti	22,256	5,000	18,000	7,056	1,261	--	--	--	--	500	600	--	54,673
*Honduras	51,025	90,000	14,000	3,758	5,407	--	--	--	--	87,500	1,300	--	252,990
Jamaica	23,000	100,000	30,000	--	2,274	--	--	--	--	8,000	300	--	163,574
Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	11,310	--	--	--	--	250	--	11,560
*Panama	18,100	28,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	9,800	750	--	60,650
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	1,657	--	--	--	--	--	125	--	1,782
Peru	20,000	37,000	10,000	7,814	--	5,680	--	--	5,000	20,000	850	--	106,344
St. Christ-Nevis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Lucia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
St. Vincent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Suriname	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Trinidad & Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	50
Uruguay	--	15,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500	125	--	17,625
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150	--	150
Caribbean Regional	35,834	35,000	--	--	3,348	--	--	--	--	9,000	400	--	83,582
*Central American Reg	34,538	46,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81,038
PACAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	--	3,000
*ROCAP	34,462	28,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62,962
LAC Regional	24,100	12,000	--	--	--	4,000	--	--	--	--	4,000	--	44,100
Total	472,265	945,000	204,000	41,417	27,930	37,915	0	0	22,000	317,050	17,660	0	2,085,237
(Central America) *	(286,625)	(656,000)	(96,000)	(16,173)	(14,248)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(4,000)	(246,050)	(4,500)	(0)	(1,323,596)

FY 1987 U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE - REQUEST

($ THOUSANDS)

BUREAU/COUNTRY	DA	ESF	PL480-I	PL480-II	PEACE CORPS	MARC'S	OTHER ECON	FMS (MARKET)	FMS (CONC)	MAP	IMET	OTHER MILITARY	TOTAL
CENTRAL BUREAUS & OFFICES													
S&T													
Agriculture	36,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,300
Education	5,675	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,675
Energy	6,000	1,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,500
Forestry & Envr Nat Res	5,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,800
Health	30,825	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,825
Intl Training	2,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,200
Nutrition	5,375	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,375
Population	114,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	114,300
Rur & Inst Dev	8,275	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,275
Small Activity	1,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,400
Child Survival	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Vitamin A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Research & Univ Relations	8,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,500
Publications & Info	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700
Total S&T	235,350	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236,850
FVA													
ASHA (Poland)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Biden Pell	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
Food for Peace	6,650	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,650
Private/Vol Coop	30,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,200
Child Survival	7,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,500
Vitamin A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Program Mgt Support	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500
Total FVA	47,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,350
PPC													
Economic Affairs	425	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	425
Evaluation	4,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,600
Pol Dev/Program Rev	3,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,600
Women in Dev	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
Peace Corps	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
UNFPA	32,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,000
CGIARs	46,250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,250
Total PPC	91,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,875
PRE													
Cooperative Development	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000
Housing & Urban Dev	6,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,500
Policy & Program Review	16,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,000
Investment (Rev. Loans)	13,500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,500
Total PRE	42,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,000
OFDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Science Advisor	14,258	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,258
Other	--	[50,000] 1/	--	--	27,421	10,285	--	--	--	49,000	430	--	87,136
OSDBU	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
P.L.480:													
Reserve	--	--	100,000	113,111	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	213,111
P.L. 480 Stock Adj.	--	--	--	(21,247)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(21,247)
WFP	--	--	--	75,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,000
Ocean Freight	--	--	117,400	205,866	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	323,266
Initial Payment	--	--	(18,000)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(18,000)
TOTAL	430,833	1,500	199,400	372,730	27,421	10,285	0	0	0	49,000	430	0	1,091,599

1/ Mixed credits.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Cash Outlays and Unliquidated Balances
FY 1985 Actual
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/84	CURRENT YEAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE	DISBURSEMENTS			UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/85
				PRIOR YEAR FUNDS	CURRENT YEAR FUNDS	TOTAL	
Functional Development Assistance:							
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	1,718,438	774,742	2,493,180	531,413	101,891	633,304	1,859,876
Population Planning................	321,408	288,181	609,589	150,350	60,685	211,035	398,554
Health.............................	371,509	252,313	623,822	110,305	15,483	125,788	498,034
Child Survival Fund................	--	25,000	25,000	--	3	3	24,997
Education & Human Resources Dev....	228,641	186,565	415,206	95,634	17,869	113,503	301,703
Energy, PVOs & Sel.Dev.Activities..	280,350	226,485	506,835	101,826	23,960	125,786	381,049
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts........	2,920,346	1,753,286	4,673,632	989,528	219,891	1,209,419	3,464,213
Sahel Development Program............	233,965	108,997	342,962	86,289	6,488	92,777	250,185
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund*...	12,000	18,500	30,500	3,106	0	3,106	27,394
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	27,462	30,000	57,462	18,315	8,428	26,743	30,719
Disaster Assistance..................	227,460	127,073	354,533	152,482	34,579	187,061	167,472
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts....	6,155	1,142	7,297	1,571	0	1,571	5,726
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds...........	3,427,388	2,038,998	5,466,386	1,251,291	269,386	1,520,677	3,945,709
Operating Expenses...................	104,492	397,400	501,892	84,611	296,448	381,059	120,833
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund...............	--	41,864	41,864	--	41,864	41,864	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	3,531,880	2,478,262	6,010,142	1,335,902	607,698	1,943,600	4,066,542
Economic Support Fund................	3,937,749	5,247,384	9,185,133	1,542,151	3,346,815	4,888,966	4,296,167
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	7,469,629	7,725,646	15,195,275	2,878,053	3,954,513	6,832,566	8,362,709
Less Loan Receipts........						(764,565)	
Net A.I.D. Outlays........						6,068,001	

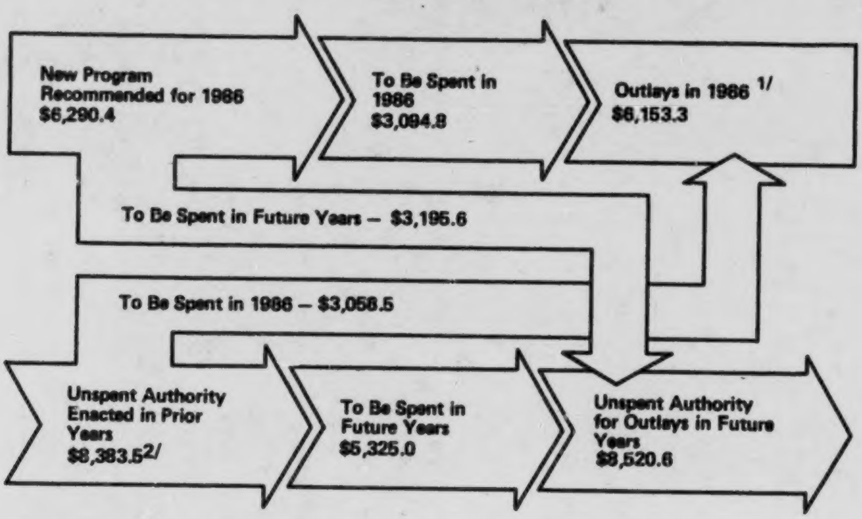
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Cash Outlays and Unliquidated Balances
FY 1986 Estimate
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/85	CURRENT YEAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE	DISBURSEMENTS PRIOR YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS CURRENT YEAR FUNDS	DISBURSEMENTS TOTAL	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/86
Functional Development Assistance:							
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	1,859,876	737,762	2,597,638	684,720	85,067	769,787	1,827,851
Population Planning................	398,554	243,016	641,570	186,742	52,931	239,673	401,897
Health.............................	498,034	205,829	703,863	112,045	13,233	125,278	578,585
Child Survival Fund................	24,997	36,425	61,422	12,449	3,781	16,230	45,192
Education & Human Resources Dev....	301,703	171,269	472,972	124,495	15,122	139,617	333,355
Energy, PVOs & Sel.Dev.Activities..	381,049	181,065	562,114	124,495	18,904	143,399	418,715
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts........	3,464,213	1,575,366	5,039,579	1,244,946	189,038	1,433,984	3,605,595
Sahel Development Program............	250,185	84,757	334,942	83,498	9,475	92,973	241,969
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund*...	27,394	16,000	43,394	6,700	1,723	8,423	34,971
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	30,719	33,495	64,214	19,381	8,535	27,916	36,298
Disaster Assistance..................	167,472	103,745	271,217	124,180	5,960	130,140	141,077
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts....	5,726	138	5,864	1,439	--	1,439	4,425
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds...........	3,945,709	1,813,501	5,759,210	1,480,144	214,731	1,694,875	4,064,335
Operating Expenses (AID and IG)......	120,833	381,389	502,222	88,430	285,809	374,239	127,983
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund...............	0	43,122	43,122	--	43,122	43,122	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	4,066,542	2,238,012	6,304,554	1,568,574	543,662	2,112,236	4,192,318
Economic Support Fund................	4,296,167	4,703,687	8,999,854	2,555,117	2,253,586	4,808,703	4,191,151
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	8,362,709	6,941,699	15,304,408	4,123,691	2,797,248	6,920,939	8,383,469
Less Loan Receipts........						(927,132)	
Net A.I.D. Outlays........						5,993,807	

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Cash Outlays and Unliquidated Balances
FY 1987 Estimate
(in thousands of dollars)

	UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/86	CURRENT YEAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE	DISBURSEMENTS			UNLIQUIDATED BALANCE (PIPELINE) 9/30/87
				PRIOR YEAR FUNDS	CURRENT YEAR FUNDS	TOTAL	
Functional Development Assistance:							
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition	1,827,851	709,900	2,537,751	709,562	84,879	794,441	1,743,310
Population Planning................	401,897	250,000	651,897	193,517	52,814	246,331	405,566
Health.............................	578,585	150,843	729,428	116,110	13,204	129,314	600,114
Child Survival Fund................	45,192	25,000	70,192	12,901	3,772	16,673	53,519
Education & Human Resources Dev....	333,355	179,789	513,144	129,011	15,090	144,101	369,043
Energy, PVOs & Sel.Dev.Activities..	418,715	231,468	650,183	129,011	18,862	147,873	502,310
Development Loans (Pre-1974).......	0	--	0	--	--	0	0
Sahel Development Program..........	241,969	80,000	321,969	58,423	9,840	68,263	253,706
Private Enterprise Revolving Fund*.	34,971	[13,500]	34,971	12,145	--	12,145	22,026
SUBTOTAL, Functional Accounts........	3,882,535	1,627,000	5,509,535	1,360,680	198,461	1,559,141	3,950,394
American Schools & Hospitals Abroad..	36,298	10,000	46,298	17,473	4,806	22,279	24,019
Disaster Assistance..................	141,077	25,000	166,077	71,142	7,000	78,142	87,935
Miscellaneous Prior Year Accounts....	4,425	--	4,425	1,159	--	1,159	3,266
SUBTOTAL, DA Program funds...........	4,064,335	1,662,000	5,726,335	1,450,454	210,267	1,660,721	4,065,614
Operating Expenses (AID and IG)......	127,983	410,650	538,633	86,370	314,549	400,919	137,714
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund...............	0	33,992	33,992	--	33,992	33,992	0
TOTAL, A.I.D. Development Assistance.	4,192,318	2,106,642	6,298,960	1,536,824	558,808	2,095,632	4,203,328
Economic Support Fund................	4,191,151	4,183,800	8,374,951	1,521,693	2,536,000	4,057,693	4,317,258
TOTAL, A.I.D. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE....	8,383,469	6,290,442	14,673,911	3,058,517	3,094,808	6,153,325	8,520,586
				Less Loan Receipts........		(970,325)	
				Net A.I.D. Outlays........		5,183,000	

RELATION OF PROPOSED FY 1987 PROGRAM TO OUTLAYS
(Millions of Dollars)


New Program Recommended for 1986 $6,290.4
To Be Spent in 1986 $3,094.8
Outlays in 1986 1/ $6,153.3
To Be Spent in Future Years – $3,195.6
To Be Spent in 1986 – $3,058.5
Unspent Authority Enacted in Prior Years $8,383.5 2/
To Be Spent in Future Years $5,325.0
Unspent Authority for Outlays in Future Years $8,520.6

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[1] Excludes offsetting loan receipts of $854.4 million.

[2] Pipeline data adjusted for recoveries from prior year obligations.

	OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY	FY 1987 OUTLAYS	FUTURE YEAR OUTLAYS
PRIOR YEAR	8,383.5	3,058.5	5,325.0
FY 1987	6,290.4	3,094.8	3,195.6
TOTAL	14,673.9	6,153.3	8,520.6

CENTRAL PROGRAMS
COUNTRY ATTRIBUTION

The FY 1987 budget request contains $467,333,000 for centrally funded programs. These expenditures, of course, are intended to benefit lesser-developed countries and to serve A.I.D.'s humanitarian and developmental interests but are programmed centrally, either because the individual expenditure is of a general nature or because other factors make the expenditure better managed centrally. To the extent that there is interest in the levels of assistance to specific countries, the statistical tables, therefore, understate the real value of such assistance.

The tables on the following pages reflect FY 1985 actual expenditures directly benefitting A.I.D. recipients from centrally managed programs. A brief discussion of methodology is appropriate.

First, in the nature of A.I.D. programming and management, projecting country attribution for future expenditures would be, by its very nature, inaccurate and self-defeating. While one might assume that figures would be comparable from year to year (especially in the population and health accounts), this table is primarily useful as an illustration of the actual support given to a country in the past.

Second, only a portion of central program funding can be attributed to countries. This does not mean, of course, that non-attributable funding may not confer major benefits on A.I.D. recipients. For example, core support to the International Rice Research Institute funds research of benefit to many rice-growing countries. Research and development of a malaria vaccine will have a major benefit to all malaria-ridden countries. No effort has been made to attribute such programs by country.

FY 1985
Central Bureau Attribution

Region: Africa	S&T Bureau Total	Pop	HR	Other	FVA Bureau Total	CS	Other	PRE Bureau Rev Fund
Benin					80		80	
Botswana					732		732	
Burkino Faso	386	178	90	118	586		586	
Burundi	133	81	7	45				
Cameroon	763	204	151	408	1,900		1,900	
Cape Verde					35		35	
Chad	195	47	22	126				
Congo					12		12	
Djibouti					20		20	
Ethiopia	178	4	151	23	741		741	
Gambia	127	3		124	48		48	
Ghana					970		970	
Ivory Coast					1,706		1,706	
Kenya	6,119	2,934	46	3,139	1,716	404	1,312	
Lesotho	290	15	22	253	252		252	
Liberia	928	606	322	0	696		696	
Madagascar	448	238	14	196	219		219	
Malawi	986	489	110	387	1,833	750	1,083	
Mali	646	309	27	310	331		331	
Mauritania					630		630	
Mauritius	290	269	21	0	17		17	
Mozambique					247		247	
Niger	1,560	126		1,434	826		826	
Nigeria	7,067	6,541	526	0			0	
Rwanda	396	77	7	312	729	270	459	
Senegal	1,566	659	46	861	188		188	
Sierra Leone	733	626	107	0	408	180	228	
Somalia	600	217	112	271	42		42	
Sudan	1,877	730	7	1,140	661		661	
Swaziland	636	173	175	288	375		375	
Tanzania	1,075	200	20	855	241		241	
Togo	410	258	82	70	1,429		1,429	
Uganda	560	543	7	10	1,491	856	635	
Zaire	1,074	513	272	289	1,041		1,041	
Zambia	483	261	100	122	1,212		1,212	
Zimbabwe	701	251	16	434	2,494	1,654	840	
Sahel Regional	160			160	803		803	
Africa Regional	4,813	3,412		1,401				
SUB TOTAL	30,227	16,552	2,460	11,215	23,908	4,114	19,794	

FY 1985
Central Bureau Attribution

	S&T Bureau				FVA Bureau			PRE Bureau
Region: Asia	Total	Pop	HE	Other	Total	CS	Other	Rev Fund
Bangladesh	1,968	1,611	68	289	2,182	1,646	536	
China (PRC)					735		735	
China (Taiwan)					187		187	
Fiji					86		86	
Indonesia	4,846	1,866	1,004	1,976	2,387	1,834	553	2,000
India	1,227	258	759	210	1,982		1,982	
Japan					185		185	
Korea					1,336		1,336	
Laos					7		7	
Nepal	1,655	1,099	84	472	524	200	324	
Pakistan	1,119	103	14	1,002	1,424	626	798	
Papua (New Guinea)	240	35	205	0	34		34	
Philippines	3,310		377	2,933	2,338		2,338	2,000
Sri Lanka	2,056	1,289	89	678	319		319	
Thailand					1,211		1,211	2,350
Asia Regional	2,324	1,296		1,028	546		546	
South Pacific Reg	1,034			1,034	173		173	
SUB TOTAL	18,745	7,557	2,600	8,588	15,483	4,306	11,177	6,350
Region: Latin America								
Antigua					146	60	86	100
Argentina					8		8	
Barbados					11		11	
Belize	100		68	32	132		132	
Bolivia	884	555	150	179	3,159	1,984	1,175	
Brazil	6,219	4,594	85	1,540	513		513	
Chile	166	144	12	10	238		238	
Colombia	3,198	2,365	500	333	189		189	
Costa Rica	1,102	200	10	892	528		528	
Dominica					93		93	
Dominican Republic	2,645	1,282	126	1,237	409		409	
Ecuador	2,427	558	39	1,830	2,492	1,585	907	
El Salvador	713	456	21	236	170		170	
Grenada	172		153	19	11		11	
Guatemala	1,954	1,115	48	791	2,137	700	1,437	
Haiti	893	242	121	530	4,531	2,032	2,499	
Honduras	2,300	765	73	1,462	3,591	95	3,496	
Jamaica	1,155	228	523	404	654		654	
Mexico	3,396	2,840	44	512	147		147	
Panama	649	23	122	504	299		299	
Paraguay	6,262	139	9	6,114	56		56	
Peru	4,292	1,081	144	3,067	1,122		1,122	
St Lucia					269		269	
Uruguay					52		52	
East Caribbean					115		115	
LAC Regional	2,909	2,125		784	869		869	7,550
SUB TOTAL	41,436	18,712	2,248	20,476	21,941	6,456	15,485	7,650
				687				

FY 1985
Central Bureau Attribution

Region: Near East/Europe	S&T Bureau Total	S&T Bureau Pop	S&T Bureau HE	S&T Bureau Other	FVA Bureau Total	FVA Bureau CS	FVA Bureau Other	PRE Bureau Rev Fund
Egypt	2,401	1,427	888	86	2,832		2,832	
Greece					1,075		1,075	
Israel					5,210		5,210	
Italy					350		350	
Jordan	626	481	20	125	338		338	
Lebanon					5,406		5,406	
Malta					185		185	
Morocco	1,522	969		553	112		112	4,500
Oman	502		502	0				
Poland					6,250		6,250	
Portugal					140		140	
Tunisia	829	603	226	0	111		111	
Turkey	926	721	205	0	835		835	
Yemen	208	96	112	0	40		40	
Regional	992	482		510	2		2	
SUB TOTAL	8,006	4,779	1,953	1,274	22,886	0	22,886	4,500
TOTAL	98,414	47.600	9,261	41,553	84,218	14,876	69,342	18,500

GRAND TOTAL 201,132

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The Glossary defines legislative, administrative, programming and budget terms* referred to in this Presentation. Underscored terms in the definitions are defined elsewhere in the Glossary. Frequently used abbreviations are included.

Activity: project or task required to carry out a program. The word "activity" is used for any activity or unified group of activities, programs, projects, types of material assistance or other operations for which a separate Planned Project Summary Sheet in the Congressional Presentation or an Advice of Program Change would normally be used. Refers to both project and non-project assistance.

Actual Year: last completed fiscal year; in this case, FY 1986.

Appropriation: an act of Congress permitting Federal agencies to incur obligations for specified purposed, e.g., Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1980.

Appropriation Accounts: the separate accounts for which specific dollar amounts are authorized and appropriated.

Authorization: substantive legislation which establishes legal operation of a Federal program, either indefinitely or for a specific period and sanctions particular program funding levels, e.g., the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA).

Bilateral Assistance: economic assistance provided by the United States directly to a country or through regional programs to benefit one or more countries indirectly. (A.I.D. Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund and most P.L. 480 food aid are among the U.S. bilateral programs. Others include Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control.)

Budget Authority: authority provided to the Government by law to enter into obligations which result in outlays of government funds.

Budget Year: year of budget consideration; in this case, FY 1987.

Consortium Grants: grants to consortia of PVOs to enable a group of PVOs with similar interests to exchange information and program experiences and to collaborate in programs, thereby avoiding duplication.

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* For additional definitions of budget terms, see "Terms Used in the Budgetary Process," July 1977 (PAD-77-9) published by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Continuing Resolution: a joint resolution passed to provide stop-gap funding for agencies or departments whose regular appropriations bills have not been passed by Congress by the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cooperatives: a business voluntarily owned and controlled by its users and operated for their benefit.

Deobligations: unexpended funds obligated for a specific activity which are subsequently withdrawn, following a determination that they are not required for that activity.

Development Assistance: assistance under Chapter I of the Foreign Assistance Act primarily designed to promote economic growth and equitable distribution of its benefits.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC): a specialized committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The purpose of the DAC is to increase total resources made available to developing countries. member countries jointly review the amount and nature of their contributions to bilateral and multilateral aid programs in the developing countries. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Commission of the European Economic Communities.

Development Loan: Development Assistance which must be repaid, usually a long term, low interest loan repayable in U.S. dollars.

Development Program Grants (DPGs): grants to assist PVOs to strengthen their ability to be effective development agencies.

Economic Assistance: bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance designed primarily to benefit the recipient country's economy. Military assistance, Export-Import Bank activities, Overseas Private Investment Corporation programs and Commodity Credit Corporation short-term credit sales, which have primary purposes other than economic development, are not included in this category.

Economic Support Fund: an appropriation account for funding economic assistance to countries based on considerations of special economic, political or security needs and U.S. interests. It took the place of Security Supporting Assistance, as provided in Section 10(b) (6) of the International Security Assistance Act of 1978 (92 STAT 735).

Expenditures: as reported in this document represent the total value of goods and services received, disbursement for which may not have been made. Disbursements, also referred to as actual expenditures or outlays, represent funds paid from the U.S. Treasury.

U.S. Government Fiscal Year: yearly accounting period, without regard to its relationship to a calendar year. (The fiscal year for the U.S. Government begins October 1 and ends September 30.)

Foreign Assistance Act (FAA): the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (A.I.D.'s present authorizing legislation).

Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act: the appropriation act for a particular year for economic (except P.L. 480) and military assistance and Export-Import Bank.

Functional Assistance: Development Assistance funded from one of the following five appropriation accounts: (1) Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition; (2) Population Planning; (3) Health; (4) Education and Human Resources Development; and (5) Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities.

Grants: assistance to an organization to carry out its activities as opposed to the acquisition of services for AID or a host country which need not be repaid. (Term also describes a funding instrument for programs of an institution or organizations, e.g., International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) or an international agricultural research center.)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): measures the market value of total output of final goods and services produced within a country's territory, regardless of the ownership of the factors of production involved, i.e., local or foreign, during a given time period, usually a year. Earnings from capital invested abroad (mostly interest and dividend receipts) are not counted, while earnings on capital owned by foreigners but located in the country in question are included. The GDP differs from the GNP in that the former excludes net factor income from abroad.

Gross National Product (GNP): measures the market value of total output of final goods and services produced by a nation's factors of production, regardless of location of those factors, i.e., in the country or abroad, during a given time period, usually a year. Earnings from capital owned by nationals but located abroad (mostly interest and dividend receipts) are included, while earnings in the country by factors owned by foreigners are excluded.

International Financial Institutions (IFIs): currently known as Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), multilateral lending institutions which provide resources for development. They include the following: Asian Development Bank (ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) ("The World Bank"), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Development Association (IDA) and African Development Fund (ADF).

Loans: assistance which must be repaid. Repayment terms for development loans under Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund are established by A.I.D. in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA), and the current Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act.

Management Services Grants: grants to PVOs who in turn provide management or program support services to other PVOs (clearinghouse, accounting assistance, evaluation, etc.).

Multilateral Assistance: assistance which the United States provides to LDCs through multilateral development banks and the United Nations agencies, and other international organizations with development purposes.

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs): see international financial institutions (IFIs).

New Directions: legislation enacted in 1973 requiring A.I.D. to focus more of its efforts on helping poor majority in developing countries.

Non-Project Assistance: program or commodity loans or grants which provide budget or balance of payments support to another country. Such assistance is usually funded under the Economic Support Fund.

Obligation: legal commitment of funds through such mechanisms as signed agreements between the U.S. government and host governments, contracts and grants to organizations and purchase orders.

Ocean Freight Reimbursements: reimburses PVOs for up to one-half of their cost in shipping equipment and commodities overseas in support of their development programs.

Official Development Assistance (ODA): assistance on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25%), provided by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to promote economic development in developing countries.

Operating Expenses: those appropriated funds used to pay salaries, benefits, travel, and all support costs of direct-hire personnel. The "cost of doing business".

Operational Year: fiscal year in progress (current year); presently FY 1986.

Operational Program Grants (OPGs): grants to PVOs to carry out specific programs.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): organization of donor countries which promotes policies designed to stimulate economic growth and development of less developed countries (LDCs). OECD member countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Outlays: cash disbursements from the Treasury.

Participants: A.I.D.-sponsored LDC national being trained outside his own country.

Peacekeeping Operations: the program authorized and appropriated for FY 1979 for a special type of economic assistance for peacekeeping operations and other programs carried out in furtherance of the national interests of the United States.

Pipeline: the difference between obligations and expenditures.

P.L. 480: the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, which governs administration of the U.S. Food for Peace program. (Term is often used to describe food aid).

President's Budget: budget for a particular fiscal year transmitted to Congress by the President in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended.

Private Voluntary Organization (PVO): a non-profit tax-exempt and non-governmental organization established and governed by a group of private citizens whose purpose is to engage in voluntary charitable and development assistance operations overseas.

Program: a coordinated set of A.I.D.-financed activities directed toward specific goals. For example: maternal child health, nutrition, education and family planning projects designed to promote the spacing of children may comprise a program to reduce infant deaths.

Project: a single activity designed to generate specific results. For example a, maternal child health project may be designed to extend basic health services to 60% of children under five years of age in poor, rural district of the recipient country. A project is A.I.D.'s basic unit of management.

Reimbursement: collection of funds for services provided to recipients outside the Agency.

Reobligation: obligation of an amount which had been obligated and deobligated in prior transactions.

Congressional Presentation (CP) Terms:

Table I - This is the summary table of programs and appropriations found at the beginning of each Regional Annex.

Table II - This is the summary table of active and proposed projects found at the end of each country narrative in the regional annexes and at the end of the functional account narrative in the centrally funded annex. These are also included in the Main Volume under the regional program summary section. And is often referred to as a SAPP.

Program Summary Table - Found at the beginning of each country narrative. These summarize by functional account the prior year, current year and proposed year budget levels.

Green Book - Released at the time the CP is distributed, this publication is also called U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants and Assistance from International Organizations. This data which is grouped by country and geographic region includes assistance from A.I.D., military assistance, P.L. 480, Export Import Bank etc., from 1945-84.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB - Asian Development Bank
ADC - Agricultural Development Council
ADF - African Development Fund
A.I.D. - Agency for International Development
ASEAN - Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASHA - American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
BHN - Basic Human Needs
BIFAD - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development
BLADEX - Latin American Export Bank
CABEI - Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CACM - Central American Common Market
CAIC - Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce
CAMSF - Central American Monetary Stabilization Fund
CARE - Cooperation for American Relief Everywhere
CAREC - Caribbean Epidemiological Center
CARICOM - Caribbean Community and Common Market
CATIE - Center for Research and Training in Tropical Agriculture
CBI - Caribbean Basin Initiative
CDB - Caribbean Development Bank
CDF - Caribbean Development Facility
CDSS - Country Development Strategy Statement
CGIAR - Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CIDA - Canadian International Development Agency
CILSS - Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
COMENER - Central American Commission for Energy
CP - Congressional Presentation
CRS - Catholic Relief Services
CWS - Church World Service
DA - Development Assistance
DAC - Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)
DCC - Development Coordination Committee
EEC - European Economic Community
EFF - Extended Fund Facility
ESF - Economic Support Fund
EX-IM - Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAA - Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFP - Food for Peace
FITC - Foundation for International Technological Cooperation
GDP - Gross Domestic Product
GNP - Gross National Product

HACHO - Haitian American Community Health Organization
HG - Housing Guaranty
IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("The World Bank")
IDB - Inter-American Development Bank
IDCA - International Development Cooperation Agency
IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("The World Bank")
IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development
IICA - Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Cooperation
IMF - International Monetary Fund
INCAP - Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama
LAAD - Latin America Agribusiness Development Corporation
LDC - Less Developed Country
OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFDA - Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (A.I.D.)
OPEC - Oil Producing Exporting Countries
OPG - Operational Program Grant
OPIC - Overseas Private Investment Corporation
PRE - Bureau for Private Enterprise
PVOs - Private and Voluntary Organizations
UN - United Nations
UNDP - United Nations Development Program
UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP - World Food Program
WID - Women in Development (A.I.D.)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Congressional Presentation Fiscal Year 1987

MAIN VOLUME

Part II

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	TOTAL AID	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	PEACE CORPS	INT'L NARCOTIC CONTROL	ESF	FOREIGN MILITARY SALES	MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	INTL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING	PL480 TITLE I	PL480 TITLE II
	$US thous	$US thous	$US thous	$US thous	$US thous	$US thous	$US thous	$US thous	$US thous	$US thous
FY 1981 Actual										
AFRICA TOTAL	908,897	300,295 *	38,761	0	162,971	78,000	2,700	4,037	147,400	174,733
ASIA TOTAL	1,275,411	397,156	18,225	8,061	32,000	304,900	25,927	4,929	195,200	289,013
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	647,618	233,339	24,411	14,081	143,374	31,207	25,005	3,297	82,200	90,704
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	4,954,311	61,151	4,057	1,961	1,760,950	2,632,000	57,546	11,803	368,600	56,243
Regional Totals	7,786,264	991,941	85,454	24,103	2,099,295	3,046,107	111,178	24,093	793,400	610,693
Centrally Funded Programs	566,026	312,968	20,077	11,870	0	0	59,221	4,307	0	157,583
Adjustments**	(27,865)	(29,020)	0	0	1,155	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	8,324,425	1,275,889	105,531	35,973	2,100,450	3,046,107	170,399	28,400	793,400	768,276
FY 1982 Actual										
AFRICA TOTAL	1,064,425	328,800 *	40,600	0	294,824	153,100	33,000	5,501	124,000	84,600
ASIA TOTAL	1,329,168	400,300	17,700	11,900	155,500	342,700	4,500	8,168	149,000	239,400
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,133,627	280,800	18,600	14,600	477,860	64,800	79,500	11,067	126,600	59,800
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	5,859,730	39,400	5,600	1,000	1,991,080	3,322,900	78,000	17,350	320,000	84,400
Regional Totals	9,387,050	1,049,300	82,500	27,500	2,919,264	3,883,500	195,000	42,186	719,600	468,200
Centrally Funded Programs	591,100	346,600	22,500	9,200	0	0	(16,500)	700	73,000	155,600
Adjustments**	(6,951)	(6,987)	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	9,971,199	1,388,913	105,000	36,700	2,919,300	3,883,500	178,500	42,886	792,600	623,800
FY 1983 Actual										
AFRICA TOTAL	1,005,812	315,300 *	40,900	0	286,112	37,700	79,500	7,000	144,100	95,200
ASIA TOTAL	1,684,000	392,200	18,300	11,400	255,800	600,000	14,000	9,600	167,500	215,200
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,140,150	328,900	20,700	16,100	351,350	73,800	67,900	11,800	193,400	76,200
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	7,076,540	43,700	4,700	1,100	2,079,040	4,395,000	187,200	17,400	290,500	57,900
Regional Totals	10,906,602	1,080,100	84,600	28,600	2,972,302	5,106,500	348,600	45,900	795,500	444,500
Centrally Funded Programs	637,250	361,200	23,900	8,100	150	0	34,800	100	54,000	155,000
Adjustments**	(54,502)	(44,300)	0	0	(10,202)	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	11,489,350	1,397,000	108,500	36,700	2,962,250	5,106,500	383,400	46,000	849,500	599,500
FY 1984 Actual										
AFRICA TOTAL	1,135,315	334,770 *	43,648	0	332,318	25,000	119,500	8,787	127,000	144,292
ASIA TOTAL	1,775,797	381,549	18,876	8,972	280,000	729,000	5,000	10,573	183,000	158,827
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,728,223	362,590	22,290	22,385	697,554	66,500	303,700	12,832	180,500	59,872
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	7,515,834	49,981	4,810	1,085	1,942,990	4,895,750	242,000	19,125	313,000	47,093
Regional Totals	12,155,238	1,128,890	89,624	32,442	3,252,862	5,716,250	670,200	51,386	803,500	410,084
Centrally Funded Programs	856,518	400,731	27,376	8,699	1,100	0	41,550	146	47,000	329,916
Adjustments**	(11,461)	(11,749)	0	0	288	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	13,000,295	1,517,872	117,000	41,141	3,254,250	5,716,250	711,750	51,532	850,500	740,000

*Includes Sahel Development Program

**Includes prior year recoveries budgeted within country totals and amounts lapsed.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	TOTAL AID $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE $US thous	PEACE CORPS $US thous	INT'L NARCOTIC CONTROL $US thous	ESF $US thous	FOREIGN MILITARY SALES $US thous	MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM $US thous	INTL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING $US thous	PL480 TITLE I $US thous	PL480 TITLE II $US thous
FY 1985 Actual										
AFRICA TOTAL	1,209,934	342,003 *	47,038	0	417,424	10,000	147,550	10,473	182,400	53,046
ASIA TOTAL	1,943,142	434,476	19,902	11,537	345,000	701,500	30,300	11,599	261,000	127,828
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	0
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,745,642	429,964	27,811	28,014	685,499	25,000	235,210	14,027	260,600	39,517
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	9,600,349	54,614	5,200	900	4,650,061	4,203,000	345,000	19,880	297,000	24,694
Regional Totals	14,499,163	1,261,057	99,951	40,451	6,097,984	4,939,500	758,060	56,075	1,001,000	245,085
Centrally Funded Programs	1,512,509	503,569	29,582	9,588	1,000	0	47,040	146	98,600	822,984
Returned to Treasury	412	396	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments**	(755)	15,000	(933)	178	(15,000)	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	16,011,329	1,780,022	128,600	50,217	6,084,000	4,939,500	805,100	56,221	1,099,600	1,068,069
FY 1986 Estimate										
AFRICA TOTAL	980,783	336,781 *	46,183	0	288,702	0	96,656	10,049	154,200	48,212
ASIA TOTAL	1,714,059	326,471	18,232	12,803	389,954	589,655	43,352	11,178	211,000	111,414
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	0
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,642,165	415,470	27,412	31,991	658,512	17,226	217,527	13,373	221,000	39,652
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	7,263,454	55,891	4,890	1,032	2,208,039	4,359,948	341,649	17,245	260,500	14,260
Regional Totals	11,600,557	1,134,613	96,717	45,826	3,545,207	4,966,829	699,184	51,943	846,700	213,538
Centrally Funded Programs	1,170,155	402,901	27,693	9,229	1,435	0	49,190	204	139,010	540,493
Other Programs@	955,613	4,612	550	0	0	950,451	0	0	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	13,726,325	1,542,126 #	124,960	55,055	3,546,642	5,917,280	748,374	52,147	985,710	754,031
FY 1987 Request										
AFRICA TOTAL	1,221,779	339,902 *	47,320	0	410,500	14,000	174,100	13,450	158,000	64,507
ASIA TOTAL	1,842,180	328,950	18,578	16,095	385,500	763,500	56,300	14,775	148,000	110,482
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	2,085,227	472,265	27,930	37,915	945,000	22,000	317,050	17,660	204,000	41,407
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL	7,942,170	55,050	4,951	1,150	2,351,300	4,861,500	400,000	22,355	235,000	10,864
Regional Totals	13,091,516	1,196,167	98,779	55,160	4,092,300	5,661,000	947,450	68,400	745,000	227,260
Centrally Funded Programs	1,091,599	430,833	27,421	10,285	1,500	0	49,000	430	199,400	372,730
PROGRAM TOTAL	14,183,115	1,627,000	126,200	65,445	4,093,800	5,661,000	996,450	68,830	944,400	599,990

*Includes Sahel Development Program

**Includes $15,000,000 transfer from DA to ESF for Zimbabwe.

@Includes Disaster Contingency ($3,812), Consultants Funds Lapsing ($800), Peace Corps Trust Fund ($550,000), and Off-budget FMS ($50,451,000).

#Excludes $12,500,000 in Child Survival transferred from Lebanon ESF.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1981 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1981 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1981 MnCen,thou	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual per capita
REGION: AFRICA													
Angola	67	n.a.	7,183	3,830	0.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,830	0.53
Benin	28	320	3,559	7,515	2.11	5,676	1.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,839	0.52
Botswana	76	1,010	937	18,058	19.27	1,315	1.40	10,860	11.59	522	0.56	5,361	5.72
Burkina Faso#	17	240	6,268	30,779	4.91	15,568	2.48	0	0.00	74	0.01	15,137	2.41
Burundi	16	230	4,178	6,101	1.46	3,256	0.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,845	0.68
CAR	29	320	2,382	1,808	0.76	1,426	0.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	382	0.16
Cameroon	74	880	8,793	17,070	1.94	10,218	1.16	0	0.00	4,450	0.51	2,402	0.27
Cape Verde#	34	340	293	6,115	20.87	3,084	10.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,031	10.34
Chad#	4	110	4,540	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Comoros	30	320	418	430	1.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	430	1.03
Congo	70	1,110	1,597	2,277	1.43	2,000	1.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	277	0.17
Djibouti	40	400	294	5,312	18.07	2,180	7.41	2,000	6.80	0	0.00	1,132	3.85
Eq. Guinea	8	100	317	1,000	3.15	1,000	3.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Ethiopia	6	140	39,207	4,957	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4,957	0.13
Gabon	121	3,810	836	3,865	4.62	1,216	1.45	0	0.00	2,649	3.17	0	0.00
Gambia#	30	370	653	7,701	11.79	6,385	9.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,316	2.02
Ghana	42	400	10,986	26,619	2.42	6,862	0.62	0	0.00	200	0.02	19,557	1.78
Guinea	25	300	4,859	10,869	2.24	2,000	0.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	8,869	1.83
Guinea-Bissau	11	190	798	7,385	9.25	1,903	2.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	5,482	6.87
Ivory Coast	83	1,200	8,597	1,286	0.15	1,252	0.15	0	0.00	24	.00	10	.00
Kenya	43	420	17,117	56,377	3.29	17,964	1.05	5,500	0.32	6,518	0.38	26,395	1.54
Lesotho	52	540	1,370	24,991	18.24	11,842	8.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	13,149	9.60
Liberia	49	520	1,960	64,064	32.69	8,020	4.09	32,000	16.33	6,300	3.21	17,744	9.05
Madagascar	32	330	8,887	9,436	1.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9,436	1.06
Malawi	13	200	6,209	9,755	1.57	6,596	1.06	0	0.00	21	.00	3,138	0.51
Mali#	12	190	7,076	15,923	2.25	15,814	2.23	0	0.00	109	0.02	0	0.00
Mauritania#	46	460	1,531	15,792	10.31	9,601	6.27	0	0.00	27	0.02	6,164	4.03
Mauritius	85	1,270	972	4,330	4.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4,330	4.45
Mozambique	37	n.a.	12,365	3,927	0.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,927	0.32
Namibia	100	1,960	1,012	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Niger#	33	330	5,680	19,948	3.51	16,041	2.82	0	0.00	2,510	0.44	1,397	0.25
Nigeria	72	870	92,957	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rwanda	10	250	5,359	8,853	1.65	3,507	0.65	0	0.00	1,533	0.29	3,813	0.71
Sao Tome & Principe	39	370	96	1,748	18.21	1,580	16.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	168	1.75
Senegal#	45	430	5,947	35,800	6.02	16,934	2.85	0	0.00	246	0.04	18,620	3.13
Seychelles	97	1,800	64	1,211	18.92	708	11.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	503	7.86
Sierra Leone	31	320	3,505	9,851	2.81	5,224	1.49	0	0.00	0	0.00	4,627	1.32
Somalia	21	280	6,701	77,353	11.54	12,080	1.80	0	0.00	20,380	3.04	44,893	6.70
South Africa	114	2,770	29,446	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sudan	48	380	19,671	141,704	7.20	24,487	1.24	50,000	2.54	32,280	1.64	34,937	1.78
Swaziland	64	760	596	11,456	19.22	10,886	18.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	570	0.96
Tanzania	22	280	19,120	36,282	1.90	21,491	1.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	14,791	0.77
Togo	41	380	2,673	10,072	3.77	6,848	2.56	0	0.00	32	0.01	3,192	1.19
Uganda	13	220	13,000	8,996	0.69	2,000	0.15	0	0.00	26	.00	6,970	0.53
Zaire	14	210	27,339	36,446	1.33	15,106	0.55	0	0.00	6,836	0.25	14,504	0.53
Zambia	53	600	5,953	33,384	5.61	0	0.00	20,576	3.46	0	0.00	12,808	2.15
Zimbabwe	73	870	7,619	24,996	3.28	0	0.00	24,996	3.28	0	0.00	0	0.00
Africa Regional & other programs#			n.a.	83,225	n.a.	66,186	n.a.	17,039	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
AFRICA TOTAL		28,960	411,000	909,697	2.21	339,856	0.82	162,971	0.40	84,737	0.21	322,133	0.78
DA Total excl Peace Corps						300,295	00.73						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						300,295	00.73						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control.

#Includes Sahel Development Program.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1981 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1981 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1981 BuCen,thou	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual per capita
REGION: ASIA													
Afghanistan	10	n.a.	14,631	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bangladesh	5	140	90,649	151,767	1.67	80,000	0.88	0	0.00	131	.00	71,636	0.79
Bhutan	2	80	1,307	332	0.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	332	0.25
Brunei	144	17,380	193	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Burma	9	190	34,074	7,631	0.22	7,600	0.22	0	0.00	31	.00	0	0.00
China	24	300	994,905	1,702	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,702	.00
Fiji	101	2,000	647	1,718	2.66	1,718	2.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
India	20	260	704,193	275,061	0.39	104,499	0.15	0	0.00	4	.00	170,558	0.24
Indonesia	50	530	158,527	167,209	1.05	68,812	0.43	0	0.00	32,240	0.20	66,157	0.42
Kampuchea	1	n.a.	5,774	14,121	2.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	14,121	2.45
Kiribati	44	420	59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Korea, Repub. of	94	1,700	40,140	191,699	4.77	1,962	0.05	0	0.00	162,737	4.05	27,000	0.67
Laos	3	80	3,331	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Malaysia	98	1,840	14,103	11,979	0.85	1,679	0.12	0	0.00	10,300	0.73	0	0.00
Maldives	19	n.a.	158	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nepal	7	150	15,375	19,798	1.29	15,455	1.01	0	0.00	63	.00	4,280	0.28
Pakistan	35	350	88,417	79,293	0.90	520	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	78,773	0.89
Papua New Guinea	68	840	3,063	224	0.07	216	0.07	0	0.00	0	.00	0	0.00
Philippines	66	790	51,745	173,134	3.35	43,501	0.84	30,000	0.58	75,591	1.46	24,042	0.46
Singapore	125	5,240	2,443	7	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	.00	0	0.00
Solomon Islands	58	640	236	502	2.13	502	2.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sri Lanka	27	300	15,152	71,792	4.74	46,100	3.04	0	0.00	80	0.01	25,612	1.69
Taiwan	93	n.a.	18,134	10	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	.00	0	0.00
Thailand	65	770	47,814	85,351	1.79	28,797	0.60	2,000	0.04	54,554	1.14	0	0.00
Tonga	51	530	97	822	8.47	822	8.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tuvalu	61	680	8	108	13.50	108	13.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vanuatu	36	350	116	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vietnam	23	n.a.	54,904	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Western Samoa	57	n.a.	157	776	4.94	776	4.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Asia Regional & other programs			n.a.	20,375	n.a.	20,375	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
ASIA TOTAL		35.560	2,340,360	1,275,411	0.54	423,442	0.18	32,000	0.01	335,756	0.14	484,213	0.21
excl China		35,260	1,345,455	1,273,709	0.93	423,442	0.31	32,000	0.02	335,756	0.25	482,511	0.35
excl China & India		35,000	641,262	998,648	1.51	318,943	0.40	32,000	0.05	335,752	0.51	311,953	0.47
DA Total excl Peace Corps						405,217	$0.17						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						397,156	$0.17						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1981 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1981 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1981 BuCen,thou	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual per capita
REGION: EASTERN EUROPE													
Albania	102	n.a.	2,725	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bulgaria	110	n.a.	8,891	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Czechoslovakia	127	n.a.	15,320	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Germany, Dem Rep	128	n.a.	16,736	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hungary	103	2,100	10,712	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Romania	109	2,540	22,353	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yugoslavia	115	2,790	22,471	27	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	27	.00	0	0.00
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL		7,430	99,200	27	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	27	.00	0	0.00
DA Total excl Peace Corps						0	$0.00						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						0	$0.00						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1981 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1981 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1981 BuCen,thou	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual per capita
REGION: LATIN AMERICA													
Argentina	112	2,560	28,783	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bahamas	119	3,620	214	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Barbados	118	3,500	249	105	0.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	0.20	55	0.22
Belize	77	1,080	151	748	4.95	748	4.95	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bolivia	53	600	5,590	12,020	2.15	2,496	0.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	9,534	1.71
Brazil	106	2,220	126,266	1,051	0.01	496	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	555	.00
Chile	113	2,560	11,193	9,623	0.86	1,925	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	7,690	0.69
Colombia	86	1,380	27,815	5,270	0.20	4,986	0.18	0	0.00	284	0.01	0	0.00
Costa Rica	88	1,430	2,361	15,070	6.38	13,221	5.60	0	0.00	35	0.01	1,814	0.77
Dominica	63	750	75	26	0.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	26	0.35	0	0.00
Dominican Republic	84	1,260	5,962	42,053	7.05	19,267	3.23	0	0.00	3,430	0.50	19,356	3.25
Ecuador	81	1,180	8,361	22,550	2.70	15,916	1.90	0	0.00	4,345	0.52	2,289	0.27
El Salvador	60	650	4,589	139,464	30.39	32,792	7.15	44,900	9.78	35,495	7.73	26,277	5.73
Grenada	69	850	90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Guatemala	79	1,140	7,422	18,735	2.52	11,181	1.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	7,554	1.02
Guyana	62	720	762	1,250	1.65	1,287	1.50	0	0.00	24	0.03	27	0.04
Haiti	26	300	5,356	34,459	6.43	9,160	1.71	0	0.00	423	0.00	24,876	4.64
Honduras	54	600	3,931	47,403	12.00	28,102	7.15	0	0.00	8,935	2.27	10,446	2.66
Jamaica	82	1,180	2,160	72,423	33.41	14,554	6.71	41,000	18.91	1,661	0.77	15,208	7.01
Mexico	107	2,250	71,928	9,414	0.13	9,294	0.13	0	0.00	120	.00	0	0.00
Nicaragua	71	860	2,858	59,700	20.92	1,966	0.69	56,574	19.79	0	0.00	1,240	0.43
Panama	99	1,910	2,000	10,867	5.43	8,639	4.32	0	0.00	378	0.19	1,850	0.93
Paraguay	92	1,630	3,494	4,962	1.42	4,308	1.23	0	0.00	2	.00	652	6.19
Peru	80	1,170	17,755	85,319	4.81	37,529	2.11	0	0.00	4,317	0.24	43,473	2.45
St. Lucia	75	970	116	7	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.06	0	0.00
St. Vincent	56	630	99	16	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	16	0.16	0	0.00
Suriname	117	3,030	350	33	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	33	0.09	0	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	126	5,670	1,112	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Uruguay	116	2,820	2,897	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Venezuela	122	4,220	15,405	0	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	.00	0	0.30
Latin America Regional & other programs			n.a.	54,954	n.a.	54,054	n.a.	900	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL		52,740	350,632	647,690	144.58	271,831	0.76	143,374	0.40	59,509	0.17	172,904	0.40
DA Total excl Peace Corps						247,420	$0.69						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						233,339	$0.65						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1981 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1981 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1981 Mid-yr,thou	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual per capita
REGION: NEAR EAST AND DEVELOPED													
Algeria	105	2,140	19,453	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Austria	136	10,210	7,565	23	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	23	.00	0	0.00
Bahrain	133	8,960	363	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Canada	138	11,400	24,366	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cyprus	120	3,740	634	14,000	22.08	0	0.00	14,000	22.08	0	0.00	0	0.00
Egypt	59	650	43,717	1,583,741	36.23	0	0.00	729,000	16.68	550,792	12.60	303,949	6.95
Finland	137	10,680	4,800	37	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	37	0.01	0	0.00
France	139	12,190	54,147	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Greece	123	4,420	9,729	178,043	18.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	178,043	18.30	0	0.00
Iceland	141	12,860	231	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iran	95	n.a.	39,958	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iraq	96	n.a.	13,575	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Israel	124	5,160	3,834	2,164,000	564.42	0	0.00	764,000	199.27	1,400,000	365.15	0	0.00
Italy	131	6,960	56,505	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Japan	135	10,080	117,648	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Jordan	91	1,620	2,327	54,908	23.63	0	0.00	10,000	4.30	44,374	19.07	614	0.26
Kuwait	145	20,900	1,432	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lebanon	104	n.a.	2,630	25,326	9.63	0	0.00	5,000	1.90	20,326	7.73	0	0.00
Libya	132	8,450	3,164	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Luxembourg	143	15,910	365	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Morocco	70	860	21,046	90,133	4.28	14,503	0.69	0	0.00	34,406	1.63	41,144	1.95
Oman	130	5,920	1,028	25,751	25.05	743	0.72	0	0.00	25,008	24.33	0	0.00
Poland	[illegible]	n.a.	35,902	47,600	1.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	47,600	1.33
Portugal	106	2,520	9,851	88,820	9.02	0	0.00	25,000	2.54	52,820	5.36	11,000	1.12
Saudi Arabia	140	12,600	9,759	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Spain	129	5,640	37,783	133,150	3.52	0	0.00	7,000	0.19	126,150	3.34	0	0.00
Sweden	142	14,870	8,320	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Syria	90	1,570	9,099	1,929	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,929	0.21
Tunisia	87	1,420	6,660	56,319	8.46	26,124	3.92	0	0.00	15,666	2.35	14,529	2.18
Turkey	89	1,540	46,193	453,815	9.82	1,000	0.02	200,000	4.33	252,770	5.47	45	.00
United Kingdom	134	9,110	56,379	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yemen Arab Repub.	47	460	5,535	21,601	3.90	20,345	3.68	0	0.00	934	0.17	322	0.06
Near East Regional & other programs			n.a.	15,035	n.a.	4,374	n.a.	6,950	n.a.	0	n.a.	3,711	n.a.
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL		202,840	653,998	4,954,311	7.58	67,169	0.10	1,760,950	2.69	2,701,349	4.13	424,843	0.65
excl Israel		197,680	650,164	2,790,311	4.29	67,169	0.10	996,950	1.53	1,301,349	2.00	424,843	0.65
excl Israel & Egypt		197,030	606,447	1,206,570	1.99	67,169	0.11	267,950	0.44	750,557	1.24	120,894	0.20
DA Total excl Peace Corps						63,112	$0.10						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						61,151	$0.09						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	7,786,344	1,101,498	2,099,295	3,181,458	1,404,093
Centrally Funded Programs	566,026	344,915	0	63,528	157,583
Adjustments**	(27,865)	(29,020)	1,155	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	8,324,505	1,417,393	2,100,450	3,244,986	1,561,676

**Includes prior year recoveries budgeted within country totals and amounts lapsed.

BUDGET AUTHORITY* ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1981 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1981 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1981 BuCen.thou	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual per capita
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES													
Kampuchea	1	n.a.	5,774	14,121	$2.45	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	14,121	2.45
Bhutan	2	80	1,307	332	$0.25	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	332	0.25
Laos	3	80	3,331	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Chad#	4	110	4,540	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Bangladesh	5	140	90,649	151,767	$1.67	80,000	$0.88	0	$0.00	131	$.00	71,636	0.79
Ethiopia	6	140	39,207	4,957	$0.13	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	4,957	0.13
Nepal	7	150	15,375	19,798	$1.29	15,455	$0.91	0	$0.00	63	$.00	4,280	0.28
Eq. Guinea	8	180	317	1,000	$3.15	1,000	$3.15	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Burma	9	190	34,074	7,631	$0.22	7,600	$0.09	0	$0.00	31	$.00	0	0.00
Afghanistan	10	n.a.	14,631	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Guinea-Bissau	11	190	798	7,385	$9.25	1,903	$2.38	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	5,482	6.87
Mali#	12	190	7,076	15,923	$2.25	15,814	$2.04	0	$0.00	109	$0.02	0	0.00
Malawi	13	200	6,209	9,755	$1.57	6,596	$0.97	0	$0.00	21	$.00	3,138	0.51
Zaire	14	210	27,339	36,446	$1.33	15,106	$0.39	0	$0.00	6,836	$0.25	14,504	0.53
Uganda	15	220	13,000	8,996	$0.69	2,000	$0.15	0	$0.00	26	$.00	6,970	0.53
Burundi	16	230	4,179	6,101	$1.46	3,256	$0.78	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	2,845	0.68
Burkina Faso#	17	240	6,268	30,779	$4.91	15,568	$2.25	0	$0.00	74	$0.01	15,137	2.41
Rwanda	18	250	5,359	8,853	$1.65	3,507	$0.64	0	$0.00	1,533	$0.29	3,813	0.71
Maldives	19	n.a.	150	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
India	20	260	704,193	275,061	$0.39	104,499	$0.15	0	$0.00	4	$.00	170,558	0.24
Somalia	21	280	6,701	77,353	$11.54	12,000	$1.80	0	$0.00	20,380	$3.04	44,973	6.70
Tanzania	22	280	19,120	36,282	$1.90	21,491	$1.09	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	14,791	0.77
Vietnam	23	n.a.	54,904	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
China	24	300	994,905	1,702	$.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	1,702	.00
Guinea	25	300	4,859	10,869	$2.24	2,000	$0.50	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	8,869	1.66
Haiti	26	300	5,356	34,459	$6.43	9,160	$1.71	0	$0.00	423	$0.08	24,876	4.64
Sri Lanka	27	300	15,152	71,792	$4.74	46,100	$3.04	0	$0.00	80	$0.01	25,612	1.69
Benin	28	320	3,559	7,515	$2.11	5,676	$1.32	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	1,839	0.52
CAR	29	320	2,382	1,808	$0.76	1,426	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	382	0.16
Comoros	30	320	418	430	$1.03	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	430	1.03
Sierra Leone	31	320	3,505	9,851	$2.81	5,224	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	4,627	1.32
Madagascar	32	330	8,887	9,436	$1.06	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	9,436	1.06
Niger#	33	330	5,680	19,948	$3.51	16,041	$2.40	0	$0.00	2,510	$0.44	1,397	0.25
Cape Verde#	34	340	293	6,115	$20.87	3,084	$10.53	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	3,031	10.34
Pakistan	35	350	88,417	79,293	$0.90	520	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	78,773	0.89
Vanuatu	36	350	116	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Mozambique	37	n.a.	12,365	3,927	$0.32	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	3,927	0.32
Gambia#	38	370	653	7,701	$11.79	6,385	$0.53	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	1,316	2.02
Sao Tome & Principe	39	370	96	1,748	$18.21	1,580	$16.46	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	168	1.75
Sudan	40	380	19,671	141,704	$7.20	24,487	$1.24	50,000	$2.54	32,280	$1.64	34,937	1.78
Togo	41	380	2,673	10,072	$3.77	6,848	$1.71	0	$0.00	32	$0.01	3,192	1.19
Ghana	42	400	10,986	26,619	$2.42	6,862	$0.46	0	$0.00	200	$0.02	19,557	1.78
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES		9,700	2,244,561	1,157,529	$0.52	442,068	$0.20	50,000	$0.02	64,733	$0.03	600,728	0.27
excl China		9,400	1,249,656	1,155,827	$0.92	442,068	$0.35	50,000	$0.04	64,733	$0.05	599,026	0.48
excl China & India		9,140	545,463	880,766	$1.61	337,569	$0.62	50,000	$0.09	64,729	$0.12	428,468	0.79
DA Total excl Peace Corps						419,758	$0.19						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						414,638	$0.18						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

#Includes Sahel Development Program.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1980 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1980 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1981 BuCen,thou	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual per capita
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Kenya	43	420	17,117	56,377	$3.29	17,964	$1.05	5,500	$0.32	6,510	$0.38	26,395	1.54
Kiribati	44	420	59	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Senegal@	45	430	5,947	35,800	$6.02	16,934	$2.85	0	$0.00	246	$0.04	18,620	3.13
Mauritania@	46	460	1,531	15,792	$10.31	9,601	$6.27	0	$0.00	27	$0.02	6,164	4.03
Yemen Arab Repub.	47	460	5,535	21,601	$3.90	20,345	$3.68	0	$0.00	934	$0.17	322	0.06
Djibouti	48	480	294	5,312	$18.07	2,100	$7.41	2,000	$6.80	0	$0.00	1,132	3.85
Liberia	49	520	1,960	64,064	$32.69	8,020	$4.09	32,000	$16.33	6,300	$3.21	17,784	9.05
Indonesia	50	530	158,527	167,209	$1.05	68,012	$0.43	0	$0.00	32,240	$0.20	66,157	0.42
Tonga	51	530	97	822	$8.47	822	$8.47	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Lesotho	52	540	1,370	24,991	$18.24	11,042	$8.64	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	13,149	9.60
Bolivia	53	600	5,598	12,020	$2.15	2,406	$0.44	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	9,534	1.71
Honduras	54	600	3,931	47,403	$12.06	28,102	$7.15	0	$0.00	8,935	$2.27	10,446	2.66
Zambia	55	600	5,953	33,304	$5.61	0	$0.00	20,576	$3.46	0	$0.00	12,800	2.15
St. Vincent	56	630	99	16	$0.16	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	16	$0.16	0	0.00
Western Samoa	57	n.a.	157	776	$4.94	776	$4.94	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Solomon Islands	58	640	236	502	$2.13	502	$2.13	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Egypt	59	650	43,717	1,583,741	$36.23	0	$0.00	729,000	$16.68	550,792	$12.60	303,949	6.95
El Salvador	60	650	4,589	139,464	$30.39	32,792	$7.15	44,900	$9.78	35,495	$7.73	26,277	5.73
Tuvalu	61	660	8	108	$13.50	108	$13.50	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Guyana	62	720	762	1,258	$1.65	1,207	$1.58	0	$0.00	24	$0.03	27	0.04
Dominica	63	[illegible]	75	26	$0.35	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	26	$0.35	0	0.00
Swaziland	64	[illegible]	596	11,456	$19.22	10,886	$18.27	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	570	0.96
Thailand	65	770	47,814	85,351	$1.79	28,797	$0.60	2,000	$0.04	54,554	$1.14	0	0.00
Philippines	66	790	51,745	173,134	$3.35	43,581	$0.84	30,000	$0.58	75,591	$1.46	24,042	0.46
Angola	67	n.a.	7,103	3,830	$0.53	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	3,830	0.53
Papua New Guinea	68	840	3,063	224	$0.07	216	$0.07	0	$0.00	0	$.00	0	0.00
Grenada	69	850	98	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Morocco	70	860	21,046	90,133	$4.28	14,583	$0.69	0	$0.00	34,406	$1.63	41,144	1.95
Nicaragua	71	860	2,858	59,700	$20.92	1,966	$0.69	56,574	$19.79	0	$0.00	1,240	0.43
Nigeria	72	870	92,957	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Zimbabwe	73	870	7,619	24,996	$3.28	0	$0.00	24,996	$3.28	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Cameroon	74	880	8,793	17,070	$1.94	10,219	$1.16	0	$0.00	4,450	$0.51	2,402	0.27
St. Lucia	75	970	116	7	$0.06	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	7	$0.06	0	0.00
Botswana	76	1,010	937	18,050	$19.27	1,315	$1.40	10,860	$11.59	522	$0.56	5,361	5.72
Belize	77	1,080	151	748	$4.95	748	$4.95	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Congo	78	1,110	1,597	2,277	$1.43	2,000	$1.25	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	277	0.17
Guatemala	79	1,140	7,422	18,735	$2.52	11,181	$1.51	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	7,554	1.02
Peru	80	1,170	17,755	85,319	$4.81	37,529	$2.11	0	$0.00	4,317	$0.24	43,473	2.45
Ecuador	81	1,180	8,361	22,558	$2.70	15,916	$1.90	0	$0.00	4,345	$0.52	2,209	0.27
Jamaica	82	1,180	2,168	72,423	$33.41	14,554	$6.71	41,000	$18.91	1,661	$0.77	15,200	7.01
Ivory Coast	83	1,200	8,597	1,286	$0.15	1,252	$0.15	0	$0.00	24	$.00	10	.00
Dominican Republic	84	1,260	5,962	42,053	$7.05	19,267	$3.23	0	$0.00	3,430	$0.58	19,356	3.25
Mauritius	85	1,270	972	4,330	$4.45	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	4,330	4.45
Colombia	86	1,380	27,015	5,270	$0.20	4,986	$0.18	0	$0.00	284	$0.01	0	0.00
Tunisia	87	1,420	6,660	56,319	$8.46	26,124	$3.92	0	$0.00	15,666	$2.35	14,529	2.18
Costa Rica	88	1,430	2,361	15,070	$6.38	13,221	$5.60	0	$0.00	33	$0.01	1,814	0.77
Turkey	89	1,540	46,193	453,815	$9.82	1,000	$0.02	200,000	$4.33	252,770	$5.47	45	.00
Syria	90	1,570	9,099	1,929	$0.21	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	1,929	0.21
Jordan	91	1,620	2,327	54,988	$23.63	0	$0.00	10,000	$4.30	44,374	$19.07	614	0.26
Paraguay	92	1,630	3,494	4,962	$1.42	4,300	$1.23	0	$0.00	2	$.00	652	0.19
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES		42,020	652,505	3,536,059	$5.42	486,061	$0.74	1,209,406	$1.85	1,137,999	$1.74	703,393	$1.08
excl Egypt		42,170	608,788	1,953,118	$3.21	486,061	$0.80	480,406	$0.79	587,207	$0.96	399,444	$0.66
DA Total excl Peace Corps						436,271	$0.67						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						427,650	$0.66						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

@Includes Sahel Development Program.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1981 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1981 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1981 BuCen,thou	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual per capita
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Taiwan	93	n.a.	18,134	10	$.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	10	$.00	0	0.00
Korea, Repub. of	94	1,700	40,148	191,699	$4.77	1,962	$0.05	0	$0.00	162,737	$4.05	27,000	0.67
Iran	95	n.a.	39,958	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Iraq	96	n.a.	13,575	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Seychelles	97	1,800	64	1,211	$18.92	708	$11.06	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	503	7.86
Malaysia	98	1,840	14,103	11,979	$0.85	1,679	$0.12	0	$0.00	10,300	$0.73	0	0.00
Panama	99	1,910	2,000	10,867	$5.43	8,639	$4.32	0	$0.00	378	$0.19	1,850	0.93
Namibia	100	1,960	1,012	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Fiji	101	2,000	647	1,718	$2.66	1,718	$2.66	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Albania	102	n.a.	2,725	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Hungary	103	2,100	10,712	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Lebanon	104	n.a.	2,630	25,326	$9.63	0	$0.00	5,000	$1.90	20,326	$7.73	0	0.00
Algeria	105	2,140	19,453	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Brazil	106	2,220	126,266	1,051	$0.01	496	$.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	555	.00
Mexico	107	2,250	71,928	9,414	$0.13	9,294	$0.13	0	$0.00	120	$.00	0	0.00
Portugal	108	2,520	9,851	88,920	$9.02	0	$0.00	25,000	$2.54	52,820	$5.36	11,000	1.12
Romania	109	2,540	22,353	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Bulgaria	110	n.a.	8,891	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Poland	111	n.a.	35,902	47,600	$1.33	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	47,600	1.33
Argentina	112	2,560	28,783	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Chile	113	2,560	11,193	9,623	$0.86	1,925	$0.17	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	7,698	0.69
South Africa	114	2,770	29,446	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Yugoslavia	115	2,790	22,471	27	$.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	27	$.00	0	0.00
Uruguay	116	2,820	2,897	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Suriname	117	3,030	350	33	$0.09	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	33	$0.09	0	0.00
Barbados	118	3,500	249	105	$0.42	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	50	$0.20	55	0.22
Bahamas	119	3,620	214	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Cyprus	120	3,740	634	14,000	$22.08	0	$0.00	14,000	$22.08	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Gabon	121	3,810	836	3,865	$4.62	1,216	$1.45	0	$0.00	2,649	$3.17	0	0.00
Venezuela	122	4,220	15,485	8	$.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	8	$.00	0	0.00
Greece	123	4,420	9,729	178,043	$18.30	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	178,043	$18.30	0	0.00
Israel	124	5,160	3,834	2,164,000	$564.42	0	$0.00	764,000	$199.27	1,400,000	$365.15	0	0.00
Singapore	125	5,240	2,443	7	$.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	7	$.00	0	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	126	5,670	1,112	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES		80,890	570,028	2,759,406	$4.84	27,637	$0.05	800,000	$1.42	1,827,500	$3.21	96,261	0.17
excl Israel		75,730	566,194	595,406	$1.05	27,637	$0.05	44,000	$0.08	427,500	$0.76	96,261	0.17
DA Total excl Peace Corps						18,633	$0.03						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						9,139	$0.02						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1981		TOTAL POPULATION 1981	FY81 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1981 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1981 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1981 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1981 Actual	
COUNTRY	World Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES													
Czechoslovakia	127	n.a.	15,320	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Germany, Dem Rep	128	n.a.	16,734	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Spain	129	5,640	37,783	133,150	$3.52	0	$0.00	7,000	$0.19	126,150	$3.34	0	0.00
Oman	130	5,920	1,028	25,751	$25.05	743	$0.00	0	$0.00	25,008	$24.33	0	0.00
Italy	131	6,960	56,505	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Libya	132	8,450	3,164	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Bahrain	133	8,960	363	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
United Kingdom	134	9,110	56,379	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Japan	135	10,080	117,648	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Austria	136	10,210	7,565	23	$.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	23	$.00	0	0.00
Finland	137	10,680	4,800	37	$0.01	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	37	$0.01	0	0.00
Canada	138	11,400	24,366	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
France	139	12,190	54,147	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Saudi Arabia	140	12,600	9,759	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Iceland	141	12,860	231	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Sweden	142	14,870	8,320	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Luxembourg	143	15,910	365	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Brunei	144	17,380	193	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
Kuwait	145	20,900	1,432	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	0.00
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES		194,120	416,104	158,961	$0.38	743	$.00	7,000	$0.02	151,218	$0.36	0	0.00
DA Total excl Peace Corps						0	$0.00						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						0	$0.00						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	7,786,344	1,101,498	2,099,295	3,181,458	1,404,093
Centrally Funded Programs	566,026	344,915	0	63,528	157,583
Adjustments**	(27,865)	(29,020)	1,155	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	8,324,505	1,417,393	2,100,450	3,244,986	1,561,676

**Includes prior year recoveries budgeted within country totals and amounts lapsed.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1982 World Bank	GNP (World Bank) 1982 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1982 Million,Thou	FY82 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY82 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1982 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1982 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1982 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1982 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1982 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1982 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1982 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1982 Actual per capita
REGION: AFRICA													
Angola	87	n.a.	7,378	2,300	0.31	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,300	0.31
Benin	24	330	3,666	2,300	0.63	1,300	0.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,000	0.27
Botswana	68	890	968	16,084	16.62	1,500	1.55	10,984	11.35	600	0.62	3,000	3.10
Burkina Faso#	8	210	6,414	19,700	3.07	12,800	2.00	0	0.00	100	0.02	6,800	1.06
Burundi	11	240	4,293	7,130	1.66	5,000	1.16	0	0.00	30	0.01	2,100	0.49
CAR	21	310	2,449	2,720	1.11	2,500	1.02	0	0.00	20	0.01	200	0.08
Cameroon	67	880	8,983	20,700	2.30	17,700	1.97	0	0.00	1,500	0.17	1,500	0.17
Cape Verde#	29	370	297	6,000	20.20	3,500	11.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,500	8.42
Chad#	1	80	4,766	5,322	1.12	0	0.00	2,822	0.59	0	0.00	2,500	0.52
Comoros	25	340	430	700	1.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	700	1.63
Congo	82	1,370	1,644	3,530	2.15	1,000	0.61	0	0.00	30	0.02	2,500	1.52
Djibouti	88	n.a.	306	3,800	12.42	0	0.00	2,000	6.54	100	0.33	1,700	5.56
Eq. Guinea	36	n.a.	325	1,335	4.11	1,000	3.08	0	0.00	35	0.11	300	0.92
Ethiopia	3	140	40,188	2,500	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,500	0.06
Gabon	117	4,040	880	4,100	4.66	1,400	1.59	0	0.00	2,700	3.07	0	0.00
Gambia#	28	360	676	3,100	4.59	2,000	2.96	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,100	1.63
Ghana	26	340	11,193	17,200	1.54	3,600	0.32	0	0.00	300	0.03	13,300	1.19
Guinea	18	300	4,936	6,200	1.25	1,100	0.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	5,100	1.03
Guinea-Bissau	10	220	812	4,112	5.06	2,400	2.96	0	0.00	12	0.01	1,700	2.09
Ivory Coast	69	910	8,948	36	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	36	.00	0	0.00
Kenya	31	390	17,835	93,114	5.22	31,200	1.75	10,714	0.60	33,100	1.86	18,100	1.01
Lesotho	49	510	1,404	16,600	11.82	11,500	8.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	5,100	3.63
Liberia	46	490	2,024	78,100	38.59	15,200	7.51	35,000	17.29	12,600	6.23	15,300	7.56
Madagascar	22	320	9,139	11,900	1.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11,900	1.30
Malawi	9	210	6,406	8,800	1.37	8,600	1.34	0	0.00	100	0.02	100	0.02
Mali#	4	170	7,237	12,000	1.66	11,100	1.53	0	0.00	100	0.01	800	0.11
Mauritania#	45	480	1,561	11,125	7.13	7,700	4.93	0	0.00	25	0.02	3,400	2.18
Mauritius	77	1,230	984	7,200	7.32	0	0.00	2,000	2.03	0	0.00	5,200	5.28
Mozambique	40	n.a.	12,702	600	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	600	0.05
Namibia	96	1,910	1,030	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Niger#	20	300	5,857	20,200	3.45	15,700	2.68	0	0.00	2,400	0.41	2,100	0.36
Nigeria	63	850	95,876	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rwanda	14	260	5,571	9,005	1.62	6,600	1.18	0	0.00	5	.00	2,400	0.43
Sao Tome & Principe	32	390	99	100	1.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	1.01
Senegal#	47	490	6.138	31,300	5.10	18,200	2.97	0	0.00	300	0.05	12,800	2.09
Seychelles	104	2,370	64	2,400	37.50	100	1.56	2,000	31.25	0	0.00	300	4.69
Sierra Leone	33	390	3,594	10,422	2.90	6,000	1.67	0	0.00	22	0.01	4,400	1.22
Somalia	16	290	6,970	81,200	11.65	14,400	2.07	20,000	2.87	25,400	3.64	21,400	3.07
South Africa	107	2,650	30,187	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sudan	43	430	20,331	252,100	12.40	24,000	1.18	100,000	4.92	101,200	4.98	26,900	1.32
Swaziland	70	930	614	10,000	16.29	10,000	16.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tanzania	15	270	19,722	19,600	0.99	12,000	0.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	7,600	0.39
Togo	27	350	2,755	7,736	2.81	5,800	2.11	0	0.00	36	0.01	1,900	0.69
Uganda	12	240	13,438	7,450	0.55	7,000	0.52	0	0.00	50	.00	400	0.03
Zaire	6	180	28,248	34,700	1.23	14,000	0.50	0	0.00	10,700	0.38	10,000	0.35
Zambia	53	640	6,155	26,999	4.39	0	0.00	19,999	3.25	0	0.00	7,000	1.14
Zimbabwe	64	850	7,848	75,100	9.57	0	0.00	75,000	9.56	100	0.01	0	0.00
Africa Regional & other programs#			n.a.	107,805	n.a.	93,500	n.a.	14,305	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
AFRICA TOTAL		29,720	423,361	1,064,425	2.51	369,400	0.87	294,824	0.70	191,601	0.45	208,600	0.49
DA Total excl Peace Corps						328,800	[illegible]						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						328,000	90.78						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

#Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1982		TOTAL POPULATION 1982	FY82 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1982 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1982 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1982 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1982 Actual	
COUNTRY	World Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: ASIA													
Afghanistan	34	n.a.	14,253	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bangladesh	2	140	93,266	172,600	1.85	74,400	0.80	0	0.00	200	.00	98,000	1.05
Bhutan	35	n.a.	1,333	400	0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	400	0.30
Brunei	145	22,150	200	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Burma	7	190	34,772	13,900	0.40	13,700	0.39	0	0.00	200	0.01	0	0.00
China	17	300	1,008,175	100	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	.00
Fiji	97	1,960	658	1,900	2.89	1,900	2.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
India	13	260	719,808	221,900	0.31	98,500	0.14	0	0.00	100	.00	123,300	0.17
Indonesia	50	580	162,146	134,900	0.83	67,400	0.42	0	0.00	42,200	0.26	25,300	0.16
Kampuchea	37	n.a.	5,882	3,800	0.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,800	0.65
Kiribati	44	470	59	100	1.69	100	1.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Korea, Rep. of	95	1,910	40,749	167,400	4.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	167,400	4.11	0	0.00
Laos	38	n.a.	3,399	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Malaysia	94	1,870	14,436	11,800	0.82	1,300	0.09	0	0.00	10,500	0.73	0	0.00
Maldives	39	n.a.	163	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nepal	5	170	15,769	19,000	1.20	17,200	1.09	0	0.00	100	0.01	1,700	0.11
Pakistan	30	380	91,473	203,300	2.22	2,700	0.03	100,000	1.09	600	0.01	100,000	1.09
Papua New Guinea	62	830	3,126	420	0.13	400	0.13	0	0.00	20	0.01	0	0.00
Philippines	61	820	52,989	158,300	2.99	44,500	0.84	50,000	0.94	51,200	0.97	12,600	0.24
Singapore	120	5,980	2,472	48	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	0.02	0	0.00
Solomon Islands	56	680	245	600	2.45	600	2.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sri Lanka	23	320	15,440	73,800	4.78	48,500	3.14	0	0.00	2,100	0.14	23,200	1.50
Taiwan	131	n.a.	18,461	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Thailand	60	790	48,760	117,000	2.40	31,300	0.64	5,000	0.10	80,700	1.66	0	0.00
Tonga	58	740	98	1,000	10.20	1,000	10.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tuvalu	90	n.a.	8	200	25.00	200	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vanuatu	41	n.a.	120	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vietnam	42	n.a.	56,234	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Western Samoa	91	n.a.	159	900	5.66	900	5.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Asia Regional & other programs			n.a.	25,800	n.a.	25,300	n.a.	500	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
ASIA TOTAL		40,540	2,404,653	1,329,168	0.55	429,900	0.18	155,500	0.06	355,368	0.15	388,400	0.16
excl China		40,240	1,396,478	1,329,068	0.95	429,900	0.31	155,500	0.11	355,368	0.25	388,300	0.28
excl China & India		39,980	676,670	1,107,168	1.64	331,400	0.49	155,500	0.23	355,268	0.53	265,000	0.39
DA Total excl Peace Corps						412,200	$0.17						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						400,300	$0.17						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1982		TOTAL POPULATION 1982	FY82 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1982 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1982 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1982 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1982 Actual	
	World Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: EASTERN EUROPE													
Albania	124	n.a.	2,783	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bulgaria	125	n.a.	8,918	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Czechoslovakia	126	n.a.	15,369	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Germany, Dem Rep	127	n.a.	16,697	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hungary	102	2,260	10,706	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Romania	106	2,560	22,478	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yugoslavia	109	3,100	22,635	100	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	.00	0	0.00
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL		7,920	99,586	100	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	.00	0	0.00
DA Total excl Peace Corps						0	$0.00						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						0	$0.00						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY	GNP (World Bank) 1982		TOTAL POPULATION	FY82 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1982 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1982 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1982 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1982 Actual	
ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	World Rank	per capita US$	1982 BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: LATIN AMERICA													
Argentina	98	2,070	29,262	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bahamas	112	3,830	218	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Barbados	113	3,830	250	100	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.40	0	0.00
Belize	76	1,160	154	10,626	69.00	600	3.90	10,000	64.94	26	0.17	0	0.00
Bolivia	52	610	5,734	18,700	3.26	2,300	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	16,400	2.86
Brazil	100	2,170	129,557	600	.00	300	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	300	.00
Chile	101	2,190	11,388	3,500	0.31	1,200	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,300	0.20
Colombia	84	1,420	27,574	13,200	0.48	2,700	0.10	0	0.00	10,500	0.38	0	0.00
Costa Rica	75	1,150	2,427	123,700	50.97	12,500	5.15	90,000	37.08	2,100	0.87	19,100	7.87
Dominica	71	940	74	17	0.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	17	0.23	0	0.00
Dominican Republic	80	1,340	6,120	87,700	14.33	21,200	3.46	41,000	6.70	5,500	0.90	20,000	3.27
Ecuador	86	1,610	8,606	27,900	3.24	20,500	2.38	0	0.00	5,000	0.58	2,400	0.28
El Salvador	57	700	4,670	268,100	57.41	36,200	7.75	115,000	24.63	82,000	17.56	34,900	7.47
Granada	72	940	89	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Guatemala	74	1,130	7,651	25,200	3.29	9,600	1.25	10,000	1.31	0	0.00	5,600	0.73
Guyana	51	590	764	1,840	2.41	1,700	2.23	0	0.00	40	0.05	100	0.13
Haiti	19	300	5,447	44,700	8.21	12,000	2.20	10,000	1.84	500	0.09	22,200	4.08
Honduras	54	660	4,069	112,000	27.53	33,800	8.31	36,800	9.04	31,300	7.69	10,100	2.48
Jamaica	78	1,240	2,199	140,660	63.97	30,600	13.92	90,460	41.14	2,100	0.95	17,500	7.96
Mexico	108	2,740	73,791	8,500	0.12	8,400	0.11	0	0.00	100	.00	0	0.00
Nicaragua	66	860	2,951	6,200	2.10	700	0.24	5,100	1.73	0	0.00	400	0.14
Panama	99	2,120	2,044	18,500	9.05	11,700	5.72	0	0.00	5,400	2.64	1,400	0.68
Paraguay	85	1,570	3,612	2,514	0.70	2,400	0.66	0	0.00	14	.00	100	0.03
Peru	79	1,260	18,226	76,700	4.21	38,100	2.09	0	0.00	5,000	0.27	33,600	1.84
St. Lucia	73	1,040	118	12	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	0.10	0	0.00
St. Vincent	59	770	100	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Suriname	110	3,310	357	523	1.46	0	0.00	500	1.40	23	0.06	0	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	123	6,920	1,129	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Uruguay	111	3,400	2,906	6	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	.00	0	0.00
Venezuela	115	4,140	15,940	29	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	.00	0	0.00
Latin America Regional & other programs			n.a.	142,100	n.a.	67,500	n.a.	69,000	n.a.	5,600	n.a.	0	n.a.
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL		56,010	367,427	1,133,627	322.77	314,000	0.85	477,860	1.30	155,367	0.42	186,400	0.51
DA Total excl Peace Corps						295,400	$0.80						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						280,800	$0.76						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1982 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1982 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1982 BuCen,thou	FY82 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY82 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1982 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1982 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1982 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1982 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1982 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1982 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1982 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1982 Actual per capita
REGION: NEAR EAST AND DEVELOPED													
Algeria	103	2,350	20,089	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Austria	134	9,790	7,574	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bahrain	135	9,860	379	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Canada	138	11,330	24,656	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cyprus	114	3,900	640	15,000	23.44	0	0.00	15,000	23.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
Egypt	55	670	45,122	1,980,300	43.89	0	0.00	771,000	17.09	902,400	20.00	306,900	6.80
Finland	137	10,860	4,827	42	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	42	0.01	0	0.00
France	139	11,540	54,434	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Greece	116	4,290	9,790	281,300	28.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	281,300	28.73	0	0.00
Iceland	140	12,110	234	8	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	0.03	0	0.00
Iran	128	n.a.	41,203	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iraq	129	n.a.	14,034	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Israel	110	5,320	3,894	2,206,000	566.51	0	0.00	806,000	206.99	1,400,000	359.53	0	0.00
Italy	122	6,790	56,590	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Japan	136	10,050	118,449	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Jordan	93	1,690	2,410	72,300	30.00	0	0.00	15,000	6.22	56,900	23.61	400	0.17
Kuwait	144	19,610	1,497	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lebanon	89	n.a.	2,610	18,700	7.16	0	0.00	6,000	2.30	10,600	4.06	2,100	0.80
Libya	132	8,430	3,324	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Luxembourg	142	14,010	366	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Morocco	65	860	21,546	94,000	4.36	14,500	0.67	0	0.00	31,100	1.44	48,400	2.25
Oman	121	6,370	1,079	45,600	42.26	500	0.46	15,000	13.90	30,100	27.90	0	0.00
Poland	130	n.a.	36,227	35,500	0.98	0	0.00	5,000	0.14	0	0.00	30,500	0.84
Portugal	105	2,460	9,896	87,400	8.83	0	0.00	20,000	2.02	67,400	6.81	0	0.00
Saudi Arabia	143	15,820	10,099	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Spain	119	5,380	38,073	149,000	3.91	0	0.00	22,000	0.58	127,000	3.34	0	0.00
Sweden	141	13,840	8,325	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Syria	92	1,680	9,434	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tunisia	83	1,380	6,798	114,400	16.83	1,100	0.16	5,000	0.74	96,200	14.15	12,100	1.78
Turkey	81	1,360	47,283	704,100	14.89	1,000	0.02	300,000	6.34	403,000	8.52	100	.00
United Kingdom	133	9,620	56,335	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	6.00
Yemen Arab Repub.	48	500	5,679	37,900	6.67	24,500	4.31	0	0.00	12,200	2.15	1,200	6.21
Near East Regional & other programs			n.a.	18,100	n.a.	4,400	n.a.	11,000	n.a.	0	n.a.	2,700	n.a.
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL		201,860	662,896	5,859,730	8.84	46,000	0.07	1,991,000	3.00	3,418,250	5.16	404,400	0.61
excl Israel		196,540	659,002	3,653,730	5.54	46,000	0.07	1,185,000	1.80	2,018,250	3.06	404,400	0.61
excl Israel & Egypt		195,870	613,880	1,673,430	2.73	46,000	0.07	414,000	0.67	1,115,850	1.82	97,500	0.16
DA Total excl Peace Corps						40,400	$0.06						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						39,400	$0.06						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	9,387,050	1,159,300	2,919,264	4,120,686	1,187,800
Centrally Funded Programs	591,100	378,300	0	(15,800)	228,600
Adjustments**	(6,951)	(6,987)	36	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	9,971,199	1,530,613	2,919,300	4,104,886	1,416,400

**Includes prior year recoveries budgeted within country totals and amounts lapsed.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1982 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1982 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1982 BuCen,thou	FY82 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY82 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1982 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1982 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1982 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1982 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1982 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1982 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1982 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1982 Actual per capita
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES													
Chad@	1	80	4,766	5,322	1.12	0	0.00	2,822	0.59	0	0.00	2,500	0.52
Bangladesh	2	140	93,266	172,600	1.85	74,400	0.80	0	0.00	200	.00	98,000	1.05
Ethiopia	3	140	40,188	2,500	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,500	0.06
Mali@	4	170	7,237	12,000	1.66	11,100	1.53	0	0.00	100	0.01	800	0.11
Nepal	5	170	15,769	19,000	1.20	17,200	1.09	0	0.00	100	0.01	1,700	0.11
Zaire	6	180	28,248	34,700	1.23	14,000	0.50	0	0.00	10,700	0.38	10,000	0.35
Burma	7	190	34,772	13,900	0.40	13,700	0.39	0	0.00	200	0.01	0	0.00
Burkina Faso@	8	210	6,414	19,700	3.07	12,800	2.00	0	0.00	100	0.02	6,800	1.06
Malawi	9	210	6,406	8,800	1.37	8,600	1.34	0	0.00	100	0.02	100	0.02
Guinea-Bissau	10	220	812	4,112	5.06	2,400	2.96	0	0.00	12	0.01	1,700	2.09
Burundi	11	240	4,293	7,130	1.66	5,000	1.16	0	0.00	30	0.01	2,100	0.49
Uganda	12	240	13,438	7,450	0.55	7,000	0.52	0	0.00	50	.00	400	0.03
India	13	260	719,808	221,900	0.31	98,500	0.14	0	0.00	100	.00	123,300	0.17
Rwanda	14	260	5,571	9,005	1.62	6,600	1.18	0	0.00	5	.00	2,400	0.43
Tanzania	15	270	19,722	19,600	0.99	12,000	0.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	7,600	0.39
Somalia	16	290	6,970	81,200	11.65	14,400	2.07	20,000	2.87	25,400	3.64	21,400	3.07
China	17	300	1,008,175	100	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	.00
Guinea	18	300	4,956	6,200	1.25	1,100	0.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	5,100	1.03
Haiti	19	300	5,447	44,700	8.21	12,000	2.20	10,000	1.84	500	0.09	22,200	4.08
Niger@	20	300	5,857	20,200	3.45	15,700	2.68	0	0.00	2,400	0.41	2,100	0.36
CAR	21	310	2,449	2,720	1.11	2,500	1.02	0	0.00	20	0.01	200	0.08
Madagascar	22	320	9,139	11,900	1.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11,900	1.30
Sri Lanka	23	320	15,440	73,800	4.78	48,500	3.14	0	0.00	2,100	0.14	23,200	1.50
Benin	24	330	3,666	2,300	0.63	1,300	0.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,000	0.27
Comoros	25	340	430	700	1.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	700	1.63
Ghana	26	340	11,193	17,200	1.54	3,600	0.32	0	0.00	300	0.03	13,300	1.19
Togo	27	350	2,755	7,736	2.81	5,800	2.11	0	0.00	36	0.01	1,900	0.69
Gambia@	28	360	676	3,100	4.59	2,000	2.96	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,100	1.63
Cape Verde@	29	370	297	6,000	20.20	3,500	11.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,500	8.42
Pakistan	30	380	91,473	203,300	2.22	2,700	0.03	100,000	1.09	600	0.01	100,000	1.09
Kenya	31	390	17,835	93,114	5.22	31,200	1.75	10,714	0.60	33,100	1.86	18,100	1.01
Sao Tome & Principe	32	390	99	100	1.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	1.01
Sierra Leone	33	390	3,594	10,422	2.90	6,000	1.67	0	0.00	22	0.01	4,400	1.22
Afghanistan	34	n.a.	14,253	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bhutan	35	n.a.	1,333	400	0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	400	0.30
Eq. Guinea	36	n.a.	325	1,335	4.11	1,000	3.08	0	0.00	35	0.11	300	0.92
Kampuchea	37	n.a.	5,882	3,800	0.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,800	0.65
Laos	38	n.a.	3,399	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Maldives	39	n.a.	163	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mozambique	40	n.a.	12,702	600	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	600	0.05
Vanuatu	41	n.a.	120	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vietnam	42	n.a.	56,234	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES		9,060	2,285,572	1,148,646	$0.50	434,600	$0.19	143,536	$0.06	76,210	$0.03	494,300	0.22
excl China		8,760	1,277,397	1,148,546	$0.90	434,600	$0.34	143,536	$0.11	76,210	$0.06	494,200	0.39
excl China & India		8,500	557,589	926,646	$1.66	336,100	$0.60	143,536	$0.26	76,110	$0.14	370,900	0.67
DA Total excl Peace Corps						406,900	$0.18						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						398,100	$0.17						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

@Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1982 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1982 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1982 DeCen,thou	FY82 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY82 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1982 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1982 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1982 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1982 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1982 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1982 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1982 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1982 Actual per capita
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Sudan	43	430	20,331	252,100	12.40	24,000	1.18	100,000	4.92	101,200	4.98	26,900	1.32
Kiribati	44	470	59	100	1.69	100	1.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mauritania@	45	480	1,561	11,125	7.13	7,700	4.93	0	0.00	25	0.02	3,400	2.18
Liberia	46	490	2,024	78,100	38.59	15,200	7.51	35,000	17.29	12,600	6.23	15,300	7.56
Senegal@	47	490	6,138	31,300	5.10	18,200	2.97	0	0.00	300	0.05	12,800	2.09
Yemen Arab Rep.	48	500	5,679	37,900	6.67	24,500	4.31	0	0.00	12,200	2.15	1,200	0.21
Lesotho	49	510	1,404	16,600	11.82	11,500	8.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	5,100	3.63
Indonesia	50	580	162,146	134,900	0.83	67,400	0.42	0	0.00	42,200	0.26	25,300	0.16
Guyana	51	590	764	1,840	2.41	1,700	2.23	0	0.00	40	0.05	100	0.13
Bolivia	52	610	5,734	18,700	3.26	2,300	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	16,400	2.86
Zambia	53	640	6,155	26,999	4.39	0	0.00	19,999	3.25	0	0.00	7,000	1.14
Honduras	54	660	4,069	112,000	27.53	33,800	8.31	36,800	9.04	31,300	7.69	10,100	2.48
Egypt	55	670	45,122	1,980,300	43.89	0	0.00	771,000	17.09	902,400	20.00	306,900	6.80
Solomon Islands	56	680	245	600	2.45	600	2.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
El Salvador	57	700	4,670	268,100	57.41	36,200	7.75	115,000	24.63	82,000	17.56	34,900	7.47
Tonga	58	740	98	1,000	10.20	1,000	10.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
St. Vincent	59	770	106	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Thailand	60	790	48,760	117,000	2.40	31,300	0.64	5,000	0.10	80,700	1.66	0	0.00
Philippines	61	820	52,909	158,300	2.99	44,500	0.84	50,000	0.94	51,200	0.97	12,600	0.24
Papua New Guinea	62	830	3,126	420	0.13	400	0.13	0	0.00	20	0.01	0	0.00
Nigeria	63	850	95,876	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Zimbabwe	64	850	7,848	75,100	9.57	0	0.00	75,000	9.56	100	0.01	0	0.00
Morocco	65	860	21,546	94,000	4.36	14,300	0.67	0	0.00	31,100	1.44	48,400	2.25
Nicaragua	66	860	2,951	6,200	2.10	700	0.24	5,100	1.73	0	0.00	400	0.14
Cameroon	67	880	8,903	20,700	2.30	17,700	1.97	0	0.00	1,500	0.17	1,500	0.17
Botswana	68	890	968	16,084	16.62	1,500	1.55	10,984	11.35	600	0.62	3,000	3.10
Ivory Coast	69	910	8,948	36	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	36	.00	0	0.00
Swaziland	70	930	614	10,000	16.29	10,000	16.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Dominica	71	940	74	17	0.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	17	0.23	0	0.00
Grenada	72	940	89	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
St. Lucia	73	1,040	118	12	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	0.10	0	0.00
Guatemala	74	1,130	7,651	25,200	3.29	9,600	1.25	10,000	1.31	0	0.00	5,600	0.73
Costa Rica	75	1,150	2,427	123,700	50.97	12,500	5.15	90,000	37.08	2,100	0.87	19,100	7.87
Belize	76	1,160	154	10,626	69.00	600	3.90	10,000	64.94	26	0.17	0	0.00
Mauritius@	77	1,230	984	7,200	7.32	0	0.00	2,000	2.03	0	0.00	5,200	5.28
Jamaica	78	1,240	2,199	140,660	63.97	30,600	13.92	90,460	41.14	2,100	0.95	17,500	7.96
Peru	79	1,260	18,226	76,700	4.21	38,100	2.09	0	0.00	5,000	0.27	33,600	1.84
Dominican Republic	80	1,340	6,120	87,700	14.33	21,200	3.46	41,000	6.70	5,500	0.90	20,000	3.27
Turkey	81	1,360	47,283	704,100	14.89	1,000	0.02	300,000	6.34	403,000	8.52	100	.00
Congo	82	1,370	1,644	3,530	2.15	1,000	0.61	0	0.00	30	0.02	2,500	1.52
Tunisia	83	1,380	6,798	114,400	16.83	1,100	0.16	5,000	0.74	96,200	14.15	12,100	1.78
Colombia	84	1,420	27,574	13,200	0.48	2,700	0.10	0	0.00	10,500	0.38	0	0.00
Paraguay	85	1,570	3,612	2,514	0.70	2,400	0.66	0	0.00	14	.00	100	0.03
Ecuador	86	1,610	8,606	27,900	3.24	20,500	2.38	0	0.00	5,000	0.58	2,400	0.28
Angola	87	n.a.	7,378	2,300	0.31	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,300	0.31
Djibouti	88	n.a.	306	3,800	12.42	0	0.00	2,000	6.54	100	0.33	1,700	5.56
Lebanon	89	n.a.	2,610	18,700	7.16	0	0.00	6,000	2.30	10,600	4.06	2,100	0.80
Tuvalu	90	n.a.	8	200	25.00	200	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Western Samoa	91	n.a.	159	900	5.66	900	5.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES		39,620	662,920	4,832,863	$7.29	507,200	$0.77	1,780,343	$2.69	1,889,720	$2.85	655,600	$0.99
excl Egypt		38,950	617,806	2,852,563	$4.62	507,200	$0.82	1,009,343	$1.63	987,320	$1.60	348,700	$0.56
DA Total excl Peace Corps						463,000	$0.70						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						453,900	$0.68						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

@Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1982		TOTAL POPULATION 1982	FY82 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1982 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1982 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1982 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1982 Actual	
COUNTRY	World Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Syria	92	1,680	9,434	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Jordan	93	1,690	2,410	72,300	30.00	0	0.00	15,000	6.22	56,900	23.61	400	0.17
Malaysia	94	1,870	14,436	11,800	0.82	1,300	0.09	0	0.00	10,500	0.73	0	0.00
Korea, Rep. of	95	1,910	40,749	167,400	4.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	167,400	4.11	0	0.00
Namibia	96	1,910	1,030	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Fiji	97	1,960	658	1,900	2.89	1,900	2.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Argentina	98	2,070	29,262	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Panama	99	2,120	2,044	18,500	9.05	11,700	5.72	0	0.00	5,400	2.64	1,400	0.68
Brazil	100	2,170	129,557	600	.00	300	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	300	.00
Chile	101	2,190	11,388	3,500	0.31	1,200	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,300	0.20
Hungary	102	2,260	10,706	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Algeria	103	2,350	20,089	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Seychelles	104	2,370	64	2,400	37.50	100	1.56	2,000	31.25	0	0.00	300	4.69
Portugal	105	2,460	9,896	87,400	8.83	0	0.00	20,000	2.02	67,400	6.81	0	0.00
Romania	106	2,560	22,478	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Albania	124	n.a.	2,783	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bulgaria	125	n.a.	8,918	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Czechoslovakia	126	n.a.	15,369	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Germany, Dem Rep	127	n.a.	16,697	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Poland	130	n.a.	36,227	35,500	0.98	0	0.00	5,000	0.14	0	0.00	30,500	0.84
South Africa	107	2,650	30,187	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mexico	108	2,740	73,791	8,500	0.12	8,400	0.11	0	0.00	100	.00	0	0.00
Yugoslavia	109	3,100	22,635	100	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	.00	0	0.00
Suriname	110	3,310	357	523	1.46	0	0.00	500	1.40	23	0.06	0	0.00
Uruguay	111	3,400	2,906	6	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	.00	0	0.00
Bahamas	112	3,830	218	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Barbados	113	3,830	250	100	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.40	0	0.00
Cyprus	114	3,900	640	15,000	23.44	0	0.00	15,000	23.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
Venezuela	115	4,140	15,940	29	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	.00	0	0.00
Greece	116	4,280	9,793	281,300	28.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	281,300	28.73	0	0.00
Gabon	117	4,840	880	4,100	4.66	1,400	1.59	0	0.00	2,700	3.07	0	0.00
Israel	118	5,320	3,894	2,206,000	566.51	0	0.00	806,000	206.99	1,400,000	359.53	0	0.00
Spain	119	5,380	38,073	149,000	3.91	0	0.00	22,000	0.58	127,000	3.34	0	0.00
Singapore	120	5,980	2,472	48	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	0.02	0	0.00
Oman	121	6,370	1,079	45,600	42.26	500	0.46	15,000	13.90	30,100	27.90	0	0.00
Italy	122	6,790	56,590	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	123	6,920	1,129	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iran	128	n.a.	41,203	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iraq	129	n.a.	14,034	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Taiwan	131	n.a.	18,461	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES		108,350	718,724	3,111,606	$4.33	26,800	$0.04	900,500	$1.25	2,149,106	$2.99	35,200	0.05
excl Israel		104,520	718,474	3,111,506	$4.33	26,800	$0.04	900,500	$1.25	2,149,006	$2.99	35,200	0.05
DA Total excl Peace Corps						20,400	$0.03						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						11,700	$0.02						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1982 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1982 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1982 BuCen,thou	FY82 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY82 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1982 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1982 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1982 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1982 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1982 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1982 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1982 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1982 Actual per capita
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES													
Libya	132	8,430	3,324	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
United Kingdom	133	9,620	56,335	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Austria	134	9,790	7,574	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bahrain	135	9,860	379	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Japan	136	10,050	118,449	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Finland	137	10,860	4,827	42	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	42	0.01	0	0.00
Canada	138	11,330	24,636	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
France	139	11,540	54,434	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iceland	140	12,110	234	8	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	0.03	0	0.00
Sweden	141	13,840	8,325	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Luxembourg	142	14,010	366	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Saudi Arabia	143	15,820	10,099	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kuwait	144	19,610	1,497	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brunei	145	22,150	200	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES		179,020	290,699	50	$.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	50	$.00	0	0.00
DA Total excl Peace Corps						0	$0.00						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						0	$0.00						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	9,387,050	1,159,300	2,919,264	4,120,686	1,187,800
Centrally Funded Programs	591,100	378,300	0	(15,800)	228,600
Adjustments**	(6,951)	(6,987)	36	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	9,971,199	1,530,613	2,919,300	4,104,886	1,416,400

**Includes prior year recoveries budgeted within country totals and amounts lapsed.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1983 BuCen,thou	FY83 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY83 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1983 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1983 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1983 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1983 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1983 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1983 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1983 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1983 Actual per capita
REGION: AFRICA													
Angola	87	n.a.	7,350	1,100	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,100	0.15
Benin	19	290	3,770	1,600	0.42	1,100	0.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	500	0.13
Botswana	71	920	1,000	18,500	18.50	1,500	1.50	10,000	10.00	5,200	5.20	1,800	1.80
Burkina Faso#	6	180	6,569	9,000	1.37	1,700	0.26	0	0.00	100	0.02	7,200	1.10
Burundi	11	240	4,416	7,000	1.60	5,800	1.31	0	0.00	**	0.00	1,600	0.36
CAR	17	300	2,520	1,700	0.67	1,500	0.60	0	0.00	**	0.00	200	0.08
Cameroon	65	820	9,219	24,200	2.63	20,900	2.27	0	0.00	2,600	0.28	700	0.08
Cape Verde#	27	320	302	4,900	16.23	2,200	7.28	0	0.00	**	0.00	2,700	8.94
Chad#	33	n.a.	4,933	5,200	1.05	2,000	0.41	0	0.00	**	0.00	3,200	0.65
Comoros	36	n.a.	443	400	0.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	400	0.90
Congo	79	1,230	1,694	1,100	0.65	1,000	0.59	0	0.00	100	0.06	0	0.00
Djibouti	88	n.a.	316	4,986	15.78	0	0.00	1,986	6.28	1,600	5.06	1,400	4.43
Eq. Guinea	37	n.a.	333	1,200	3.60	1,000	3.00	0	0.00	100	0.30	100	0.30
Ethiopia	1	120	41,300	2,800	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,800	0.07
Gabon	114	3,950	921	2,600	2.82	1,500	1.63	0	0.00	1,100	1.19	0	0.00
Gambia#	29	290	700	5,100	7.29	4,700	6.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	400	0.57
Ghana	24	310	11,939	7,600	0.64	2,200	0.18	0	0.00	300	0.03	5,100	0.43
Guinea	22	300	5,057	7,200	1.42	2,000	0.40	0	0.00	**	0.00	5,200	1.03
Guinea-Bissau	8	180	827	2,600	3.14	2,000	2.42	0	0.00	**	0.00	600	0.73
Ivory Coast	58	710	9,314	**	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	**	0.00	0	0.00
Kenya	30	340	18,586	102,100	5.49	34,600	1.86	30,000	1.61	19,900	1.07	17,600	0.95
Lesotho	44	460	1,438	21,000	14.60	13,700	9.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	7,300	5.08
Liberia	47	480	2,091	75,500	36.11	15,800	7.55	32,000	15.30	12,700	6.07	15,000	7.17
Madagascar	25	310	9,390	9,000	0.96	0	0.00	0	0.00	**	0.00	9,000	0.96
Malawi	9	210	6,612	8,300	1.26	7,900	1.19	0	0.00	200	0.03	200	0.03
Mali#	3	160	7,404	15,500	2.09	11,100	1.50	0	0.00	100	0.01	4,300	0.58
Mauritania#	48	480	1,591	12,500	7.86	6,500	4.09	0	0.00	**	0.00	6,000	3.77
Mauritius	78	1,160	993	6,300	6.34	0	0.00	2,000	2.01	0	0.00	4,300	4.33
Mozambique	41	n.a.	13,030	9,800	0.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9,800	0.75
Namibia	95	1,760	1,049	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Niger#	12	240	6,080	26,600	4.38	18,300	3.01	5,000	0.82	2,500	0.41	800	0.13
Nigeria	63	770	97,726	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rwanda	16	270	5,805	8,700	1.50	5,400	0.93	0	0.00	100	0.02	3,200	0.55
Sao Tome & Principe	26	310	101	200	1.96	0	0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	200	1.98
Senegal#	44	440	6,335	33,600	5.30	15,900	2.51	5,000	0.79	400	0.06	12,300	1.94
Seychelles	100	2,400	65	2,400	36.92	100	1.54	2,000	30.77	0	0.00	300	4.62
Sierra Leone	38	330	3,687	8,700	2.36	3,800	1.03	0	0.00	**	0.00	4,900	1.33
Somalia	14	250	7,153	83,300	11.65	14,900	2.08	21,000	2.94	25,600	3.58	21,800	3.05
South Africa	107	2,490	30,938	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sudan	32	400	20,993	206,050	9.82	28,500	1.36	82,250	3.92	44,300	2.11	51,000	2.43
Swaziland	69	870	632	8,000	12.66	7,600	12.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	400	0.63
Tanzania	13	240	20,356	7,900	0.39	1,400	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	6,500	0.32
Togo	18	280	2,842	7,700	2.71	5,800	2.04	0	0.00	**	0.00	1,900	0.67
Uganda	10	220	13,827	7,800	0.56	7,500	0.54	0	0.00	100	0.01	200	0.01
Zaire	5	170	28,966	37,000	1.28	14,000	0.48	5,000	0.17	7,100	0.25	10,900	0.38
Zambia	53	580	6,395	27,883	4.36	0	0.00	15,483	2.42	0	0.00	12,400	1.94
Zimbabwe	59	740	8,138	64,100	7.88	0	0.00	60,000	7.37	100	0.01	4,000	0.49
Africa Regional & other programs#			n.a.	106,693	n.a.	92,300	n.a.	14,393	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
AFRICA TOTAL		26,500	430,300	1,005,812	2.31	356,200	0.82	286,112	0.66	124,200	0.29	239,300	0.55
DA Total excl Peace Corps						315,300	0.72						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						315,300	0.72						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

**Less than $50,000

#Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1983 BuCen,thou	FY83 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1983 Actual $US thous	per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1983 Actual $US thous	per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1983 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1983 Actual $US thous	per capita
REGION: ASIA													
Afghanistan	33	n.a.	14,340	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bangladesh	2	130	95,935	172,500	1.80	78,900	0.82	0	0.00	200	.00	93,400	0.97
Bhutan	34	n.a.	1,360	900	0.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	900	0.66
Brunei	145	21,140	214	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Burma	7	180	35,480	19,000	0.54	18,800	0.53	0	0.00	200	0.01	0	0.00
China	21	300	1,019,666	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Fiji	95	1,790	672	2,200	3.27	2,100	3.13	0	0.00	100	0.15	0	0.00
India	15	260	735,396	209,600	0.28	89,000	0.12	0	0.00	100	.00	120,500	0.16
Indonesia	52	560	165,787	142,400	0.86	71,800	0.43	0	0.00	27,400	0.17	43,200	0.26
Kampuchea	38	n.a.	5,996	2,100	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,100	0.00
Kiribati	45	460	60	100	1.67	100	1.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Korea, Rep. of	99	2,010	41,366	186,700	4.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	186,700	4.51	0	0.00
Laos	39	n.a.	3,474	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Malaysia	96	1,860	14,775	5,500	0.37	800	0.05	0	0.00	4,700	0.32	0	0.00
Maldives	40	n.a.	168	**	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	**	0.00	0	0.00
Nepal	4	160	16,169	18,600	1.15	15,700	0.97	0	0.00	100	0.01	2,800	0.17
Pakistan	31	390	94,140	542,100	5.76	2,900	0.03	200,000	2.12	260,800	2.77	78,400	0.83
Papua New Guinea	61	760	3,191	600	0.19	600	0.19	0	0.00	**	0.00	0	0.00
Philippines	62	760	54,252	154,200	2.84	42,100	0.78	50,000	0.92	51,400	0.95	10,700	0.20
Singapore	121	6,620	2,502	100	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.04	0	0.00
Solomon Islands	54	640	254	700	2.76	700	2.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sri Lanka	29	330	15,735	81,500	5.18	50,700	3.22	0	0.00	100	0.01	30,700	1.95
Taiwan	131	n.a.	18,771	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Thailand	66	820	49,705	120,300	2.42	22,800	0.46	5,800	0.12	91,700	1.84	0	0.00
Tonga	64	780	100	800	8.00	800	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tuvalu	90	n.a.	8	200	25.00	200	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vanuatu	42	n.a.	124	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vietnam	43	n.a.	57,612	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Western Samoa	91	n.a.	161	1,000	6.21	1,000	6.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Asia Regional & other programs			n.a.	22,900	n.a.	22,900	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
ASIA TOTAL		39,950	2,447,613	1,684,000	0.69	421,900	0.17	255,800	0.10	623,600	0.25	382,700	0.16
excl China		39,650	1,427,947	1,684,000	1.18	421,900	0.30	255,800	0.18	623,600	0.44	382,700	0.27
excl China & India		39,390	692,351	1,474,400	2.13	332,900	0.48	255,800	0.37	623,500	0.90	262,200	0.38
DA Total excl Peace Corps						403,600	0.16						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						392,200	0.16						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

**Less than $50,000

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1983		TOTAL POPULATION 1983	FY83 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1983 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1983 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1983 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1983 Actual	
COUNTRY	World Rank	per capita US$	DoCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: EASTERN EUROPE													
Albania	123	n.a.	2,841	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bulgaria	124	n.a.	8,939	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Czechoslovakia	125	n.a.	15,414	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Germany, Dem Rep	126	n.a.	16,699	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hungary	102	2,150	10,685	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Romania	130	n.a.	22,553	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yugoslavia	109	2,570	22,800	100	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	.00	0	0.00
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL		4,720	99,931	100	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	.00	0	0.00
DA Total excl Peace Corps						0	0.00						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						0	0.00						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

**Less than $50,000

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1983 BuCen,thou	FY83 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	 per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1983 Actual $US thous	 per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1983 Actual $US thous	 per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1983 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	 per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1983 Actual $US thous	 per capita
REGION: LATIN AMERICA													
Argentina	100	2,070	29,745	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bahamas	116	4,060	222	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Barbados	115	4,050	250	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Belize	77	1,140	157	7,900	50.32	7,800	49.68	0	0.00	100	0.64	0	0.00
Bolivia	49	510	5,883	62,300	10.59	13,100	2.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	49,200	8.36
Brazil	98	1,880	132,908	300	.00	200	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	.00
Chile	97	1,870	11,595	1,000	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,000	0.09
Colombia	86	1,430	28,153	4,200	0.15	3,500	0.12	0	0.00	700	0.02	0	0.00
Costa Rica	73	1,020	2,498	141,100	56.49	28,800	11.53	82,000	32.83	2,600	1.04	27,700	11.09
Dominica	72	980	74	**	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	**	0.00	0	0.00
Dominican Republic	83	1,370	6,282	67,600	10.76	28,700	4.57	8,000	1.27	5,600	0.89	25,300	4.03
Ecuador	85	1,420	8,857	19,000	2.15	12,600	1.42	0	0.00	4,600	0.52	1,800	0.20
El Salvador	57	710	4,779	326,800	68.38	58,800	12.30	140,000	29.29	81,300	17.01	46,700	9.77
Grenada	67	840	88	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Guatemala	76	1,120	7,861	19,500	2.48	14,100	1.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	5,400	0.69
Guyana	50	520	765	100	0.13	100	0.13	0	0.00	**	0.00	**	0.00
Haiti	23	300	5,548	36,600	6.60	17,500	3.15	0	0.00	700	0.13	18,400	3.32
Honduras	55	670	4,205	140,200	33.34	34,400	8.18	53,000	12.60	37,300	8.87	15,500	3.69
Jamaica	82	1,300	2,223	103,850	46.72	23,900	10.75	57,350	25.80	2,500	1.12	20,100	9.04
Mexico	104	2,240	75,702	8,000	0.11	7,900	0.10	0	0.00	100	.00	0	0.00
Nicaragua	70	880	3,035	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Panama	101	2,120	2,089	12,700	6.08	6,200	2.97	0	0.00	5,500	2.63	1,000	0.48
Paraguay	84	1,410	3,734	2,600	0.70	2,500	0.67	0	0.00	100	0.03	**	0.00
Peru	74	1,040	18,707	99,200	5.30	37,200	1.99	0	0.00	4,600	0.25	57,400	3.07
St. Lucia	75	1,060	119	**	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	**	0.00	0	0.00
St. Vincent	68	860	101	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Suriname	110	3,520	363	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	122	6,850	1,149	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Uruguay	108	2,490	2,916	100	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.03	0	0.00
Venezuela	112	3,840	16,394	100	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.01	0	0.00
Latin America Regional & other programs			n.a.	87,000	n.a.	68,400	n.a.	11,000	n.a.	7,600	n.a.	0	n.a.
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL		53,570	376,402	1,140,150	300.41	365,700	0.97	351,350	0.93	153,500	0.41	269,600	0.72
DA Total excl Peace Corps						345,000	0.92						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						328,900	0.87						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

**Less than $50,000

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1983 BuCen, thou	FY83 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY83 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1983 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1983 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1983 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1983 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1983 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1983 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1983 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1983 Actual per capita
REGION: NEAR EAST AND DEVELOPED													
Algeria	105	2,320	20,744	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Austria	134	9,250	7,552	**	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	**	0.00	0	0.00
Bahrain	138	10,510	394	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Canada	141	12,310	24,904	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cyprus	111	3,680	649	15,000	23.11	0	0.00	15,000	23.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
Egypt	56	700	46,427	2,343,700	50.48	0	0.00	750,000	16.15	1,326,900	28.58	266,800	5.75
Finland	139	10,740	4,856	**	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	**	0.00	0	0.00
France	137	10,500	54,650	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Greece	113	3,920	9,847	281,300	28.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	281,300	28.57	0	0.00
Iceland	136	10,260	237	**	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	**	0.00	0	0.00
Iran	127	n.a.	42,490	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iraq	128	n.a.	14,509	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Israel	118	5,370	3,968	2,485,000	626.26	0	0.00	785,000	197.83	1,700,000	428.43	0	0.00
Italy	120	6,400	56,825	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Japan	135	10,120	119,259	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Jordan	92	1,640	2,494	72,900	29.23	0	0.00	20,000	8.02	52,800	21.17	100	0.04
Kuwait	144	17,880	1,565	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lebanon	89	n.a.	2,598	261,260	100.56	0	0.00	159,560	61.42	101,700	39.15	0	0.00
Libya	132	8,480	3,486	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Luxembourg	143	14,650	366	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Morocco	60	760	22,055	155,200	7.04	13,700	0.62	0	0.00	101,300	4.59	40,200	1.82
Oman	119	6,250	1,131	45,200	39.96	100	0.09	15,000	13.26	30,100	26.61	0	0.00
Poland	129	n.a.	36,571	24,000	0.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	24,000	0.66
Portugal	103	2,230	9,946	112,100	11.27	0	0.00	20,000	2.01	92,100	9.26	0	0.00
Saudi Arabia	140	12,230	10,443	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Spain	117	4,780	38,328	414,500	10.81	0	0.00	12,000	0.31	402,500	10.50	0	0.00
Sweden	142	12,470	8,329	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Syria	94	1,760	9,787	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tunisia	81	1,290	6,935	122,400	17.65	1,000	0.14	5,000	0.72	101,900	14.69	14,500	2.09
Turkey	80	1,240	48,392	688,800	14.23	1,000	0.02	285,000	5.89	402,800	8.32	0	0.00
United Kingdom	133	9,200	56,377	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yemen Arab Repub.	51	550	5,830	35,400	6.07	29,200	5.01	0	0.00	6,200	1.06	0	0.00
Near East Regional & other programs			n.a.	18,900	n.a.	4,300	n.a.	12,400	n.a.	0	n.a.	2,000	n.a.
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL		191,490	671,944	7,076,540	10.53	49,500	0.07	2,079,040	3.09	4,599,600	6.85	348,400	0.52
excl Israel		186,120	667,976	4,591,540	6.87	49,500	0.07	1,294,040	1.94	2,899,600	4.34	348,400	0.52
excl Israel & Egypt		185,420	621,549	2,247,840	3.62	49,500	0.08	544,040	0.88	1,372,700	2.53	81,600	0.13
DA Total excl Peace Corps						44,000	0.07						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						43,700	0.07						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

**Less than $50,000

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	10,906,682	1,193,300	2,972,382	5,501,000	1,240,000
Centrally Funded Programs	637,250	393,200	150	34,900	209,000
Worldwide Recoveries#	(54,582)	(44,300)	(10,282)	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	11,489,350	1,542,200	2,962,250	5,535,900	1,449,000

#Includes prior year recoveries budgeted within country totals.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1983 BuCen,thous	FY83 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY83 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1983 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1983 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1983 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1983 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1983 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1983 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1983 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1983 Actual per capita
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES													
Ethiopia	1	120	41,300	2,800	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,800	0.07
Bangladesh	2	130	95,935	172,500	1.80	78,900	0.82	0	0.00	200	.00	93,400	0.97
Mali@	3	160	7,404	15,500	2.09	11,100	1.50	0	0.00	100	0.01	4,300	0.58
Nepal	4	160	16,169	18,600	1.15	15,700	0.97	0	0.00	100	0.01	2,800	0.17
Zaire	5	170	28,966	37,000	1.28	14,000	0.48	5,000	0.17	7,100	0.25	10,900	0.38
Burkina Faso@	6	180	6,569	9,000	1.37	1,700	0.26	0	0.00	100	0.02	7,200	1.10
Burma	7	180	35,480	19,000	0.54	18,800	0.53	0	0.00	200	0.01	0	0.00
Guinea-Bissau	8	180	827	2,600	3.14	2,000	2.42	0	0.00	**	0.00	600	0.73
Malawi	9	210	6,612	8,300	1.26	7,900	1.19	0	0.00	200	0.03	200	0.03
Uganda	10	220	13,827	7,800	0.56	7,500	0.54	*	0.00	100	0.01	200	0.01
Burundi	11	240	4,416	7,400	1.68	5,800	1.31	0	0.00	**	0.00	1,600	0.36
Niger@	12	240	6,080	26,600	4.38	18,300	3.01	5,000	0.82	2,500	0.41	800	0.13
Tanzania	13	240	20,356	7,900	0.39	1,400	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	6,500	0.32
Somalia	14	250	7,153	83,300	11.65	14,900	2.08	21,000	2.94	25,600	3.58	21,800	3.05
India	15	260	735,396	209,600	0.28	89,000	0.12	0	0.00	100	.00	120,300	0.16
Rwanda	16	270	5,805	8,700	1.50	5,400	0.93	0	0.00	100	0.02	3,200	0.55
CAR	17	280	2,520	1,700	0.67	1,500	0.60	0	0.00	**	0.00	200	0.08
Togo	18	280	2,842	7,700	2.71	5,800	2.04	0	0.00	**	0.00	1,900	0.67
Benin	19	290	3,778	1,600	0.42	1,100	0.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	500	0.13
Gambia@	20	290	700	5,100	7.29	4,700	6.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	400	0.57
China	21	300	1,019,666	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Guinea	22	300	5,057	7,200	1.42	2,000	0.40	0	0.00	**	0.00	5,200	1.03
Haiti	23	300	5,548	36,600	6.60	17,500	3.15	0	0.00	700	0.13	18,400	3.32
Ghana	24	310	11,939	7,600	0.64	2,200	0.18	0	0.00	300	0.03	5,100	0.43
Madagascar	25	310	9,398	9,000	0.96	0	0.00	0	0.00	**	0.00	9,000	0.96
Sao Tome & Principe	26	310	101	200	1.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	200	1.98
Cape Verde@	27	320	302	4,900	16.23	2,200	7.28	0	0.00	**	0.00	2,700	8.94
Sierra Leone	28	330	3,687	8,700	2.36	3,000	1.03	0	0.00	**	0.00	4,900	1.33
Sri Lanka	29	330	15,735	81,500	5.18	50,700	3.22	0	0.00	100	0.01	30,700	1.95
Kenya	30	340	18,586	102,100	5.49	34,600	1.86	30,000	1.61	19,900	1.07	17,600	0.95
Pakistan	31	390	94,140	542,100	5.76	2,900	0.03	200,000	2.12	260,800	2.77	78,400	0.83
Sudan	32	400	20,993	206,050	9.82	28,500	1.36	82,250	3.92	44,300	2.11	51,000	2.43
Afghanistan	33	n.a.	14,340	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bhutan	34	n.a.	1,360	900	0.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	900	0.66
Chad@	35	n.a.	4,935	5,200	1.05	2,000	0.41	0	0.00	**	0.00	3,200	0.65
Comoros	36	n.a.	443	400	0.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	400	0.90
Eq. Guinea	37	n.a.	333	1,200	3.60	1,000	3.00	0	0.00	100	0.30	100	0.30
Kampuchea	38	n.a.	5,996	2,100	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,100	0.00
Laos	39	n.a.	3,474	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Maldives	40	n.a.	168	**	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	**	0.00	0	0.00
Mozambique	41	n.a.	13,030	9,800	0.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9,800	0.75
Vanuatu	42	n.a.	124	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vietnam	43	n.a.	57,612	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES		8,290	2,349,310	1,678,250	0.71	452,900	0.19	343,250	0.15	362,600	0.15	519,500	0.22
excl China		7,990	1,329,644	1,678,250	1.26	452,900	0.34	343,250	0.26	362,600	0.27	519,500	0.39
excl China & India		7,730	594,048	1,468,650	2.47	363,900	0.61	343,250	0.58	362,500	0.61	399,000	0.67
DA Total excl Peace Corps						424,000	0.18						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						416,100	0.18						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control
**Less than $50,000
@Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1983		TOTAL POPULATION 1983	FY83 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1983 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1983 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1983 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1983 Actual	
COUNTRY	World Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Senegal@	44	440	6,335	33,600	5.30	15,900	2.51	5,000	0.79	400	0.06	12,300	1.94
Kiribati	45	460	60	100	1.67	100	1.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lesotho	46	460	1,438	21,000	14.60	13,700	9.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	7,300	5.08
Liberia	47	480	2,091	75,500	36.11	15,800	7.56	32,000	15.30	12,700	6.07	15,000	7.17
Mauritania@	48	480	1,591	12,500	7.86	6,500	4.09	0	0.00	**	0.00	6,000	3.77
Bolivia	49	510	5,883	62,300	10.59	13,100	2.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	49,200	8.36
Guyana	50	520	765	100	0.13	100	0.13	0	0.00	**	0.00	**	0.00
Yemen Arab Rep.	51	550	5,830	35,400	6.07	29,200	5.01	0	0.00	6,200	1.06	0	0.00
Indonesia	52	560	165,787	142,400	0.86	71,800	0.43	0	0.00	27,400	0.17	43,200	0.26
Zambia	53	580	6,395	27,883	4.36	0	0.00	15,483	2.42	0	0.00	12,400	1.94
Solomon Islands	54	640	254	700	2.76	700	2.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Honduras	55	670	4,205	140,200	33.34	34,400	8.18	53,000	12.60	37,300	8.87	15,500	3.69
Egypt	56	700	46,427	2,343,700	50.48	0	0.00	750,000	16.15	1,326,900	28.58	266,800	5.75
El Salvador	57	710	4,779	326,800	68.38	58,800	12.30	140,000	29.29	81,300	17.01	46,700	9.77
Ivory Coast	58	710	9,314	**	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	**	0.00	0	0.00
Zimbabwe	59	740	8,138	64,100	7.88	0	0.00	60,000	7.37	100	0.01	4,000	0.49
Morocco	60	760	22,055	155,200	7.04	13,700	0.62	0	0.00	101,300	4.59	40,200	1.82
Papua New Guinea	61	760	3,191	600	0.19	600	0.19	0	0.00	**	0.00	0	0.00
Philippines	62	760	54,252	154,200	2.84	42,100	0.78	50,000	0.92	51,400	0.95	10,700	0.20
Nigeria	63	770	97,726	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tonga	64	780	100	800	8.00	800	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cameroon	65	820	9,219	24,200	2.63	20,900	2.27	0	0.00	2,600	0.28	700	0.08
Thailand	66	820	49,705	120,300	2.42	22,800	0.46	5,800	0.12	91,700	1.84	0	0.00
Grenada	67	840	88	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
St. Vincent	68	860	101	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Swaziland	69	870	632	8,000	12.66	7,600	12.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	400	0.63
Nicaragua	70	880	3,035	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Botswana	71	920	1,000	18,500	18.50	1,300	1.30	10,000	10.00	5,200	5.20	1,000	1.00
Dominica	72	980	74	**	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	**	0.00	0	0.00
Costa Rica	73	1,020	2,498	141,100	56.49	28,800	11.53	82,000	32.83	2,600	1.04	27,700	11.09
Peru	74	1,040	18,707	99,200	5.30	37,200	1.99	0	0.00	4,600	0.25	57,400	3.07
St. Lucia	75	1,060	119	**	0.0[illegible]	0	0.00	0	0.00	**	0.00	0	0.00
Guatemala	76	1,120	7,861	19,500	2.48	14,100	1.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	5,400	0.69
Belize	77	1,140	157	7,900	50.32	7,800	49.68	0	0.00	100	0.64	0	0.00
Mauritius	78	1,160	993	6,300	6.34	0	0.00	2,000	2.01	0	0.00	4,300	4.33
Congo	79	1,230	1,694	1,100	0.65	1,000	0.59	0	0.00	100	0.06	0	0.00
Turkey	80	1,240	48,392	688,800	14.23	1,000	0.02	285,000	5.89	402,800	8.32	0	0.00
Tunisia	81	1,290	6,935	122,400	17.65	1,000	0.14	5,000	0.72	101,900	14.69	14,500	2.09
Jamaica	82	1,300	2,223	103,850	46.72	23,900	10.75	57,350	25.80	2,500	1.12	20,100	9.04
Dominican Republic	83	1,370	6,282	67,600	10.76	28,700	4.57	8,000	1.27	5,600	0.89	25,300	4.03
Paraguay	84	1,410	3,734	2,600	0.70	2,500	0.67	0	0.00	100	0.03	**	0.00
Ecuador	85	1,420	8,857	19,000	2.15	12,600	1.42	0	0.00	4,600	0.52	1,800	0.20
Colombia	86	1,430	28,153	4,200	0.15	3,500	0.12	0	0.00	700	0.02	0	0.00
Angola	87	n.a.	7,338	1,100	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,100	0.15
Djibouti	88	n.a.	316	4,986	15.78	0	0.00	1,986	6.28	1,600	5.06	1,400	4.43
Lebanon	89	n.a.	2,598	261,260	100.56	0	0.00	159,560	61.42	101,700	39.15	0	0.00
Tuvalu	90	n.a.	8	200	25.00	200	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Western Samoa	91	n.a.	161	1,000	6.21	1,000	6.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES		37,260	657,716	5,320,179	8.09	533,400	0.81	1,722,179	2.62	2,373,400	3.61	691,200	1.05
excl Egypt		[illegible]	611,289	2,976,479	4.87	533,400	0.87	972,179	1.59	1,046,500	1.71	424,400	0.69
DA Total excl Peace Corps						487,400	0.74						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						476,000	0.72						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

**Less than $50,000

@Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1983 BuCen,thou	FY83 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY83 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1983 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1983 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1983 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1983 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1983 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1983 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1983 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1983 Actual per capita
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Jordan	92	1,640	2,494	72,900	29.23	0	0.00	20,000	8.02	52,800	21.17	100	0.04
Namibia	93	1,760	1,049	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Syria	94	1,760	9,787	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Fiji	95	1,790	672	2,200	3.27	2,100	3.13	0	0.00	100	0.15	0	0.00
Malaysia	96	1,860	14,775	5,500	0.37	800	0.05	0	0.00	4,700	0.32	0	0.00
Chile	97	1,870	11,595	1,000	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,000	0.09
Brazil	98	1,880	132,908	300	.00	200	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	.00
Korea, Rep. of	99	2,010	41,366	186,700	4.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	186,700	4.51	0	0.00
Argentina	100	2,070	29,745	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Panama	101	2,120	2,089	12,700	6.08	6,200	2.97	0	0.00	5,500	2.63	1,000	0.48
Hungary	102	2,150	10,685	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portugal	103	2,230	9,946	112,100	11.27	0	0.00	20,000	2.01	92,100	9.26	0	0.00
Mexico	104	2,240	75,702	8,000	0.11	7,900	0.10	0	0.00	100	.00	0	0.00
Algeria	105	2,320	20,744	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Seychelles	106	2,400	65	2,400	36.92	100	1.54	2,000	30.77	0	0.00	300	4.62
South Africa	107	2,490	30,938	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Uruguay	108	2,490	2,916	100	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.03	0	0.00
Yugoslavia	109	2,570	22,800	100	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	.00	0	0.00
Suriname	110	3,520	363	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cyprus	111	3,680	649	15,000	23.11	0	0.00	15,000	23.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
Venezuela	112	3,840	16,394	100	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.01	0	0.00
Greece	113	3,920	9,847	281,300	28.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	281,300	28.57	0	0.00
Gabon	114	3,950	921	2,600	2.82	1,500	1.63	0	0.00	1,100	1.19	0	0.00
Barbados	115	4,050	250	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bahamas	116	4,060	222	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Spain	117	4,780	38,328	414,500	10.81	0	0.00	12,000	0.31	402,500	10.50	0	0.00
Israel	118	5,370	3,968	2,485,000	626.26	0	0.00	785,000	197.83	1,700,000	428.43	0	0.00
Oman	119	6,250	1,131	45,200	39.96	100	0.09	15,000	13.26	30,100	26.61	0	0.00
Italy	120	6,400	56,825	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Singapore	121	6,620	2,502	100	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.04	0	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	122	6,850	1,149	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Albania	123	n.a.	2,841	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bulgaria	124	n.a.	8,939	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Czechoslovakia	125	n.a.	15,414	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Germany, Dem Rep	126	n.a.	16,699	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iran	127	n.a.	42,490	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iraq	128	n.a.	14,509	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Poland	129	n.a.	36,571	24,800	0.68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	24,800	0.68
Romania	130	n.a.	22,553	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Taiwan	131	n.a.	18,771	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES		100,946	731,612	3,672,600	5.02	18,900	0.03	869,000	1.19	2,757,400	3.77	27,300	0.04
excl Israel		95,570	727,644	1,187,600	1.63	18,900	0.03	84,000	0.12	1,057,400	1.45	27,300	0.04
DA Total excl Peace Corps						14,300	0.02						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						6,200	0.01						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control
**Less than $50,000

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1983 BuCen,thou	FY83 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY83 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1983 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1983 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1983 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1983 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1983 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1983 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1983 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1983 Actual per capita
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES													
Libya	132	8,480	3,486	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
United Kingdom	133	9,200	56,377	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Austria	134	9,250	7,552	**	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	**	0.00	0	0.00
Japan	135	10,120	119,259	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iceland	136	10,260	237	**	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	**	0.00	0	0.00
France	137	10,500	54,650	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bahrain	138	10,510	394	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Finland	139	10,740	4,856	**	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	**	0.00	0	0.00
Saudi Arabia	140	12,230	10,443	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Canada	141	12,310	24,904	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sweden	142	12,470	8,329	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Luxembourg	143	14,650	366	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kuwait	144	17,880	1,565	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brunei	145	21,140	214	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES		169,740	292,632	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
DA Total excl Peace Corps						0	0.00						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						0	0.00						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control
**Less than $50,000

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	10,906,602	1,193,300	2,972,302	5,501,000	1,240,000
Centrally Funded Programs	637,250	393,200	150	34,900	209,000
Worldwide Recoveries@	(54,502)	(44,300)	(10,202)	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	11,489,350	1,542,200	2,962,250	5,535,900	1,449,000

@Includes prior year recoveries budgeted within country totals.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1984 BuCen, thou	FY84 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1984 Actual $US thous	per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1984 Actual $US thous	per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1984 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1984 Actual $US thous	per capita
REGION: AFRICA													
Angola	87	n.a.	7,744	2,348	0.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,348	0.33
Benin	19	290	3,894	2,524	0.65	1,137	0.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,387	0.36
Botswana	71	920	1,033	23,281	22.54	11,512	11.14	0	0.00	9,232	8.94	2,537	2.46
Burkina Faso@	6	180	6,733	15,402	2.29	1,573	0.23	0	0.00	39	0.01	13,790	2.05
Burundi	11	240	4,543	7,495	1.65	4,223	0.93	0	0.00	135	0.03	3,137	0.69
CAR	17	280	2,589	3,314	1.28	3,215	1.24	0	0.00	99	0.04	0	0.00
Cameroon	65	820	9,473	29,742	3.14	24,633	2.60	0	0.00	5,109	0.54	0	0.00
Cape Verde@	27	320	306	5,281	17.26	2,000	6.54	0	0.00	47	0.15	3,234	10.57
Chad@	35	n.a.	5,059	11,386	2.25	3,500	0.69	3,000	0.59	2,169	0.43	2,717	0.54
Comoros	36	n.a.	456	780	1.71	780	1.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Congo	79	1,230	1,745	1,006	0.58	1,000	0.57	0	0.00	6	.00	0	0.00
Djibouti	88	n.a.	289	6,458	22.35	0	0.00	3,000	10.38	2,140	7.40	1,318	4.56
Eq. Guinea	37	n.a.	342	1,054	3.08	1,000	2.92	0	0.00	54	0.16	0	0.00
Ethiopia	1	120	42,113	7,894	0.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7,894	0.19
Gabon	114	3,950	958	4,855	5.07	1,744	1.82	0	0.00	3,111	3.25	0	0.00
Gambia@	20	290	725	7,870	10.86	4,605	6.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,265	4.50
Ghana	24	310	12,609	18,710	1.48	1,440	0.11	0	0.00	242	0.02	17,028	1.35
Guinea	22	300	5,282	8,250	1.56	1,650	0.31	0	0.00	1,600	0.30	5,000	0.95
Guinea-Bissau	8	180	842	3,919	4.65	2,000	2.38	0	0.00	13	0.02	1,906	2.26
Ivory Coast	58	710	9,695	181	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	181	0.02	0	0.00
Kenya	30	340	19,371	95,543	4.93	37,126	1.92	21,000	1.08	23,621	1.22	13,796	0.71
Lesotho	46	460	1,474	18,931	12.84	11,522	7.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	7,409	5.03
Liberia	47	480	2,160	78,580	36.38	15,816	7.32	35,000	16.20	12,764	5.91	15,000	6.94
Madagascar	25	310	9,665	13,214	1.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	0.01	13,164	1.36
Malawi	9	210	6,829	8,611	1.26	8,426	1.23	0	0.00	185	0.03	0	0.00
Mali@	3	160	7,560	19,442	2.57	12,770	1.69	0	0.00	148	0.02	6,524	0.86
Mauritania@	48	480	1,623	12,195	7.51	4,970	3.06	0	0.00	79	0.05	7,146	4.40
Mauritius	78	1,160	1,002	4,000	3.99	0	0.00	4,000	3.99	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mozambique	41	n.a.	13,244	16,103	1.22	1,000	0.08	7,000	0.53	0	0.00	8,103	0.61
Namibia	93	1,760	1,074	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Niger@	12	240	6,271	29,238	4.66	22,010	3.51	5,000	0.80	2,228	0.36	0	0.00
Nigeria	63	770	99,889	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rwanda	16	270	6,020	8,914	1.48	4,876	0.81	0	0.00	3	.00	4,035	0.67
Sao Tome & Principe	26	310	103	544	5.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	544	5.28
Senegal@	44	440	6,541	49,889	7.63	24,736	3.78	10,000	1.53	2,477	0.38	12,676	1.94
Seychelles	106	2,400	66	2,439	36.95	186	2.82	2,000	30.30	0	0.00	253	3.83
Sierra Leone	28	330	3,784	8,589	2.27	3,938	1.04	0	0.00	40	0.01	4,611	1.22
Somalia	14	250	7,371	101,798	13.81	14,940	2.03	35,000	4.75	32,993	4.48	18,865	2.56
South Africa	107	2,490	31,698	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sudan	32	400	21,632	237,226	10.97	20,767	0.96	120,000	5.55	46,459	2.15	50,000	2.31
Swaziland	69	870	651	6,626	10.18	6,576	10.10	0	0.00	50	0.08	0	0.00
Tanzania	13	240	21,020	6,344	0.30	2,532	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,812	0.18
Togo	18	280	2,931	8,051	2.75	6,055	2.07	0	0.00	35	0.01	1,961	0.67
Uganda	10	220	14,237	9,061	0.64	9,000	0.63	0	0.00	61	.00	0	0.00
Zaire	5	170	29,671	48,966	1.65	15,407	0.52	10,000	0.34	7,767	0.26	15,792	0.53
Zambia	53	580	6,617	36,435	5.51	0	0.00	21,322	3.22	0	0.00	15,113	2.28
Zimbabwe	89	740	8,461	46,877	5.54	0	0.00	40,000	4.73	150	0.02	6,727	0.80
Africa Regional & other programs@			n.a.	105,749	n.a.	89,753	n.a.	15,996	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
AFRICA TOTAL		26,500	447,395	1,135,315	2.54	378,418	0.85	332,318	0.74	153,287	0.34	271,292	0.61
DA Total excl Peace Corps						334,770	0.75						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						334,770	0.75						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

@Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1983		TOTAL POPULATION 1984	FY84 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1984 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1984 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1984 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1984 Actual	
COUNTRY	World Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: ASIA													
Afghanistan	33	n.a.	14,694	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bangladesh	2	130	98,650	162,677	1.65	77,000	0.78	0	0.00	269	.00	85,408	0.87
Bhutan	34	n.a.	1,388	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brunei	145	21,140	223	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Burma	7	180	36,196	14,763	0.41	14,647	0.40	0	0.00	116	.00	0	0.00
China	21	300	1,029,176	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Fiji	95	1,790	686	2,317	3.38	2,233	3.26	0	0.00	84	0.12	0	0.00
India	15	260	751,559	202,754	0.27	87,500	0.12	0	0.00	126	.00	115,128	0.15
Indonesia	52	560	169,442	157,958	0.93	66,277	0.39	0	0.00	47,379	0.28	44,302	0.26
Kampuchea	38	n.a.	6,118	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kiribati	45	460	61	181	2.97	181	2.97	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Korea, Rep. of	99	2,010	41,999	231,786	5.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	231,786	5.52	0	0.00
Laos	39	n.a.	3,545	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Malaysia	96	1,860	15,118	11,017	0.73	136	0.01	0	0.00	10,881	0.72	0	0.00
Maldives	40	n.a.	173	23	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	23	0.13	0	0.00
Nepal	4	160	16,578	15,943	0.96	15,831	0.95	0	0.00	112	0.01	0	0.00
Pakistan	31	390	96,628	579,133	5.99	3,350	0.03	225,000	2.33	300,783	3.11	50,000	0.52
Papua New Guinea	61	760	3,258	882	0.27	841	0.26	0	0.00	41	0.01	0	0.00
Philippines	62	760	55,528	154,311	2.78	35,865	0.65	50,000	0.90	51,488	0.93	16,958	0.31
Singapore	121	6,620	2,529	56	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	56	0.02	0	0.00
Solomon Islands	54	640	263	921	3.50	894	3.40	0	0.00	27	0.10	0	0.00
Sri Lanka	29	330	16,033	75,317	4.70	45,143	2.82	0	0.00	143	0.01	30,031	1.87
Taiwan	131	n.a.	19,061	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Thailand	66	820	50,634	138,220	2.73	31,991	0.63	5,000	0.10	101,229	2.00	0	0.00
Tonga	64	780	101	726	7.19	696	6.89	0	0.00	30	0.30	0	0.00
Tuvalu	90	n.a.	8	35	4.38	35	4.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vanuatu	42	n.a.	128	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vietnam	43	n.a.	59,030	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Western Samoa	91	n.a.	161	1,138	7.07	1,138	7.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Asia Regional & other programs			n.a.	25,639	n.a.	25,639	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
ASIA TOTAL		39,950	2,488,968	1,775,797	0.71	409,397	0.16	280,000	0.11	744,573	0.30	341,827	0.14
excl China		39,650	1,459,792	1,775,797	1.22	409,397	0.28	280,000	0.19	744,573	0.51	341,827	0.23
excl China & India		39,390	708,233	1,573,043	2.22	321,897	0.45	280,000	0.40	744,447	1.05	226,699	0.32
DA Total excl Peace Corps						390,521	0.16						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						381,549	0.15						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983		TOTAL POPULATION 1984	FY84 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1984 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1984 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1984 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1984 Actual	
	World Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: EASTERN EUROPE													
Albania	123	n.a.	2,901	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bulgaria	124	n.a.	8,958	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Czechoslovakia	125	n.a.	15,460	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Germany, Dem Rep	126	n.a.	16,683	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hungary	102	2,150	10,665	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Romania	130	n.a.	22,640	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yugoslavia	109	2,570	22,963	69	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	69	.00	0	0.00
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL		4,720	100,270	69	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	69	.00	0	0.00
DA Total excl Peace Corps						0	0.00						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						0	0.00						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1984 BuCen,thou	FY84 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1984 Actual $US thous	per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1984 Actual $US thous	per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1984 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1984 Actual $US thous	per capita
REGION: LATIN AMERICA													
Argentina	100	2,070	30,228	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bahamas	116	4,060	226	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Barbados	115	4,050	251	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Belize	77	1,140	161	17,366	107.86	6,817	42 34	10,000	62.11	549	3.41	0	0.00
Bolivia	49	510	6,037	37,768	6.26	15,690	2.60	0	0.00	122	0.02	21,956	3.64
Brazil	98	1,880	136,315	22	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	.00
Chile	97	1,870	11,816	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Colombia	86	1,430	28,746	32,031	1.11	6,765	0.24	0	0.00	25,266	0.88	0	0.00
Costa Rica	73	1,020	2,570	184,705	71.87	23,072	8.98	130,000	50.58	9,133	3.55	22,500	8.75
Dominica	72	980	74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Dominican Republic	83	1,370	6,447	151,802	23.55	32,662	5.07	84,000	13.03	6,335	0.98	28,805	4.47
Ecuador	85	1,420	9,115	24,325	2.67	14,941	1.64	0	0.00	6,699	0.73	2,685	0.29
El Salvador	57	710	4,877	522,231	107.08	64,361	13.20	210,234	43.11	196,550	40.30	51,086	10.47
Grenada	67	840	87	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Guatemala	76	1,120	8,100	35,020	4.32	23,397	2.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	11,623	1.43
Guyana	50	520	767	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Haiti	23	300	5,654	46,780	8.27	21,070	3.73	5,000	0.88	1,027	0.18	19,683	3.48
Honduras	55	670	4,350	251,304	57.77	42,045	9.67	112,500	25.86	77,440	17.80	19,319	4.44
Jamaica	82	1,300	2,244	114,050	50.82	34,409	15.33	55,000	24.51	4,200	1.87	20,441	9.11
Mexico	104	2,240	77,659	8,492	0.11	8,318	0.11	0	0.00	174	.00	0	0.00
Nicaragua	70	880	3,132	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Panama	101	2,120	2,134	59,233	27.76	14,720	6.90	30,000	14.06	13,500	6.33	1,013	0.47
Paraguay	84	1,410	3,860	2,163	0.56	2,088	0.54	0	0.00	75	0.02	0	0.00
Peru	74	1,040	19,198	73,689	3.84	21,750	1.13	0	0.00	10,700	0.56	41,239	2.15
St. Lucia	75	1,060	120	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
St. Vincent	68	860	102	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Suriname	110	3,520	369	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	122	6,850	1,167	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Uruguay	108	2,490	2,926	98	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	98	0.03	0	0.00
Venezuela	112	3,840	16,851	48	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	.00	0	0.00
Latin America Regional & other programs			n.a.	167,096	n.a.	75,160	n.a.	60,820	n.a.	31,116	n.a.	0	n.a.
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL		53,570	385,583	1,728,223	473.89	407,265	1.06	697,554	1.81	383,032	0.99	240,372	0.62
DA Total excl Peace Corps						384,975	1.00						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						362,590	0.94						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1984 BuCen,thou	FY84 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY84 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1984 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1984 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1984 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1984 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1984 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1984 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1984 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1984 Actual per capita
REGION: NEAR EAST AND DEVELOPED													
Algeria	105	2,320	21,416	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Austria	134	9,250	7,552	58	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	58	0.01	0	0.00
Bahrain	138	10,510	411	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Canada	141	12,310	25,150	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cyprus	111	3,680	657	15,000	22.83	0	0.00	15,000	22.83	0	0.00	0	0.00
Egypt	56	700	47,765	2,379,928	49.83	0	0.00	750,000	15.70	1,366,657	28.61	263,271	5.51
Finland	139	10,740	4,882	36	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	36	0.01	0	0.00
France	137	10,500	54,844	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Greece	113	3,920	9,886	501,406	50.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	501,406	50.72	0	0.00
Iceland	136	10,260	239	22	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	0.09	0	0.00
Iran	127	n.a.	43,820	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iraq	128	n.a.	15,000	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Israel	118	5,370	4,048	2,610,000	644.76	0	0.00	910,000	224.80	1,700,000	419.96	0	0.00
Italy	120	6,400	56,983	10,000	0.18	0	0.00	10,000	0.18	0	0.00	0	0.00
Japan	135	10,120	120,018	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Jordan	92	1,640	2,580	136,729	53.00	0	0.00	20,000	7.75	116,729	45.24	0	0.00
Kuwait	144	17,880	1,636	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lebanon	89	n.a.	2,601	15,633	6.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	15,633	6.01	0	0.00
Libya	132	8,480	3,626	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Luxembourg	143	14,650	366	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Morocco	60	760	22,579	153,418	6.79	21,495	0.95	7,000	0.31	70,370	3.12	54,553	2.42
Oman	119	6,250	1,181	55,127	46.68	0	0.00	15,000	12.70	40,127	33.98	0	0.00
Poland	129	n.a.	36,914	30,886	0.84	0	0.00	10,000	0.27	0	0.00	20,886	0.57
Portugal	103	2,230	9,990	147,000	14.79	0	0.00	40,000	4.00	107,000	10.79	0	0.00
Saudi Arabia	140	12,230	10,796	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Spain	117	4,780	38,500	414,908	10.76	0	0.00	12,000	0.31	402,908	10.45	0	0.00
Sweden	142	12,470	8,337	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Syria	94	1,760	10,134	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tunisia	81	1,290	7,095	130,787	18.43	1,444	0.20	1,500	0.21	111,621	15.73	16,222	2.29
Turkey	80	1,240	49,518	857,777	17.32	1,000	0.02	138,500	2.80	718,277	14.51	0	0.00
United Kingdom	133	9,200	56,398	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yemen Arab Repub.	51	550	5,989	34,942	5.83	26,879	4.49	0	0.00	5,063	0.85	3,000	0.50
Near East Regional & other programs			n.a.	21,209	n.a.	5,058	n.a.	13,990	n.a.	0	n.a.	2,161	n.a.
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL		191,490	681,017	7,515,834	11.04	55,876	0.08	1,942,990	2.85	5,156,875	7.57	360,093	0.53
excl Israel		186,120	676,969	4,905,834	7.25	55,876	0.08	1,032,990	1.53	3,456,875	5.11	360,093	0.53
excl Israel & Egypt		185,420	629,204	2,525,906	4.01	55,876	0.09	282,990	0.45	2,090,218	3.32	96,822	0.15
DA Total excl Peace Corps						51,066	0.07						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						49,981	0.07						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	12,155,238	1,250,956	3,252,842	6,437,856	1,213,584
Centrally Funded Programs	856,498	436,806	1,100	41,676	376,916
Worldwide Recoveries**	(11,461)	(11,749)	288	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	13,000,275	1,676,013	3,254,230	6,479,532	1,590,500

**Includes prior year recoveries budgeted within country totals.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1984 BuCen,thou	FY84 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	 per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1984 Actual $US thous	 per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1984 Actual $US thous	 per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1984 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	 per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1984 Actual $US thous	 per capita
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES													
Ethiopia	1	120	42,113	7,894	0.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7,894	0.19
Bangladesh	2	130	98,650	162,677	1.65	77,000	0.78	0	0.00	269	.00	85,408	0.87
Mali@	3	160	7,560	19,442	2.57	12,770	1.69	0	0.00	148	0.02	6,524	0.86
Nepal	4	160	16,578	15,943	0.96	15,831	0.95	0	0.00	112	0.01	0	0.00
Zaire	5	170	29,671	48,966	1.65	15,407	0.52	10,000	0.34	7,767	0.26	15,792	0.53
Burkina Faso@	6	180	6,733	15,402	2.29	1,573	0.23	0	0.00	39	0.01	13,790	2.05
Burma	7	180	36,196	14,763	0.41	14,647	0.40	0	0.00	116	.00	0	0.00
Guinea-Bissau	8	180	842	3,919	4.65	2,000	2.38	0	0.00	13	0.02	1,906	2.26
Malawi	9	210	6,829	8,611	1.26	8,426	1.23	0	0.00	185	0.03	0	0.00
Uganda	10	220	14,237	9,061	0.64	9,000	0.63	0	0.00	61	.00	0	0.00
Burundi	11	240	4,543	7,495	1.65	4,223	0.93	0	0.00	135	0.03	3,137	0.69
Niger@	12	240	6,271	29,238	4.66	22,010	3.51	5,000	0.80	2,228	0.36	0	0.00
Tanzania	13	240	21,020	6,344	0.30	2,532	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,812	0.18
Somalia	14	250	7,371	101,798	13.81	14,940	2.03	35,000	4.75	32,993	4.48	18,865	2.56
India	15	260	751,559	202,754	0.27	87,500	0.12	0	0.00	126	.00	115,128	0.15
Rwanda	16	270	6,020	8,914	1.48	4,876	0.81	0	0.00	3	.00	4,035	0.67
CAR	17	280	2,589	3,314	1.28	3,215	1.24	0	0.00	99	0.04	0	0.00
Togo	18	280	2,931	8,051	2.75	6,055	2.07	0	0.00	35	0.01	1,961	0.67
Benin	19	290	3,894	2,524	0.65	1,137	0.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,387	0.36
Gambia@	20	290	725	7,870	10.86	4,605	6.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,265	4.50
China	21	300	1,029,176	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Guinea	22	300	5,282	8,250	1.56	1,650	0.31	0	0.00	1,600	0.30	5,000	0.95
Haiti	23	300	5,654	46,780	8.27	21,070	3.73	5,000	0.88	1,027	0.18	19,683	3.48
Ghana	24	310	12,609	18,710	1.48	1,440	0.11	0	0.00	242	0.02	17,028	1.35
Madagascar	25	310	9,665	13,214	1.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	0.01	13,164	1.36
Sao Tome & Principe	26	310	103	544	5.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	544	5.28
Cape Verde@	27	320	306	5,281	17.26	2,000	6.54	0	0.00	47	0.15	3,234	10.57
Sierra Leone	28	330	3,784	8,589	2.27	3,938	1.04	0	0.00	40	0.01	4,611	1.22
Sri Lanka	29	330	16,033	75,317	4.70	45,143	2.82	0	0.00	143	0.01	30,031	1.87
Kenya	30	340	19,371	95,543	4.93	37,126	1.92	21,000	1.08	23,621	1.22	13,796	0.71
Pakistan	31	390	96,628	579,133	5.99	3,350	0.03	225,000	2.33	300,783	3.11	50,000	0.52
Sudan	32	400	21,632	237,226	10.97	20,767	0.96	120,000	5.55	46,459	2.15	50,000	2.31
Afghanistan	33	n.a.	14,694	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bhutan	34	n.a.	1,388	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chad@	35	n.a.	5,059	11,386	2.25	3,500	0.69	3,000	0.59	2,169	0.43	2,717	0.54
Comoros	36	n.a.	456	780	1.71	780	1.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Eq. Guinea	37	n.a.	342	1,054	3.08	1,000	2.92	0	0.00	54	0.16	0	0.00
Kampuchea	38	n.a.	6,118	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Laos	39	n.a.	3,545	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Maldives	40	n.a.	173	23	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	23	0.13	0	0.00
Mozambique	41	n.a.	13,244	16,103	1.22	1,000	0.08	7,000	0.53	0	0.00	8,103	0.61
Vanuatu	42	n.a.	128	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vietnam	43	n.a.	59,030	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES		8,290	2,390,752	1,802,913	0.75	450,511	0.19	431,000	0.18	420,587	0.18	500,815	0.21
excl China		7,990	1,361,576	1,802,913	1.32	450,511	0.33	431,000	0.32	420,587	0.31	500,815	0.37
excl China & India		7,730	610,017	1,600,159	2.62	363,011	0.60	431,000	0.71	420,461	0.69	385,687	0.63
DA Total excl Peace Corps						419,176	0.18						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						413,379	0.17						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

@Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Bank	per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1984 DeCen,thou	FY84 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE US$ thous	per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1984 Actual US$ thous	per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1984 Actual US$ thous	per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1984 FMS/MAP/IMET US$ thous	per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1984 Actual US$ thous	per capita
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Senegal@	44	440	6,541	49,889	7.63	24,736	3.78	10,000	1.53	2,477	0.38	12,676	1.94
Kiribati	45	460	61	181	2.97	181	2.97	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lesotho	46	460	1,474	18,931	12.84	11,522	7.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	7,409	5.03
Liberia	47	480	2,160	78,580	36.38	15,816	7.32	35,000	16.20	12,764	5.91	15,000	6.94
Mauritania@	48	480	1,623	12,195	7.51	4,970	3.06	0	0.00	79	0.05	7,146	4.40
Bolivia	49	510	6,037	37,768	6.26	15,690	2.60	0	0.00	122	0.02	21,956	3.64
Guyana	50	520	787	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yemen Arab Rep.	51	550	5,989	34,942	5.83	26,879	4.49	0	0.00	5,063	0.85	3,000	0.50
Indonesia	52	560	169,442	157,958	0.93	66,277	0.39	0	0.00	47,379	0.28	44,302	0.26
Zambia	53	580	6,617	36,435	5.51	0	0.00	21,322	3.22	0	0.00	15,113	2.28
Solomon Islands	54	640	263	921	3.50	894	3.40	0	0.00	27	0.10	0	0.00
Honduras	55	670	4,350	251,304	57.77	42,045	9.67	112,500	25.86	77,440	17.80	19,319	4.44
Egypt	56	700	47,.65	2,379,928	49.83	0	0.00	750,000	15.70	1,366,657	28.61	263,271	5.51
El Salvador	57	710	4,877	522,231	107.08	64,361	13.20	210,234	43.11	196,550	40.30	51,086	10.47
Ivory Coast	58	710	9,693	181	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	181	0.02	0	0.00
Zimbabwe	.59	740	8,461	46,877	5.54	0	0.00	40,000	4.73	150	0.02	6,727	0.80
Morocco	60	760	22,579	153,418	6.79	21,495	0.95	7,000	0.31	70,370	3.12	54,553	2.42
Papua New Guinea	61	760	3,298	882	0.27	841	0.26	0	0.00	41	0.01	0	0.00
Philippines	62	760	55,528	154,311	2.78	35,865	0.65	50,000	0.90	51,488	0.93	16,958	0.31
Nigeria	63	770	99,009	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tonga	64	780	101	726	7.19	696	6.89	0	0.00	30	0.30	0	0.00
Cameroon	65	820	9,473	29,742	3.14	24,633	2.60	0	0.00	5,109	0.54	0	0.00
Thailand	66	830	50,634	138,220	2.73	31,991	0.63	5,000	0.10	101,229	2.00	0	0.00
Grenada	67	840	87	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
St. Vincent	68	860	102	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Swaziland	69	870	651	6,626	10.18	6,576	10.10	0	0.00	50	0.08	0	0.00
Nicaragua	70	880	3,132	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Botswana	71	920	1,033	23,281	22.54	11,512	11.14	0	0.00	9,232	8.94	2,537	2.46
Dominica	72	980	74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Costa Rica	73	1,020	2,570	184,705	71.87	23,072	8.98	130,000	50.58	9,133	3.55	22,500	8.75
Peru	74	1,040	19,198	73,689	3.84	21,750	1.13	0	0.00	10,700	0.56	41,239	2.15
St. Lucia	75	1,060	130	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Guatemala	76	1,120	8,100	35,020	4.32	23,397	2.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	11,623	1.43
Belize	77	1,140	161	17,366	107.86	6,817	42.34	10,000	62.11	549	3.41	0	0.00
Mauritius	78	1,160	1,002	4,000	3.99	0	0.00	4,000	3.99	0	0.00	0	0.00
Congo	79	1,230	1,745	1,006	0.58	1,000	0.57	0	0.00	6	.00	0	0.00
Turkey	80	1,240	49,318	857,777	17.32	1,000	0.02	130,500	2.00	718,277	14.51	0	0.00
Tunisia	81	1,290	7,095	130,787	18.43	1,444	0.20	1,500	0.21	111,621	15.73	16,222	2.29
Jamaica	82	1,300	2,244	114,050	50.82	34,409	15.33	55,000	24.51	4,200	1.87	20,441	9.11
Dominican Republic	83	1,370	6,447	151,802	23.55	32,662	5.07	84,000	13.03	6,335	0.98	28,805	4.47
Paraguay	84	1,410	3,860	2,163	0.56	2,088	0.54	0	0.00	75	0.02	0	0.00
Ecuador	85	1,420	9,115	24,325	2.67	14,941	1.64	0	0.00	6,699	0.73	2,685	0.29
Colombia	86	1,430	28,746	32,031	1.11	6,765	0.24	0	0.00	25,266	0.88	0	0.00
Angola	87	n.a.	7,744	2,548	0.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,548	0.33
Djibouti	88	n.a.	289	6,458	22.35	0	0.00	3,000	10.38	2,140	7.40	1,318	4.56
Lebanon	89	n.a.	2,601	15,633	6.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	15,633	6.01	0	0.00
Tuvalu	90	n.a.	8	35	4.38	35	4.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Western Samoa	91	n.a.	161	1,138	7.07	1,138	7.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES		37,260	673,387	5,790,060	8.60	577,498	0.86	1,667,056	2.48	2,857,072	4.24	688,434	1.02
excl Egypt		36,560	625,622	3,410,132	5.45	577,498	0.92	917,056	1.47	1,490,415	2.38	425,163	0.68
DA Total excl Peace Corps						528,390	0.78						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						512,073	0.76						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

@includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1984 BuCen, thou	FY84 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY84 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1984 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1984 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1984 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1984 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1984 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1984 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1984 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1984 Actual per capita
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Jordan	92	1,640	2,580	136,729	53.00	0	0.00	20,000	7.75	116,729	45.24	0	0.00
Namibia	93	1,760	1,074	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Syria	94	1,760	10,154	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Fiji	95	1,790	686	2,317	3.38	2,233	3.26	0	0.00	84	0.12	0	0.00
Malaysia	96	1,860	15,118	11,017	0.73	136	0.01	0	0.00	10,881	0.72	0	0.00
Chile	97	1,870	11,816	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brazil	98	1,880	136,315	22	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	.00
Korea, Rep. of	99	2,010	41,999	231,706	5.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	231,706	5.52	0	0.00
Argentina	100	2,070	30,228	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Panama	101	2,120	2,134	59,233	27.76	14,720	6.90	30,000	14.06	13,500	6.33	1,013	0.47
Hungary	102	2,150	10,665	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portugal	103	2,230	9,939	147,000	14.79	0	0.00	40,000	4.00	107,000	10.79	0	0.00
Mexico	104	2,240	77,659	8,492	0.11	8,318	0.11	0	0.00	174	.00	0	0.00
Algeria	105	2,320	21,416	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Seychelles	106	2,400	66	2,439	36.95	186	2.82	2,000	30.30	0	0.00	253	3.83
South Africa	107	2,490	31,698	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Uruguay	108	2,490	2,926	98	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	98	0.03	0	0.00
Yugoslavia	109	2,570	22,963	69	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	69	.00	0	0.00
Suriname	110	3,520	369	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cyprus	111	3,680	657	15,000	22.83	0	0.00	15,000	22.83	0	0.00	0	0.00
Venezuela	112	3,840	16,851	48	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	.00	0	0.00
Greece	113	3,920	9,886	501,406	50.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	501,406	50.72	0	0.00
Gabon	114	3,950	958	4,855	5.07	1,744	1.82	0	0.00	3,111	3.25	0	0.00
Barbados	115	4,050	251	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bahamas	116	4,060	226	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Spain	117	4,780	38,580	414,908	10.76	0	0.00	12,000	0.31	402,908	10.45	0	0.00
Israel	118	5,370	4,048	2,610,000	644.76	0	0.00	910,000	224.80	1,700,000	419.96	0	0.00
Oman	119	6,250	1,181	55,127	46.68	0	0.00	15,000	12.70	40,127	33.98	0	0.00
Italy	120	6,400	56,983	10,000	0.18	0	0.00	10,000	0.18	0	0.00	0	0.00
Singapore	121	6,620	2,529	56	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	56	0.02	0	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	122	6,850	1,167	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Albania	123	n.a.	2,901	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bulgaria	124	n.a.	8,958	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Czechoslovakia	125	n.a.	15,460	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Germany, Dem Rep	126	n.a.	16,683	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iran	127	n.a.	43,820	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iraq	128	n.a.	15,000	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Poland	129	n.a.	36,914	30,006	0.84	0	0.00	10,000	0.27	0	0.00	20,006	0.57
Romania	130	n.a.	22.640	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Taiwan	131	n.a.	19,061	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES		100,940	744,618	4,242,456	5.70	27,337	0.04	1,064,000	1.43	3,128,945	4.20	22,174	0.03
excl Israel		95,570	740,570	1,632,456	2.20	27,337	0.04	154,000	0.21	1,428,945	1.93	22,174	0.03
DA Total excl Peace Corps						23,038	0.03						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						14,720	0.02						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1984 BuCen,thou	FY84 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1984 Actual $US thous	per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1984 Actual $US thous	per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1984 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1984 Actual $US thous	per capita
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES													
Libya	132	8,480	3,626	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
United Kingdom	133	9,200	56,398	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Austria	134	9,250	7,552	58	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	58	0.01	0	0.00
Japan	135	10,120	120,018	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iceland	136	10,260	239	22	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	0.09	0	0.00
France	137	10,500	54,844	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bahrain	138	10,510	411	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Finland	139	10,740	4,882	36	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	36	0.01	0	0.00
Saudi Arabia	140	12,230	10,794	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Canada	141	12,310	25,150	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sweden	142	12,470	8,337	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Luxembourg	143	14,650	366	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kuwait	144	17,880	1,636	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brunei	145	21,140	223	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES		169,740	294,476	116	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	116	.00	0	0.00
DA Total excl Peace Corps						0	0.00						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						0	0.00						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	12,155,238	1,250,956	3,252,862	6,437,836	1,213,584
Centrally Funded Programs	856,518	436,806	1,100	41,696	376,916
Worldwide Recoveries**	(11,461)	(11,749)	288	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	13,000,295	1,676,013	3,254,250	6,479,532	1,590,500

**Includes prior year recoveries budgeted within country totals.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1985 BuCen,thou	FY85 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1985 Actual $US thous	per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1985 Actual $US thous	per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1985 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1985 Actual $US thous	per capita
REGION: AFRICA													
Angola	87	n.a.	7,940	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Benin	19	290	4,015	2,124	0.53	1,271	0.32	0	0.00	83	0.02	770	0.19
Botswana	71	920	1,068	21,227	19.88	1,940	1.82	10,000	9.36	9,207	8.70	0	0.00
Burkina Faso@	6	180	6,907	10,855	1.57	4,325	0.63	0	0.00	17	.00	6,313	0.91
Burundi	11	240	4,673	6,035	1.29	4,217	0.90	0	0.00	141	0.03	1,677	0.36
CAR	17	280	2,664	4,136	1.55	4,028	1.51	0	0.00	108	0.04	0	0.00
Cameroon	65	820	9,737	27,406	2.81	22,259	2.29	0	0.00	5,147	0.53	0	0.00
Cape Verde@	27	320	312	2,795	8.96	2,000	6.41	0	0.00	70	0.22	725	2.32
Chad@	35	n.a.	5,036	20,717	4.11	9,075	1.80	5,000	0.99	5,207	1.03	1,435	0.28
Comoros	36	n.a.	469	400	0.85	400	0.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Congo	79	1,230	1,798	1,000	0.56	1,000	0.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Djibouti	88	n.a.	297	7,576	25.51	0	0.00	3,500	11.78	2,626	8.84	1,450	4.88
Eq. Guinea	37	n.a.	350	1,071	3.06	1,000	2.86	0	0.00	71	0.20	0	0.00
Ethiopia	1	120	42,266	3,909	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,909	0.09
Gabon	114	3,950	988	1,931	1.95	1,806	1.83	0	0.00	125	0.13	0	0.00
Gambia@	20	290	751	6,354	8.46	5,553	7.39	0	0.00	62	0.08	739	0.98
Ghana	24	310	13,004	17,041	1.31	3,474	0.27	0	0.00	293	0.02	13,274	1.02
Guinea	22	300	5,597	11,722	2.09	2,600	0.46	0	0.00	3,122	0.56	6,000	1.07
Guinea-Bissau	8	180	858	3,004	3.50	3,000	3.50	0	0.00	4	.00	0	0.00
Ivory Coast	58	710	10,090	161	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	161	0.02	0	0.00
Kenya	30	340	20,194	76,349	3.78	16,538	0.82	25,000	1.24	21,693	1.07	13,118	0.65
Lesotho	46	460	1,512	16,204	10.72	11,704	7.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	4,500	2.98
Liberia	47	480	2,232	81,105	36.34	18,948	8.49	43,000	19.27	13,157	5.89	6,000	2.69
Madagascar	25	310	9,941	19,680	1.98	2,000	0.20	3,000	0.30	2,105	0.21	12,575	1.26
Malawi	9	210	7,056	26,979	3.82	10,761	1.53	15,000	2.13	1,218	0.17	0	0.00
Mali@	3	160	7,721	32,096	4.16	12,390	1.60	18,000	2.33	156	0.02	1,550	0.20
Mauritania@	48	480	1,656	15,463	9.34	10,891	6.58	0	0.00	77	0.05	4,495	2.71
Mauritius	78	1,160	1,011	7,000	6.92	0	0.00	7,000	6.92	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mozambique	41	n.a.	13,638	30,000	2.20	0	0.00	13,000	0.95	0	0.00	17,000	1.25
Namibia	93	1,760	1,100	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Niger@	12	240	6,491	32,793	5.05	22,579	3.48	5,000	0.77	5,214	0.80	0	0.00
Nigeria	63	770	102,783	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Rwanda	16	270	6,249	21,667	3.47	6,331	1.01	12,000	1.92	62	0.01	3,274	0.52
Sao Tome & Principe	26	310	105	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Senegal@	44	440	6,755	47,196	6.99	24,079	3.56	15,000	2.22	3,524	0.52	4,593	0.68
Seychelles	106	2,400	66	2,472	37.45	200	3.03	2,000	30.30	17	0.26	255	3.86
Sierra Leone	28	330	3,883	8,715	2.24	3,077	0.79	0	0.00	60	0.02	5,578	1.44
Somalia	14	250	7,595	104,869	13.81	20,737	2.73	30,000	3.95	34,132	4.49	20,000	2.63
South Africa	107	2,490	32,465	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sudan	32	400	22,972	253,220	11.02	28,012	1.22	114,000	4.96	46,430	2.02	64,778	2.82
Swaziland	69	870	671	9,726	14.49	9,676	14.42	0	0.00	50	0.07	0	0.00
Tanzania	13	240	21,701	1,915	0.09	309	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,406	0.06
Togo	18	280	3,023	7,307	2.42	5,406	1.81	0	0.00	43	0.01	1,778	0.59
Uganda	10	220	14,689	7,946	0.54	7,940	0.54	0	0.00	6	.00	0	0.00
Zaire	5	170	30,505	66,797	2.19	28,402	0.93	10,000	0.33	8,341	0.27	20,054	0.66
Zambia	53	580	6,832	50,000	7.32	0	0.00	40,000	5.85	0	0.00	10,000	1.46
Zimbabwe	59	740	8,678	36,214	4.17	0	0.00	28,000	3.23	214	0.02	8,000	0.92
Africa Regional & other programs@			n.a.	104,757	n.a.	80,033	n.a.	18,924	n.a.	5,000	n.a.	0	n.a.
AFRICA TOTAL		26,300	460,360	1,209,934	2.63	389,041	0.85	417,424	0.91	168,023	0.36	235,446	0.51
DA Total excl Peace Corps						342,003	0.74						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						342,003	0.74						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

@Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983		TOTAL POPULATION 1985	FY85 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1985 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1985 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1985 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1985 Actual	
	World Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: ASIA													
Afghanistan	33	n.a.	15,056	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bangladesh	2	130	101,408	198,804	1.96	85,000	0.84	0	0.00	336	.00	113,468	1.12
Bhutan	34	n.a.	1,417	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brunei	145	21,140	232	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Burma	7	180	36,919	20,389	0.55	20,165	0.55	0	0.00	224	0.01	0	0.00
China	21	300	1,037,588	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Fiji	95	1,790	700	2,404	3.35	2,009	2.98	0	0.00	395	0.56	0	0.00
India	15	260	767,681	176,049	0.23	85,000	0.11	0	0.00	282	.00	90,767	0.12
Indonesia	52	560	173,103	145,755	0.84	65,000	0.38	0	0.00	34,309	0.20	46,446	0.27
Kampuchea	38	n.a.	6,249	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kiribati	45	460	62	227	3.66	227	3.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Korea, Rep. of	99	2,010	42,643	231,943	5.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	231,943	5.44	0	0.00
Laos	39	n.a.	3,605	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Malaysia	96	1,860	15,467	4,981	0.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	4,981	0.32	0	0.00
Maldives	40	n.a.	179	1,522	8.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	0.12	1,500	8.38
Nepal	4	160	16,996	21,791	1.28	21,666	1.27	0	0.00	125	0.01	0	0.00
Pakistan	31	390	99,199	638,013	6.43	53,043	0.53	200,000	2.02	325,970	3.29	59,000	0.59
Papua New Guinea	61	760	3,326	971	0.29	919	0.28	0	0.30	52	0.02	0	0.00
Philippines	62	760	56,808	266,956	4.70	36,997	0.65	140,000	2.46	42,167	0.74	47,792	0.84
Singapore	121	6,620	2,556	50	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	0.02	0	0.00
Solomon Islands	54	640	273	982	3.60	952	3.49	0	0.00	30	0.11	0	0.00
Sri Lanka	29	330	16,334	65,121	3.99	35,118	2.15	0	0.00	148	0.01	29,855	1.83
Taiwan	131	n.a.	19,330	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Thailand	66	820	51,546	137,201	2.66	29,883	0.58	5,000	0.10	102,318	1.98	0	0.00
Tonga	64	780	103	648	6.29	601	5.83	0	0.00	47	0.46	0	0.00
Tuvalu	90	n.a.	8	34	4.25	34	4.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vanuatu	42	n.a.	132	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vietnam	43	n.a.	60,492	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Western Samoa	91	n.a.	n.a.	1,166	0.00	1,166	n.a.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Asia Regional & other programs			n.a.	28,055	n.a.	28,055	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
ASIA TOTAL		39,950	2,529,420	1,943,142	0.77	465,915	0.18	345,000	0.14	743,399	0.29	388,828	0.15
excl China		39,650	1,491,832	1,943,142	1.30	465,915	0.31	345,000	0.23	743,399	0.50	388,828	0.26
excl China & India		39,390	724,151	1,767,093	2.44	380,915	0.53	345,000	0.48	743,117	1.03	298,061	0.41
DA Total excl Peace Corps						446,013	0.18						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						434,476	0.17						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1983		TOTAL POPULATION 1985	FY85 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1985 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1985 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1985 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1985 Actual	
COUNTRY	World Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: EASTERN EUROPE													
Albania	123	n.a.	2,960	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bulgaria	124	n.a.	8,974	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Czechoslovakia	125	n.a.	15,502	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Germany, Dem Rep	126	n.a.	16,686	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hungary	102	2,150	10,644	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Romania	130	n.a.	22,734	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yugoslavia	109	2,570	23,124	96	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	96	.00	0	0.00
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL		4,720	100,624	96	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	96	.00	0	0.00
DA Total excl Peace Corps						0	0.00						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						0	0.00						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1985 BuCen,thou	FY85 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY85 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1985 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1985 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1985 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1985 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1985 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1985 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1985 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1985 Actual per capita
REGION: LATIN AMERICA													
Argentina	100	2,070	30,708	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bahamas	116	4,060	231	44	0.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	44	0.19	0	0.00
Barbados	115	4,050	252	69	0.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	69	0.27	0	0.00
Belize	77	1,140	165	13,280	80.48	8,680	52.61	4,000	24.24	600	3.64	0	0.00
Bolivia	49	510	6,195	44,135	7.12	12,121	1.96	0	0.00	3,360	0.54	28,654	4.63
Brazil	98	1,880	139,774	750	0.01	750	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chile	97	1,870	12,042	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Colombia	86	1,430	29,347	11,476	0.39	10,650	0.36	0	0.00	826	0.03	0	0.00
Costa Rica	73	1,020	2,644	210,203	79.50	17,572	6.65	160,000	60.51	11,231	4.25	21,400	8.09
Dominica	72	980	74	41	0.55	0	0.00	0	0.00	41	0.55	0	0.00
Dominican Republic	83	1,370	6,614	128,699	19.46	32,571	4.92	45,000	6.80	8,721	1.32	42,407	6.41
Ecuador	85	1,420	9,378	58,604	6.25	31,873	3.40	4,414	0.47	6,688	0.71	15,629	1.67
El Salvador	57	710	4,981	449,026	90.15	65,705	13.19	195,000	39.15	136,250	27.35	52,07	10.45
Grenada	67	840	86	3,158	36.72	0	0.00	3,095	35.99	63	0.73	[illegible]	0.00
Guatemala	76	1,120	8,346	81,557	9.77	44,506	5.33	12,500	1.50	455	0.05	24,096	2.89
Guyana	50	520	768	80	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	80	0.10
Haiti	23	300	5,762	55,021	9.55	26,683	4.63	5,000	0.87	743	0.13	22,595	3.92
Honduras	55	670	4,499	203,171	45.16	42,416	9.43	75,000	16.67	67,404	14.98	18,351	4.08
Jamaica	82	1,300	2,266	146,024	64.44	28,326	12.50	70,000	30.89	7,643	3.37	40,055	17.68
Mexico	104	2,240	79,662	9,896	0.12	9,696	0.12	0	0.00	200	.00	0	0.00
Nicaragua	70	880	3,232	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Panama	101	2,120	2,180	44,311	20.33	13,722	6.29	20,000	9.17	10,589	4.86	0	0.00
Paraguay	84	1,410	3,989	2,030	0.51	1,935	0.49	0	0.00	95	0.02	0	0.00
Peru	76	1,040	19,698	70,035	3.56	26,599	1.35	0	0.00	8,657	0.44	34,779	1.77
St. Lucia	75	1,060	122	48	0.39	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	0.39	0	0.00
St. Vincent	68	860	102	56	0.55	0	0.00	0	0.00	56	0.55	0	0.00
Suriname	110	3,520	375	42	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	42	0.11	0	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	122	6,850	1,186	39	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	39	0.03	0	0.00
Uruguay	108	2,490	2,936	100	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.03	0	0.00
Venezuela	112	3,840	17,317	96	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	96	0.01	[illegible]	0.00
Latin America Regional & other programs			n.a.	213,651	n.a.	111,984	n.a.	91,490	n.a.	10,177	n.a.	0	n.a.
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL		53,570	394,931	1,745,642	475.31	485,789	1.23	685,499	1.74	274,237	0.69	300,117	0.76
DA Total excl Peace Corps						457,978	1.16						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						429,964	1.09						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1985 BuCen,thou	FY85 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY85 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1985 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1985 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1985 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1985 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1985 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1985 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1985 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1985 Actual per capita
REGION: NEAR EAST AND DEVELOPED													
Algeria	105	2,320	22,107	64	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	64	.00	0	0.00
Austria	134	9,250	7,540	49	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	49	0.01	0	0.00
Bahrain	138	10,510	427	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Canada	141	12,310	25,399	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cyprus	111	3,680	665	15,000	22.56	0	0.00	15,000	22.56	0	0.00	0	0.00
Egypt	56	700	49,133	2,729,883	55.56	0	0.00	1,315,000	26.76	1,176,675	23.95	238,208	4.85
Finland	139	10,740	4,908	32	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	32	0.01	0	0.00
France	137	10,500	55,041	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Greece	113	3,920	9,921	501,366	50.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	501,366	50.54	0	0.00
Iceland	136	10,260	241	22	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	0.09	0	0.00
Iran	127	n.a.	45,191	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iraq	128	n.a.	15,507	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Israel	118	5,370	4,128	4,100,000	993.22	0	0.00	2,700,000	654.07	1,400,000	339.15	0	0.00
Italy	120	6,400	57,116	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Japan	135	10,120	120,731	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Jordan	92	1,640	2,668	361,877	135.64	0	0.00	270,000	101.20	91,877	34.44	0	0.00
Kuwait	144	17,880	1,710	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lebanon	89	n.a.	2,619	5,705	2.18	0	0.00	5,000	1.91	705	0.27	0	0.00
Libya	132	8,480	3,752	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Luxembourg	143	14,650	366	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Morocco	60	760	23,117	149,738	6.48	21,465	0.93	15,000	0.65	49,479	2.14	63,794	2.76
Oman	119	6,250	1,228	60,155	48.99	0	0.00	20,000	16.29	40,155	32.70	0	0.00
Poland	129	n.a.	37,233	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portugal	103	2,230	10,046	207,959	20.70	0	0.00	80,000	7.96	127,959	12.74	0	0.00
Saudi Arabia	140	12,230	11,152	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Spain	117	4,780	38,829	414,926	10.69	0	0.00	12,000	0.31	402,926	10.38	0	0.00
Sweden	142	12,470	8,340	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Syria	94	1,760	10,535	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tunisia	81	1,290	7,259	96,577	13.30	4,334	0.60	20,000	2.76	66,603	9.18	5,640	0.78
Turkey	80	1,240	50,661	879,490	17.36	900	0.02	175,000	3.45	703,590	13.89	0	0.00
United Kingdom	133	9,200	56,423	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.30	0	0.00
Yemen Arab Repub.	51	520	6,159	46,955	7.62	28,577	4.64	0	0.00	6,378	1.04	12,000	1.95
Near East Regional & other programs			n.a.	30,551	n.a.	5,438	n.a.	23,061	n.a.	0	n.a.	2,052	n.a.
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL		191,460	690,160	9,600,349	13.91	60,714	0.09	4,650,061	6.74	4,567,880	6.62	321,694	0.47
excl Israel		186,090	686,040	5,500,349	8.02	60,714	0.09	1,950,061	2.84	3,167,880	4.62	321,694	0.47
excl Israel & Egypt		185,390	636,907	2,770,466	4.35	60,714	0.10	635,061	1.00	1,991,205	3.13	83,486	0.13
DA Total excl Peace Corps						55,514	0.08						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						54,614	0.08						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	14,499,163	1,401,459	6,097,984	5,753,635	1,246,085
Centrally Funded Programs	1,512,509	542,739	1,000	47,186	921,584
Returned to Treasury	412	396	16	0	0
Adjustments**	(755)	14,245	(15,000)	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	16,011,329	1,958,839	6,084,000	5,800,821	2,167,669

**Includes $15,000,000 transfer from DA to ESF for Zimbabwe.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Bank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita $US	TOTAL POPULATION 1985 BuCen,thou	FY85 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY85 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1985 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1985 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1985 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1985 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1985 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1985 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1985 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1985 Actual per capita
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Senegal@	44	440	6,735	47,196	6.99	23,079	3.36	15,000	2.22	3,524	0.52	4,393	0.68
Kiribati	45	460	62	227	3.66	227	3.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lesotho	46	460	1,512	16,204	10.72	11,704	7.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	4,500	2.98
Liberia	47	480	2,232	81,103	36.34	18,908	8.49	43,600	19.27	13,137	5.89	6,000	2.69
Mauritania@	48	480	1,656	15,463	9.34	10,891	6.58	0	0.00	77	0.05	4,495	2.71
Bolivia	49	510	6,195	44,135	7.12	12,121	1.96	0	0.00	3,360	0.54	28,654	4.63
Guyana	50	520	768	80	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	80	0.10
Yemen Arab Rep.	51	520	6,159	46,955	7.62	28,577	4.64	0	0.00	6,378	1.04	12,000	1.95
Indonesia	52	560	173,103	145,755	0.84	65,000	0.38	0	0.00	34,309	0.20	46,446	0.27
Zambia	53	580	6,832	50,000	7.32	0	0.00	40,000	5.85	0	0.00	10,000	1.46
Solomon Islands	54	640	273	982	3.60	952	3.49	0	0.00	30	0.11	0	0.00
Honduras	55	670	4,499	203,171	45.16	42,416	9.43	75,000	16.67	67,404	14.98	18,351	4.08
Egypt	56	700	49,133	2,729,883	55.56	0	0.00	1,315,000	26.76	1,176,675	23.95	238,208	4.85
El Salvador	57	710	4,981	449,036	90.15	65,705	13.19	195,000	39.15	136,250	27.35	52,071	10.45
Ivory Coast	58	710	10,090	161	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	161	0.02	0	0.00
Zimbabwe	59	740	8,678	36,214	4.17	0	0.00	28,000	3.23	214	0.02	8,000	0.92
Morocco	60	760	23,117	149,738	6.48	21,465	0.93	15,000	0.65	49,479	2.14	63,794	2.76
Papua New Guinea	61	760	3,326	971	0.29	919	0.28	0	0.00	52	0.02	0	0.00
Philippines	62	760	56,808	266,956	4.70	36,997	0.65	140,000	2.46	42,167	0.74	47,792	0.84
Nigeria	63	770	102,783	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tonga	64	780	103	648	6.29	601	5.83	0	0.00	47	0.46	0	0.00
Cameroon	65	820	9,737	27,406	2.81	22,259	2.29	0	0.00	5,147	0.53	0	0.00
Thailand	66	830	51,546	137,201	2.66	29,883	0.58	5,000	0.10	102,318	1.98	0	0.00
Grenada	67	840	86	3,158	36.72	0	0.00	3,095	35.99	63	0.73	0	0.00
St. Vincent	68	850	102	56	0.55	0	0.00	0	0.00	56	0.55	0	0.00
Swaziland	69	870	671	9,726	14.49	9,676	14.42	0	0.00	50	0.07	0	0.00
Nicaragua	70	880	3,232	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Botswana	71	920	1,068	21,227	19.88	1,940	1.82	10,000	9.36	9,287	8.70	0	0.00
Dominica	72	980	74	41	0.55	0	0.00	0	0.00	41	0.55	0	0.00
Costa Rica	73	1,020	2,644	210,203	79.50	17,572	6.65	160,000	60.51	11,231	4.25	21,400	8.09
Peru	74	1,000	19,698	70,035	3.56	26,599	1.35	0	0.00	8,657	0.44	34,779	1.77
St. Lucia	75	1,060	122	48	0.39	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	0.39	0	0.00
Guatemala	76	1,120	8,346	81,557	9.77	44,506	5.33	12,500	1.50	455	0.05	24,096	2.89
Belize	77	1,140	165	13,280	80.48	8,680	52.61	4,000	24.24	600	3.64	0	0.00
Mauritius	78	1,160	1,011	7,000	6.92	0	0.00	7,000	6.92	0	0.00	0	0.00
Congo	79	1,230	1,790	1,000	0.[illegible]	1,000	0.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Turkey	80	1,240	50,661	879,490	[illegible].36	900	0.02	175,000	3.45	703,590	13.89	0	0.00
Tunisia	81	1,290	7,239	96,577	13.30	4,334	0.60	20,000	2.76	66,603	9.18	5,640	0.78
Jamaica	82	1,300	2,266	146,024	64.44	28,326	12.50	70,000	30.89	7,643	3.37	40,055	17.68
Dominican Republic	83	1,370	6,614	128,[illegible]	19.46	32,571	4.92	45,000	6.80	8,721	1.32	42,407	6.41
Paraguay	84	1,410	3,989	[illegible],030	0.51	1,935	0.49	0	0.00	95	0.02	0	0.00
Ecuador	85	1,420	9,378	58,604	6.25	31,873	3.40	4,414	0.47	6,688	0.71	15,629	1.67
Colombia	86	1,430	29,347	11,476	0.39	10,650	0.36	0	0.00	826	0.03	0	0.00
Angola	87	n.a.	7,948	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Djibouti	88	n.a.	297	7,576	25.51	0	0.00	3,500	11.78	2,626	8.84	1,450	[illegible].88
Lebanon	89	n.a.	2,61[illegible]	5,705	2.18	0	0.00	5,000	1.91	705	0.27	0	0.00
Tuvalu	90	n.a.	8	34	4.25	34	4.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Western Samoa	91	n.a.	n.a.	1,166	n.a.	1,166	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES		37,230	609,751	6,204,109	8.99	614,506	0.89	2,390,509	3.47	2,468,734	3.58	730,440	1.06
excl Egypt		36,530	640,618	3,474,306	5.42	614,506	0.96	1,075,509	1.68	1,292,059	2.02	492,232	0.77
DA Total excl Peace Corps						558,514	0.81						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						539,095	0.78						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

@Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1983		TOTAL POPULATION 1985	FY85 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1985 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1985 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1985 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1985 Actual	
COUNTRY	World Rank	per capita US$	DeCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES													
Ethiopia	1	120	42,266	3,909	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,909	0.09
Bangladesh	2	130	101,400	198,804	1.96	85,000	0.84	0	0.00	336	.00	113,460	1.12
Mali@	3	160	7,721	32,096	4.16	12,390	1.60	18,000	2.33	156	0.02	1,550	0.20
Nepal	4	160	16,996	21,791	1.28	21,666	1.27	0	0.00	125	0.01	0	0.00
Zaire	5	170	30,505	66,797	2.19	28,402	0.93	10,000	0.33	8,341	0.27	20,054	0.66
Burkina Faso@	6	180	6,907	10,855	1.57	4,325	0.63	0	0.00	17	.00	6,513	0.94
Burma	7	180	36,919	20,389	0.55	20,165	0.55	0	0.00	224	0.01	0	0.00
Guinea-Bissau	8	180	858	3,004	3.50	3,000	3.50	0	0.00	4	.00	0	0.00
Malawi	9	210	7,056	26,979	3.82	10,761	1.53	15,000	2.13	1,218	0.17	0	0.00
Uganda	10	220	14,689	7,946	0.54	7,940	0.54	0	0.00	6	.00	0	0.00
Burundi	11	240	4,673	6,035	1.29	4,217	0.90	0	0.00	141	0.03	1,677	0.36
Niger@	12	240	6,491	32,793	5.05	22,579	3.48	5,000	0.77	5,214	0.80	0	0.00
Tanzania	13	240	21,701	1,915	0.09	509	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,406	0.06
Somalia	14	250	7,595	104,869	13.81	20,737	2.73	30,000	3.95	34,132	4.49	20,000	2.63
India	15	260	767,681	176,049	0.23	85,000	0.11	0	0.00	282	.00	90,767	0.12
Rwanda	16	270	6,249	21,667	3.47	6,331	1.01	12,000	1.92	62	0.01	3,274	0.52
CAR	17	280	2,664	4,136	1.55	4,028	1.51	0	0.00	108	0.04	0	0.00
Togo	18	280	3,023	7,307	2.42	5,486	1.81	0	0.00	43	0.01	1,778	0.59
Benin	19	290	4,015	2,124	0.53	1,271	0.32	0	0.00	83	0.02	770	0.19
Gambia@	20	290	751	6,354	8.46	5,553	7.39	0	0.00	62	0.08	739	0.98
China	21	300	1,037,588	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Guinea	22	300	5,597	11,722	2.09	2,600	0.46	0	0.00	3,122	0.56	6,000	1.07
Haiti	23	300	5,762	55,021	9.55	26,683	4.63	5,000	0.87	743	0.13	22,595	3.92
Ghana	24	310	13,004	17,041	1.31	3,474	0.27	0	0.00	293	0.02	13,274	1.02
Madagascar	25	310	9,941	19,680	1.98	2,000	0.20	3,000	0.30	2,105	0.21	12,575	1.26
Sao Tome & Principe	26	310	105	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cape Verde@	27	320	312	2,795	8.96	2,000	6.41	0	0.00	70	0.22	725	2.32
Sierra Leone	28	330	3,803	8,715	2.24	3,077	0.79	0	0.00	60	0.02	5,578	1.44
Sri Lanka	29	330	16,334	65,121	3.99	35,118	2.15	0	0.00	148	0.01	29,855	1.83
Kenya	30	340	20,194	76,349	3.78	16,538	0.82	25,000	1.24	21,693	1.07	13,118	0.65
Pakistan	31	390	99,199	638,013	6.43	53,043	0.53	200,000	2.02	325,970	3.29	59,000	0.59
Sudan	32	400	22,972	253,220	11.02	28,012	1.22	114,000	4.96	46,430	2.02	64,778	2.82
Afghanistan	33	n.a.	15,056	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bhutan	34	n.a.	1,417	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chad@	35	n.a.	5,036	20,717	4.11	9,075	1.80	5,000	0.99	5,207	1.03	1,435	0.28
Comoros	36	n.a.	469	400	0.85	400	0.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Eq. Guinea	37	n.a.	350	1,071	3.06	1,000	2.86	0	0.00	71	0.20	0	0.00
Kampuchea	38	n.a.	6,249	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Laos	39	n.a.	3,605	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Maldives	40	n.a.	179	1,522	8.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	0.12	1,500	8.38
Mozambique	41	n.a.	13,638	30,000	2.20	0	0.00	13,000	0.95	0	0.00	17,000	1.25
Vanuatu	42	n.a.	132	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vietnam	43	n.a.	60,492	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES		8,290	2,431,682	1,957,206	0.80	532,300	0.22	455,000	0.19	456,408	0.19	513,338	0.21
excl China		7,990	1,394,094	1,957,206	1.40	532,300	0.38	455,000	0.33	456,408	0.33	513,338	0.37
excl China & India		7,730	626,413	1,781,157	2.84	447,300	0.71	455,000	0.73	456,206	0.73	422,571	0.67
DA Total excl Peace Corps						498,109	0.20						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						489,551	0.20						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control
@Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1983		TOTAL POPULATION 1985	FY85 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1985 Actual		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1985 Actual		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1985 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1985 Actual	
COUNTRY	World Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Jordan	92	1,640	2,668	361,877	135.64	0	0.00	270,000	101.20	91,877	34.44	0	0.00
Namibia	93	1,760	1,108	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Syria	94	1,760	10,535	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Fiji	95	1,790	700	2,484	3.55	2,089	2.98	0	0.00	395	0.56	0	0.00
Malaysia	96	1,860	15,467	4,981	0.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	4,981	0.32	0	0.00
Chile	97	1,870	12,042	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brazil	98	1,880	139,774	750	0.01	750	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Korea, Rep. of	99	2,010	42,643	231,943	5.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	231,943	5.44	0	0.00
Argentina	100	2,070	30,708	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Panama	101	2,120	2,180	44,311	20.33	13,722	6.29	20,000	9.17	10,589	4.86	0	0.00
Hungary	102	2,150	10,644	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portugal	103	2,230	10,046	207,959	20.70	0	0.00	80,000	7.96	127,959	12.74	0	0.00
Mexico	104	2,240	79,662	9,896	0.12	9,696	0.12	0	0.00	200	.00	0	0.00
Algeria	105	2,320	22,107	64	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	64	.00	0	0.00
Seychelles	106	2,400	66	2,472	37.45	200	3.03	2,000	30.30	17	0.26	255	3.86
South Africa	107	2,490	32,465	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Uruguay	108	2,490	2,936	100	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.03	0	0.00
Yugoslavia	109	2,570	23,124	96	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	96	.00	0	0.00
Suriname	110	3,420	375	42	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	42	0.11	0	0.00
Cyprus	111	3,680	665	15,000	22.56	0	0.00	15,000	22.56	0	0.00	0	0.00
Venezuela	112	3,840	17,317	96	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	96	0.01	0	0.00
Greece	113	3,920	9,921	501,366	50.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	501,366	50.54	0	0.00
Gabon	114	3,950	988	1,931	1.95	1,806	1.83	0	0.00	125	0.13	0	0.00
Barbados	115	4,050	252	69	0.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	69	0.27	0	0.00
Bahamas	116	4,060	231	44	0.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	44	0.19	0	0.00
Spain	117	4,780	38,829	414,926	10.69	0	0.00	12,000	0.31	402,926	10.38	0	0.00
Israel	118	5,370	4,128	4,100,000	993.22	0	0.00	2,700,000	654.07	1,400,000	339.15	0	0.00
Oman	119	6,250	1,228	60,155	48.99	0	0.00	20,000	16.29	40,155	32.70	0	0.00
Italy	120	6,400	57,116	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Singapore	121	6,620	2,556	50	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	0.02	0	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	122	6,850	1,186	39	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	39	0.03	0	0.00
Albania	123	n.a.	2,960	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bulgaria	124	n.a.	8,974	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Czechoslovakia	125	n.a.	15,502	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Germany, Dem Rep	126	n.a.	16,686	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iran	127	n.a.	45,191	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iraq	128	n.a.	15,507	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Poland	129	n.a.	37,233	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Romania	130	n.a.	22,734	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Taiwan	131	n.a.	19,338	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME		100,940	757,792	5,960,651	7.87	28,263	0.04	3,119,000	4.12	2,813,133	3.71	255	.00
excl Israel		95,570	753,664	1,860,651	2.47	28,263	0.04	419,000	0.56	1,413,133	1.88	255	.00
DA Total excl Peace Corps						24,168	0.03						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						13,722	0.02						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1985 BuCen, thou	FY85 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY85 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1985 Actual $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1985 Actual per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1985 Actual $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1985 Actual per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1985 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1985 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1985 Actual $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1985 Actual per capita
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES													
Libya	132	8,480	3,752	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
United Kingdom	133	9,200	56,423	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Austria	134	9,250	7,548	49	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	49	0.01	0	0.00
Japan	135	10,120	120,731	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iceland	136	10,260	241	22	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	0.09	0	0.00
France	137	10,500	55,041	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bahrain	138	10,510	427	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Finland	139	10,740	4,908	32	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	32	0.01	0	0.00
Saudi Arabia	140	12,230	11,152	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Canada	141	12,310	25,399	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sweden	142	12,470	8,348	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Luxembourg	143	14,650	366	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kuwait	144	17,880	1,710	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brunei	145	21,140	232	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES		169,740	296,278	103	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	103	.00	0	0.00
DA Total excl Peace Corps						0	0.00						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						0	0.00						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	14,499,163	1,401,459	6,097,984	5,753,635	1,246,085
Centrally Funded Programs	1,512,509	542,739	1,000	47,186	921,584
Returned to Treasury	412	396	16	0	0
Adjustments**	(755)	14,245	(15,000)	0	0
PROGRAM TOTAL	16,011,329	1,958,839	6,084,000	5,800,821	2,167,669

**Includes $15,000,000 transfer from DA to ESF for Zimbabwe.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1985 BuCen,thou	FY86 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY86 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1986 Estimate $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1986 Estimate per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1986 Estimate $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1986 Estimate per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1986 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1986 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1986 Estimate $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1986 Estimate per capita
REGION: AFRICA													
Angola	87	n.a.	7,948	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Benin	19	290	4,015	1,919	0.48	1,048	0.26	0	0.00	48	0.01	823	0.20
Botswana	71	920	1,068	13,163	12.32	1,870	1.75	7,656	7.17	3,637	3.41	0	0.00
Burkina Faso@	6	180	6,907	8,814	1.28	2,612	0.38	0	0.00	48	0.01	6,154	0.89
Burundi	11	240	4,673	4,520	0.97	2,795	0.60	0	0.00	144	0.03	1,581	0.34
CAR	17	280	2,664	4,102	1.54	4,006	1.50	0	0.00	96	0.04	0	0.00
Cameroon	65	820	9,737	23,378	2.40	23,187	2.38	0	0.00	191	0.02	0	0.00
Cape Verde@	27	320	312	3,417	10.95	2,000	6.41	0	0.00	57	0.18	1,360	4.36
Chad@	35	n.a.	5,036	15,973	3.17	4,000	0.79	4,785	0.95	5,933	1.18	1,255	0.25
Comoros	36	n.a.	469	779	1.66	750	1.60	0	0.00	29	0.06	0	0.00
Congo	79	1,230	1,798	523	0.29	475	0.26	0	0.00	48	0.03	0	0.00
Djibouti	88	n.a.	297	5,360	18.05	0	0.00	3,350	11.28	2,010	6.77	0	0.00
Eq. Guinea	37	n.a.	350	1,123	3.21	1,066	3.05	0	0.00	57	0.16	0	0.00
Ethiopia	1	120	42,266	3,461	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,461	0.08
Gabon	114	3,950	988	1,804	1.83	1,660	1.68	0	0.00	144	0.15	0	0.00
Gambia@	26	290	751	5,827	7.76	4,938	6.58	0	0.00	57	0.08	832	1.11
Ghana	24	310	13,004	19,320	1.49	4,419	0.34	0	0.00	215	0.02	14,686	1.13
Guinea	22	300	5,597	12,966	2.32	3,951	0.71	0	0.00	3,015	0.54	6,000	1.07
Guinea-Bissau	8	180	858	2,048	2.39	2,000	2.33	0	0.00	48	0.06	0	0.00
Ivory Coast	58	710	10,096	120	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	120	0.01	0	0.00
Kenya	30	340	20,144	68,044	3.37	25,067	1.24	14,355	0.71	15,982	0.79	12,640	0.63
Lesotho	46	460	1,512	15,119	10.00	11,290	7.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,829	2.53
Liberia	47	480	2,232	62,899	28.18	17,333	7.77	28,710	12.86	5,766	2.58	11,090	4.97
Madagascar	25	310	9,941	15,147	1.52	1,000	0.10	2,871	0.29	1,507	0.15	9,769	0.98
Malawi	9	210	7,056	11,491	1.63	10,343	1.47	0	0.00	1,148	0.16	0	0.00
Mali@	3	160	7,721	13,996	1.81	10,852	1.41	0	0.00	144	0.02	3,000	0.39
Mauritania@	40	480	1,656	6,674	4.03	4,592	2.77	0	0.00	48	0.03	2,034	1.23
Mauritius	78	1,160	1,011	1,914	1.89	0	0.00	1,914	1.89	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mozambique	41	n.a.	13,630	19,570	1.43	0	0.00	9,570	0.70	0	0.00	10,000	0.73
Namibia	93	1,760	1,108	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Niger@	12	240	6,491	27,600	4.25	18,748	2.89	4,785	0.74	4,067	0.63	0	0.00
Nigeria	63	770	102,783	96	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	96	.00	0	0.00
Rwanda	16	270	6,249	10,133	1.62	6,109	0.98	0	0.00	57	0.01	3,967	0.63
Sao Tome & Principe	26	310	105	643	6.12	600	5.71	0	0.00	43	0.41	0	0.00
Senegal@	44	440	6,755	44,139	6.53	20,364	3.01	11,484	1.70	3,348	0.50	8,943	1.32
Seychelles	166	2,400	66	2,462	37.30	290	4.39	1,914	29.00	48	0.73	210	3.18
Sierra Leone	28	330	3,883	9,415	2.42	4,275	1.10	0	0.00	57	0.01	5,083	1.31
Somalia	14	250	7,595	78,509	10.34	14,772	1.94	22,011	2.90	25,026	3.30	16,700	2.20
South Africa	107	2,490	32,465	4,785	0.15	0	0.00	4,785	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sudan	32	400	22,972	153,991	6.70	28,012	1.22	59,812	2.60	20,288	0.88	45,879	2.00
Swaziland	69	870	671	9,108	13.57	9,060	13.50	0	0.00	48	0.07	0	0.00
Tanzania	13	240	21,701	3,002	0.14	1,779	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,223	0.06
Togo	18	280	3,023	7,297	2.41	5,367	1.78	0	0.00	72	0.02	1,858	0.61
Uganda	10	220	14,689	3,646	0.25	3,550	0.24	0	0.00	96	0.01	0	0.00
Zaire	5	170	30,305	62,991	2.08	25,305	0.83	9,570	0.31	7,991	0.26	20,125	0.66
Zambia	53	580	6,832	25,000	3.66	0	0.00	15,000	2.20	0	0.00	10,000	1.46
Zimbabwe	59	740	8,678	20,761	2.39	11,000	1.27	9,570	1.10	191	0.02	0	0.00
Africa Regional & other programs@			n.a.	173,824	n.a.	92,479	n.a.	76,560	n.a.	4,785	n.a.	0	n.a.
AFRICA TOTAL		26,500	460,360	980,783	2.13	382,964	0.83	288,702	0.63	106,705	0.23	202,412	0.44
DA Total excl Peace Corps						336,781	0.73						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						336,781	0.73						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control
@Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983		TOTAL POPULATION 1985	FY86 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1986 Estimate		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1986 Estimate		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1986 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1986 Estimate	
	World Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: ASIA													
Afghanistan	33	n.a.	15,056	14,355	0.95	0	0.00	14,355	0.95	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bangladesh	2	130	101,408	162,062	1.60	75,000	0.74	0	0.00	263	.00	86,799	0.86
Bhutan	34	n.a.	1,417	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brunei	145	21,140	232	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Burma	7	180	36,919	15,779	0.43	15,540	0.42	0	0.00	239	0.01	0	0.00
China	21	300	1,037,588	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Fiji	95	1,790	700	3,695	5.28	2,355	3.36	957	1.37	383	0.55	0	0.00
India	15	260	767,681	155,688	0.20	75,000	0.10	0	0.00	311	.00	80,377	0.10
Indonesia	52	560	173,103	107,223	0.62	52,400	0.30	0	0.00	21,054	0.12	33,769	0.20
Kampuchea	38	n.a.	6,249	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kiribati	45	460	62	145	2.34	145	2.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Korea, Rep. of	99	2,010	42,643	164,508	3.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	164,508	3.86	0	0.00
Laos	39	n.a.	3,605	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Malaysia	96	1,860	15,467	2,823	0.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,823	0.18	0	0.00
Maldives	40	n.a.	179	24	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	24	0.13	0	0.00
Nepal	4	160	16,996	16,692	0.98	16,596	0.98	0	0.00	96	0.01	0	0.00
Pakistan	31	390	99,199	628,640	6.34	27,480	0.28	239,250	2.41	311,910	3.14	50,000	0.50
Papua New Guinea	61	760	3,326	980	0.29	932	0.28	0	0.00	48	0.01	0	0.00
Philippines	62	760	56,808	240,894	4.24	23,806	0.42	119,625	2.11	54,740	0.96	42,723	0.75
Singapore	121	6,620	2,556	48	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	0.02	0	0.00
Solomon Islands	54	640	273	830	3.04	801	2.93	0	0.00	29	0.11	0	0.00
Sri Lanka	29	330	16,334	49,662	3.04	20,772	1.27	0	0.00	144	0.01	28,746	1.76
Taiwan	131	n.a.	19,338	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Thailand	66	820	51,546	117,901	2.29	25,384	0.49	5,000	0.10	87,517	1.70	0	0.00
Tonga	64	780	103	575	5.58	527	5.12	0	0.00	48	0.47	0	0.00
Tuvalu	90	n.a.	8	41	5.13	41	5.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vanuatu	42	n.a.	132	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vietnam	43	n.a.	60,492	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Western Samoa	91	n.a.	n.a.	1,005	n.a.	1,005	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
Asia Regional & other programs			n.a.	30,489	n.a.	19,722	n.a.	10,767	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
ASIA TOTAL		39,950	2,529,420	1,714,059	0.68	357,506	0.14	389,954	0.15	644,185	0.25	322,414	0.13
excl China		39,650	1,491,832	1,714,059	1.15	357,506	0.24	389,954	0.26	644,185	0.43	322,414	0.22
excl China & India		39,390	724,151	1,558,371	2.15	282,506	0.39	389,954	0.54	643,874	0.89	242,037	0.33
DA Total excl Peace Corps						339,274	0.13						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						326,471	0.13						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1983		TOTAL POPULATION 1985	FY86 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1986 Estimate		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1986 Estimate		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1986 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1986 Estimate	
COUNTRY	World Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: EASTERN EUROPE													
Albania	123	n.a.	2,960	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bulgaria	124	n.a.	8,974	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Czechoslovakia	125	n.a.	15,502	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Germany, Dem Rep	126	n.a.	16,686	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hungary	102	2,150	10,644	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Romania	130	n.a.	22,734	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yugoslavia	109	2,570	23,124	96	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	96	.00	0	0.00
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL		4,720	100,624	96	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	96	.00	0	0.00
DA Total excl Peace Corps						0	0.00						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						0	0.00						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1983		TOTAL POPULATION 1985	FY86 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1986 Estimate		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1986 Estimate		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1986 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1986 Estimate	
COUNTRY	World Rank	per capita US$	BuCen, thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: LATIN AMERICA													
Argentina	100	2,070	30,708	10	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	.00	0	0.00
Bahamas	116	4,060	231	48	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	0.21	0	0.00
Barbados	115	4,050	252	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Belize	77	1,140	165	11,405	69.12	8,940	54.18	1,914	11.60	551	3.34	0	0.00
Bolivia	49	510	6,195	58,982	9.52	12,942	2.09	14,355	2.32	3,157	0.51	28,528	4.61
Brazil	98	1,880	139,774	700	0.01	690	.00	0	0.00	10	.00	0	0.00
Chile	97	1,870	12,042	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Colombia	86	1,430	29,347	21,007	0.72	10,600	0.36	0	0.00	10,407	0.35	0	0.00
Costa Rica	73	1,020	2,644	160,130	60.56	13,964	5.28	120,582	45.61	2,584	0.98	23,000	8.70
Dominica	72	980	74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Dominican Republic	83	1,370	6,614	102,416	15.48	26,846	4.06	40,000	6.05	4,522	0.68	31,048	4.69
Ecuador	85	1,420	9,378	56,561	6.03	26,405	2.82	20,097	2.14	4,498	0.48	5,561	0.59
El Salvador	57	710	4,981	435,695	87.47	81,098	16.28	177,045	35.54	126,802	25.46	50,750	10.19
Grenada	67	840	86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Guatemala	76	1,120	8,346	109,529	13.12	38,170	4.57	47,850	5.73	5,072	0.61	18,437	2.21
Guyana	58	520	768	284	0.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	284	0.37
Haiti	23	300	5,762	52,156	9.05	23,296	4.04	2,871	0.50	910	0.16	25,079	4.35
Honduras	55	670	4,499	187,794	41.74	48,517	10.78	61,248	13.61	59,717	13.27	18,312	4.07
Jamaica	82	1,300	2,266	120,072	52.99	21,197	9.35	59,334	26.18	7,895	3.48	31,646	13.97
Mexico	104	2,240	79,662	10,291	0.13	10,100	0.13	0	0.00	191	.00	0	0.00
Nicaragua	70	880	3,232	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Panama	101	2,120	2,180	31,172	14.30	17,200	7.89	5,742	2.63	8,230	3.78	0	0.00
Paraguay	84	1,410	3,989	1,729	0.43	1,681	0.42	0	0.00	48	0.01	0	0.00
Peru	74	1,040	19,698	60,166	3.05	21,886	1.11	9,570	0.49	703	0.04	28,007	1.42
St. Lucia	75	1,060	122	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
St. Vincent	68	860	102	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Suriname	110	3,520	375	48	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	0.13	0	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	122	6,850	1,186	48	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	0.04	0	0.00
Uruguay	108	2,490	2,936	14,451	4.92	0	0.00	14,355	4.89	96	0.03	0	0.00
Venezuela	112	3,840	17,317	72	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	72	.00	0	0.00
Latin America Regional & other programs			n.a.	207,399	n.a.	111,341	n.a.	83,549	n.a.	12,509	n.a.	0	n.a.
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL		53,570	394,931	1,642,165	389.20	474,873	1.20	658,512	1.67	248,128	0.63	260,652	0.66
DA Total excl Peace Corps						447,461	1.13						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						415,470	1.05						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1985 BuCen, thou	FY86 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1986 Estimate $US thous	per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1986 Estimate $US thous	per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1986 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1986 Estimate $US thous	per capita
REGION: NEAR EAST AND DEVELOPED													
Algeria	165	2,320	22,107	48	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	.00	0	0.00
Austria	134	9,250	7,540	57	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	57	0.01	0	0.00
Bahrain	138	10,510	427	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Canada	141	12,310	25,399	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cyprus	111	3,680	665	14,355	21.59	0	0.00	14,355	21.59	0	0.00	0	0.00
Egypt	56	700	49,133	2,245,633	45.71	0	0.00	779,955	15.87	1,245,823	25.36	219,855	4.47
Finland	139	10,740	4,908	48	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	0.01	0	0.00
France	137	10,500	55,041	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Greece	113	3,920	9,921	431,894	43.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	431,894	43.53	0	0.00
Iceland	136	10,260	241	29	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	0.12	0	0.00
Iran	127	n.a.	45,191	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iraq	128	n.a.	15,507	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Israel	118	5,370	4,128	2,871,000	695.49	0	0.00	1,148,400	278.20	1,722,600	417.30	0	0.00
Italy	120	6,400	57,116	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Japan	135	10,120	120,731	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Jordan	92	1,640	2,668	92,590	34.70	0	0.00	9,570	3.59	83,020	31.12	0	0.00
Kuwait	144	17,880	1,710	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lebanon	89	n.a.	2,619	1,914	0.73	0	0.00	1,436	0.55	478	0.18	0	0.00
Libya	132	8,480	3,752	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Luxembourg	143	14,650	366	29	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	0.08	0	0.00
Morocco	60	760	23,117	115,093	4.98	22,150	0.96	11,600	0.50	35,887	1.55	45,456	1.97
Oman	119	6,250	1,228	28,854	23.50	0	0.00	9,570	7.79	19,284	15.70	0	0.00
Poland	129	n.a.	37,233	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portugal	103	2,230	10,046	188,912	18.80	0	0.00	76,560	7.62	112,352	11.18	0	0.00
Saudi Arabia	140	12,230	11,152	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Spain	117	4,780	38,829	396,581	10.21	0	0.00	11,484	0.30	385,097	9.92	0	0.00
Sweden	142	12,470	8,348	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Syria	94	1,760	10,535	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tunisia	81	1,290	7,259	84,244	11.61	1,835	0.25	19,140	2.64	60,769	8.37	2,500	0.34
Turkey	80	1,240	50,661	738,840	14.58	850	0.02	119,625	2.36	618,365	12.21	0	0.00
United Kingdom	133	9,200	56,423	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yemen Arab Repub.	31	520	6,159	31,959	5.19	23,897	3.88	0	0.00	3,062	0.50	5,000	0.81
Near East Regional & other programs			n.a.	21,374	n.a.	13,073	n.a.	6,460	n.a.	0	n.a.	1,841	n.a.
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL		191,460	690,168	7,263,454	10.52	61,813	0.09	2,208,039	3.20	4,718,842	6.84	274,760	0.40
excl Israel		186,090	686,040	4,392,454	6.40	61,813	0.09	1,059,639	1.54	2,996,242	4.37	274,760	0.40
excl Israel & Egypt		185,390	636,907	2,146,821	3.37	61,813	0.10	279,684	0.44	1,750,419	2.75	54,905	0.09
DA Total excl Peace Corps						56,923	0.08						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						55,891	0.08						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	11,600,557	1,277,156	3,545,207	5,717,956	1,060,238
Centrally Funded Program	1,170,156	439,824	1,435	49,394	679,503
Other Programs**	955,613	5,162	0	950,451	0
PROGRAM TOTALS	13,726,326	1,722,142	3,546,642	6,717,801	1,739,741

**Includes Disaster Contingency ($3,812), Consultants Funds Lapsing ($800), Peace Corps Trust Fund ($550,000), and Off-budget FMS ($950,451,000).
DA excludes $12,500,000 in Child Survival transferred from Lebanon ESF.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1985 BuCen,thou	FY86 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY86 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1986 Estimate $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1986 Estimate per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1986 Estimate $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1986 Estimate per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1986 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1986 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1986 Estimate $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1986 Estimate per capita
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES													
Ethiopia	1	120	42,266	3,461	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,461	0.08
Bangladesh	2	130	101,400	162,062	1.60	75,000	0.74	0	0.00	263	.00	86,799	0.86
Mali@	3	160	7,721	13,996	1.81	10,852	1.41	0	0.00	144	0.02	3,000	0.39
Nepal	4	160	16,996	16,692	0.98	16,596	0.98	0	0.00	96	0.01	0	0.00
Zaire	5	170	30,505	62,991	2.06	25,305	0.83	9,570	0.31	7,991	0.26	20,125	0.66
Burkina Faso@	6	180	6,907	8,814	1.28	2,612	0.38	0	0.00	48	0.01	6,134	0.89
Burma	7	180	36,919	15,779	0.43	15,540	0.42	0	0.00	239	0.01	0	0.00
Guinea-Bissau	8	180	850	2,048	2.39	2,000	2.33	0	0.00	48	0.06	0	0.00
Malawi	9	210	7,056	11,491	1.63	10,343	1.47	0	0.00	1,148	0.16	0	0.00
Uganda	10	220	14,689	3,646	0.25	3,550	0.24	0	0.00	96	0.01	0	0.00
Burundi	11	240	4,673	4,520	0.97	2,795	0.60	0	0.00	144	0.03	1,581	0.34
Niger@	12	240	6,491	27,600	4.25	18,748	2.89	4,785	0.74	4,067	0.63	0	0.00
Tanzania	13	240	21,701	3,002	0.14	1,779	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,223	0.06
Somalia	14	250	7,595	78,509	10.34	14,772	1.94	22,011	2.90	25,026	3.30	16,700	2.20
India	15	260	767,681	155,688	0.20	75,000	0.10	0	0.00	311	.00	80,377	0.10
Rwanda	16	270	6,249	10,133	1.62	6,109	0.98	0	0.00	57	0.01	3,967	0.63
CAR	17	280	2,664	4,102	1.54	4,006	1.50	0	0.00	96	0.04	0	0.00
Togo	18	280	3,023	7,297	2.41	5,367	1.78	0	0.00	72	0.02	1,858	0.61
Benin	19	290	4,015	1,919	0.48	1,048	0.26	0	0.00	48	0.01	825	0.20
Gambia@	20	290	751	5,827	7.76	4,938	6.58	0	0.00	57	0.08	832	1.11
China	21	300	1,037,500	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Guinea	22	300	5,597	12,966	2.32	3,951	0.71	0	0.00	3,015	0.54	6,000	1.07
Haiti	23	300	5,762	52,156	9.05	23,296	4.04	2,871	0.50	910	0.16	25,079	4.35
Ghana	24	310	13,004	19,320	1.49	4,419	0.34	0	0.00	215	0.02	14,686	1.13
Madagascar	25	310	9,941	15,147	1.52	1,000	0.10	2,871	0.29	1,507	0.15	9,769	0.98
Sao Tome & Principe	26	310	105	643	6.12	600	5.71	0	0.00	43	0.41	0	0.00
Cape Verde@	27	320	312	3,417	10.95	2,000	6.41	0	0.00	57	0.18	1,360	4.36
Sierra Leone	28	330	3,883	9,415	2.42	4,275	1.10	0	0.00	57	0.01	5,083	1.31
Sri Lanka	29	330	16,334	49,662	3.04	20,772	1.27	0	0.00	144	0.01	28,746	1.76
Kenya	30	340	20,194	68,044	3.37	25,067	1.24	14,335	0.71	15,902	0.79	12,640	0.63
Pakistan	31	390	99,199	628,640	6.34	27,480	0.28	239,250	2.41	311,910	3.14	50,000	0.50
Sudan	32	400	22,972	153,991	6.70	28,012	1.22	59,812	2.60	20,288	0.88	45,879	2.00
Afghanistan	33	n.a.	15,056	14,355	0.95	0	0.00	14,355	0.95	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bhutan	34	n.a.	1,417	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chad@	35	n.a.	5,036	15,973	3.17	4,000	0.79	4,785	0.95	5,933	1.18	1,255	0.25
Comoros	36	n.a.	469	779	1.66	750	1.60	0	0.00	29	0.06	0	0.00
Eq. Guinea	37	n.a.	350	1,123	3.21	1,066	3.05	0	0.00	57	0.16	0	0.00
Kampuchea	38	n.a.	6,249	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Laos	39	n.a.	3,605	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Maldives	40	n.a.	179	24	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	24	0.13	0	0.00
Mozambique	41	n.a.	13,638	19,570	1.43	0	0.00	9,570	0.70	0	0.00	10,000	0.73
Vanuatu	42	n.a.	132	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vietnam	43	n.a.	60,492	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES		8,290	2,431,682	1,664,802	0.68	443,048	0.18	384,235	0.16	400,122	0.16	437,397	0.18
excl China		7,990	1,394,094	1,664,802	1.19	443,048	0.32	384,235	0.28	400,122	0.29	437,397	0.31
excl China & India		7,730	626,413	1,509,114	2.41	368,048	0.59	384,235	0.61	399,811	0.64	357,020	0.57
DA Total excl Peace Corps						408,248	0.17						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						399,228	0.16						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

@Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1985 BuCen,thou	FY86 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY86 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1986 Estimate $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1986 Estimate per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1986 Estimate $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1986 Estimate per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1986 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1986 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1986 Estimate $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1986 Estimate per capita
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Senegal#	44	440	6,755	44,139	6.53	20,364	3.01	11,484	1.70	3,348	0.50	8,943	1.32
Kiribati	45	460	62	145	2.34	145	2.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lesotho	46	460	1,512	15,119	10.00	11,290	7.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,829	2.53
Liberia	47	480	2,232	62,809	28.14	17,333	7.77	28,710	12.86	5,766	2.58	11,000	4.93
Mauritania#	48	480	1,656	6,674	4.03	4,592	2.77	0	0.00	48	0.03	2,034	1.23
Bolivia	49	510	6,195	58,982	9.52	12,942	2.09	14,355	2.32	3,157	0.51	28,528	4.61
Guyana	50	520	768	284	0.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	284	0.37
Yemen Arab Rep.	51	520	6,159	31,959	5.19	23,897	3.88	0	0.00	3,062	0.50	5,000	0.81
Indonesia	52	560	173,103	107,223	0.62	52,400	0.30	0	0.00	21,054	0.12	33,769	0.20
Zambia	53	580	6,832	25,000	3.66	0	0.00	15,000	2.20	0	0.00	10,000	1.46
Solomon Islands	54	640	273	830	3.04	801	2.93	0	0.00	29	0.11	0	0.00
Honduras	55	670	4,499	187,794	41.74	48,317	10.78	61,248	13.61	59,717	13.27	18,312	4.07
Egypt	56	700	49,133	2,245,633	45.71	0	0.00	779,955	15.87	1,245,833	25.36	219,855	4.47
El Salvador	57	710	4,981	435,695	87.47	81,098	16.28	177,045	35.54	126,802	25.46	50,750	10.19
Ivory Coast	58	710	10,090	120	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	120	0.01	0	0.00
Zimbabwe	59	740	8,670	20,761	2.39	11,000	1.27	9,570	1.10	191	0.02	0	0.00
Morocco	60	760	23,117	115,093	4.98	22,158	0.96	11,484	0.50	35,887	1.55	45,564	1.97
Papua New Guinea	61	760	3,326	980	0.29	932	0.28	0	0.00	48	0.01	0	0.00
Philippines	62	760	56,808	240,094	4.24	23,866	0.42	119,625	2.11	54,740	0.96	42,723	0.75
Nigeria	63	770	102,783	96	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	96	.00	0	0.00
Tonga	64	780	103	575	5.58	527	5.12	0	0.00	48	0.47	0	0.00
Cameroon	65	820	9,737	23,378	2.40	23,187	2.38	0	0.00	191	0.02	0	0.00
Thailand	66	820	51,546	117,901	2.29	25,384	0.49	5,000	0.10	87,517	1.70	0	0.00
Grenada	67	840	86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
St. Vincent	68	860	102	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Swaziland	69	870	671	9,108	13.57	9,060	13.50	0	0.00	48	0.07	0	0.00
Nicaragua	70	880	3,232	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Botswana	71	920	1,068	13,163	12.32	1,870	1.75	7,656	7.17	3,637	3.41	0	0.00
Dominica	72	980	74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Costa Rica	73	1,020	2,644	160,130	60.56	13,964	5.28	120,582	45.61	2,564	0.98	23,000	8.70
Peru	74	1,040	19,698	60,166	3.05	21,886	1.11	9,570	0.49	703	0.04	28,997	1.42
St. Lucia	75	1,060	122	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Guatemala	76	1,120	8,346	109,529	13.12	38,170	4.57	47,850	5.73	5,072	0.61	18,437	2.21
Belize	77	1,140	165	11,405	69.12	8,940	54.18	1,914	11.60	551	3.34	0	0.00
Mauritius	78	1,160	1,011	1,914	1.89	0	0.00	1,914	1.89	0	0.00	0	0.00
Congo	79	1,230	1,798	523	0.29	475	0.26	0	0.00	48	0.03	0	0.00
Turkey	80	1,240	50,661	738,840	14.58	850	0.02	119,625	2.36	618,365	12.21	0	0.00
Tunisia	81	1,290	7,259	84,244	11.61	1,835	0.25	19,140	2.64	60,769	8.37	2,500	0.34
Jamaica	82	1,300	2,266	120,072	52.99	21,197	9.35	59,334	26.18	7,895	3.48	31,646	13.97
Dominican Republic	83	1,370	6,614	102,416	15.48	26,846	4.06	40,000	6.05	4,522	0.68	31,048	4.69
Paraguay	84	1,410	3,989	1,729	0.43	1,681	0.42	0	0.00	48	0.01	0	0.00
Ecuador	85	1,420	9,378	56,561	6.03	26,405	2.82	20,097	2.14	4,498	0.48	5,564	0.59
Colombia	86	1,430	29,347	21,007	0.72	10,600	0.36	0	0.00	10,407	0.35	0	0.00
Angola	87	n.a.	7,948	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Djibouti	88	n.a.	297	5,360	18.05	0	0.00	3,350	11.28	2,010	6.77	0	0.00
Lebanon	89	n.a.	2,619	1,914	0.73	0	0.00	1,436	0.55	478	0.18	0	0.00
Tuvalu	90	n.a.	8	41	5.13	41	5.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Western Samoa	91	n.a.	n.a.	1,005	n.a.	1,005	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES		37,230	689,751	5,241,211	7.60	565,190	0.82	1,685,944	2.44	2,369,279	3.43	620,790	0.90
excl Egypt		36,530	640,618	2,995,578	4.68	565,190	0.88	905,989	1.41	1,123,456	1.75	400,935	0.63
DA Total excl Peace Corps						512,591	0.74						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						488,940	0.71						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control
#Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS	GNP (World Bank) 1983		TOTAL POPULATION 1985	FY86 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1986 Estimate		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1986 Estimate		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1986 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1986 Estimate	
COUNTRY	World Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Jordan	92	1,640	2,668	92,590	34.70	0	0.00	9,570	3.59	83,020	31.12	0	0.00
Namibia	93	1,760	1,108	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Syria	94	1,760	10,535	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Fiji	95	1,790	700	3,695	5.28	2,355	3.36	957	1.37	383	0.55	0	0.00
Malaysia	96	1,860	15,467	2,823	0.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,823	0.18	0	0.00
Chile	97	1,870	12,042	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brazil	98	1,880	139,774	700	0.01	690	.00	0	0.00	10	.00	0	0.00
Korea, Rep. of	99	2,010	42,643	164,508	3.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	164,508	3.86	0	0.00
Argentina	100	2,070	30,708	10	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	.00	0	0.00
Panama	101	2,120	2,180	31,172	14.30	17,200	7.89	5,742	2.63	8,230	3.78	0	0.00
Hungary	102	2,150	10,649	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portugal	103	2,230	10,046	188,912	18.80	0	0.00	76,560	7.62	112,352	11.18	0	0.00
Mexico	104	2,240	79,662	10,291	0.13	10,100	0.13	0	0.00	191	.00	0	0.00
Algeria	105	2,320	22,107	48	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	.00	0	0.00
Seychelles	106	2,400	66	2,462	37.30	290	4.39	1,914	29.00	48	0.73	210	3.18
South Africa	107	2,490	32,465	4,785	0.15	0	0.00	4,785	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00
Uruguay	108	2,490	2,936	14,451	4.92	0	0.00	14,355	4.89	96	0.03	0	0.00
Yugoslavia	109	2,570	23,124	96	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	96	.00	0	0.00
Suriname	110	3,520	375	48	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	0.13	0	0.00
Cyprus	111	3,680	665	14,355	21.59	0	0.00	14,355	21.59	0	0.00	0	0.00
Venezuela	112	3,840	17,317	72	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	72	.00	0	0.00
Greece	113	3,920	9,921	431,894	43.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	431,894	43.53	0	0.00
Gabon	114	3,950	988	1,804	1.83	1,660	1.68	0	0.00	144	0.15	0	0.00
Barbados	115	4,050	252	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bahamas	116	4,060	231	48	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	0.21	0	0.00
Spain	117	4,780	38,829	396,581	10.21	0	0.00	11,484	0.30	385,097	9.92	0	0.00
Israel	118	5,370	4,128	2,871,000	695.49	0	0.00	1,148,400	278.20	1,722,600	417.30	0	0.00
Oman	119	6,250	1,228	28,854	23.50	0	0.00	9,570	7.79	19,284	15.70	0	0.00
Italy	120	6,400	57,116	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Singapore	121	6,620	2,556	48	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	0.02	0	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	122	6,850	1,186	48	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	0.04	0	0.00
Albania	123	n.a.	2,960	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bulgaria	124	n.a.	8,974	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Czechoslovakia	125	n.a.	15,502	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Germany, Dem Rep	126	n.a.	16,686	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iran	127	n.a.	45,191	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iraq	128	n.a.	15,507	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Poland	129	n.a.	37,233	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Romania	130	n.a.	22,734	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Taiwan	131	n.a.	19,338	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME		100,940	757,792	4,261,295	5.62	32,295	0.04	1,297,692	1.71	2,931,098	3.87	210	.00
excl Israel		95,570	753,664	1,390,295	1.84	32,295	0.04	149,292	0.20	1,208,498	1.60	210	.00
DA Total excl Peace Corps						28,390	0.04						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						17,600	0.02						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1985 MidCen,thou	FY86 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY86 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1986 Estimate $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1986 Estimate per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1986 Estimate $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1986 Estimate per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1986 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1986 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1986 Estimate $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1986 Estimate per capita
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES													
Libya	132	8,480	3,752	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
United Kingdom	133	9,200	56,423	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Austria	134	9,250	7,540	57	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	57	0.01	0	0.00
Japan	135	10,120	120,731	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iceland	136	10,260	241	29	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	0.12	0	0.00
France	137	10,500	55,041	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bahrain	138	10,510	427	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Finland	139	10,740	4,908	48	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	0.01	0	0.00
Saudi Arabia	140	12,230	11,152	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Canada	141	12,310	25,399	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sweden	142	12,470	8,348	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Luxembourg	143	14,650	366	29	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	0.08	0	0.00
Kuwait	144	17,880	1,710	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brunei	145	21,140	232	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES		169,740	296,278	163	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	163	.00	0	0.00
DA Total excl Peace Corps						0	0.00						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						0	0.00						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	11,600,557	1,277,156	3,545,207	5,717,956	1,060,238
Centrally Funded Programs	1,170,156	439,824	1,433	49,394	679,503
Other Programs**	955,613	5,162	0	950,451	0
PROGRAM TOTAL#	13,726,326	1,722,142	3,546,642	6,717,801	1,739,741

**Includes Disaster Contingency ($3,812), Consultants Funds Lapsing ($800), Peace Corps Trust Fund ($550,000), and Off-budget FMS (950,451,000).

#DA excludes $12,500,000 in Child Survival transferred from Lebanon ESF.

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita USD	TOTAL POPULATION 1985 Mid-year, thou	FY87 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE US$ thous	FY87 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1987 Request US$ thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1987 Request per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1987 Request US$ thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1987 Request per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1987 FMS/MAP/IMET US$ thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1987 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1987 Request US$ thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1987 Request per capita
REGION: AFRICA													
Angola	87	n.a.	7,940	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Benin	19	290	4,015	2,164	0.52	1,022	0.25	0	0.00	75	0.02	1,009	0.25
Botswana	71	920	1,068	18,270	17.11	1,870	1.76	8,000	7.49	8,400	7.87	0	0.00
Burkina Faso@	6	180	6,987	9,364	1.28	2,600	0.38	0	0.00	130	0.02	6,806	0.99
Burundi	11	240	4,673	4,717	1.01	2,839	0.61	0	0.00	170	0.04	1,700	0.37
CAR	17	280	2,664	5,195	1.95	4,030	1.51	0	0.00	1,165	0.44	0	0.00
Cameroon	68	820	9,737	31,499	3.23	24,199	2.48	0	0.00	7,300	0.75	0	0.00
Cape Verde@	27	320	312	3,810	12.21	2,000	6.41	0	0.00	100	0.32	1,710	5.48
Chad@	33	n.a.	5,036	21,252	4.22	4,000	0.79	7,000	1.39	9,250	1.84	1,002	0.20
Comoros	36	n.a.	469	750	1.60	700	1.49	0	0.00	50	0.11	0	0.00
Congo	79	1,230	1,790	390	0.22	300	0.20	0	0.00	90	0.05	0	0.00
Djibouti	88	n.a.	297	8,150	27.44	0	0.00	5,000	16.84	3,150	10.61	0	0.00
Eq. Guinea	37	n.a.	350	2,237	6.39	1,107	3.16	0	0.00	1,130	3.23	0	0.00
Ethiopia	1	120	42,266	3,447	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,447	0.08
Gabon	114	3,950	990	6,777	6.86	1,627	1.65	0	0.00	5,150	5.21	0	0.00
Gambia@	28	290	751	8,174	10.88	4,956	6.60	0	0.00	75	0.10	3,143	4.19
Ghana	24	310	13,000	20,070	1.54	4,475	0.34	0	0.00	300	0.02	15,295	1.18
Guinea	22	300	5,597	17,131	3.06	3,981	0.71	0	0.00	5,150	0.92	8,000	1.43
Guinea-Bissau	8	180	850	3,245	3.78	2,000	2.35	0	0.00	75	0.09	1,170	1.36
Ivory Coast	58	710	10,090	150	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	150	0.01	0	0.00
Kenya	38	340	20,194	81,939	4.06	22,082	1.09	22,000	1.09	21,000	1.04	16,857	0.83
Lesotho	46	460	1,512	15,142	10.01	11,522	7.62	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,620	2.39
Liberia	47	480	2,232	75,929	34.02	16,529	7.41	40,000	17.92	9,400	4.21	10,000	4.48
Madagascar	35	310	9,941	18,335	1.84	1,000	0.10	4,000	0.40	3,075	0.31	10,460	1.05
Malawi	9	210	7,056	12,799	1.81	10,499	1.49	0	0.00	2,300	0.33	0	0.00
Mali@	3	160	7,721	14,085	1.82	12,535	1.62	0	0.00	150	0.02	1,400	0.18
Mauritania@	40	480	1,656	9,100	5.50	4,443	2.68	0	0.00	75	0.05	4,370	2.64
Mauritius	70	1,160	1,011	3,000	2.97	0	0.00	3,000	2.97	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mozambique	41	n.a.	13,630	25,000	1.83	0	0.00	15,000	1.10	0	0.00	10,000	0.73
Namibia	93	1,760	1,100	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Niger@	12	240	6,491	31,185	4.80	19,900	3.07	7,000	1.08	4,275	0.66	0	0.00
Nigeria	63	770	102,783	100	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	.00	0	0.00
Rwanda	16	270	6,299	11,344	1.80	6,217	0.99	0	0.00	75	0.01	5,057	0.80
Sao Tome & Principe	36	310	105	350	3.33	300	2.86	0	0.00	50	0.48	0	0.00
Senegal@	44	440	6,720	49,371	7.34	21,740	3.22	15,000	2.22	5,000	0.74	7,831	1.16
Seychelles	106	2,400	66	2,970	45.00	206	3.12	2,500	37.88	60	0.91	204	3.09
Sierra Leone	28	330	3,883	9,303	2.40	4,129	1.06	0	0.00	100	0.03	5,074	1.31
Somalia	14	250	7,595	105,260	13.98	18,410	2.42	30,000	3.95	37,150	4.89	20,000	2.63
South Africa	107	2,490	32,465	10,000	0.31	0	0.00	10,000	0.31	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sudan	32	400	22,972	223,548	9.73	28,087	1.22	90,000	3.92	51,730	2.25	53,731	2.34
Swaziland	69	870	671	7,925	11.81	7,865	11.72	0	0.00	60	0.09	0	0.00
Tanzania	13	240	21,701	3,686	0.17	1,983	0.09	0	0.00	75	.00	1,628	0.08
Togo	18	280	3,023	7,964	2.63	5,229	1.73	0	0.00	75	0.02	2,660	0.88
Uganda	18	220	14,690	5,450	0.37	5,250	0.36	0	0.00	200	0.01	0	0.00
Zaire	5	170	30,363	71,636	2.35	24,911	0.82	16,000	0.52	13,600	0.45	17,125	0.56
Zambia	53	580	6,832	30,000	4.39	0	0.00	20,000	2.93	0	0.00	10,000	1.46
Zimbabwe	59	740	8,678	21,250	2.45	10,000	1.15	11,000	1.27	250	0.03	0	0.00
Africa Regional & other programs@			n.a.	207,398	n.a.	92,398	n.a.	105,000	n.a.	10,000	n.a.	0	n.a.
AFRICA TOTAL		26,380	460,348	1,221,779	2.65	387,222	0.84	410,500	0.89	201,250	0.44	222,507	0.48
DA Total excl Peace Corps						339,982	0.74						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						339,982	0.74						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

@Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1985 BuCen,thou	FY87 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY87 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1987 Request $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1987 Request per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1987 Request $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1987 Request per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1987 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1987 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1987 Request $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1987 Request per capita
REGION: ASIA													
Afghanistan	33	n.a.	15,056	15,000	1.00	0	0.00	15,000	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bangladesh	2	130	101,408	155,693	1.54	75,000	0.74	0	0.00	370	.00	80,323	0.79
Bhutan	34	n.a.	1,417	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brunei	145	21,140	232	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Burma	7	180	36,919	20,175	0.55	18,825	0.51	0	0.00	1,350	0.04	0	0.00
China	21	300	1,037,588	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Fiji	95	1,790	700	3,021	5.46	1,096	2.71	1,500	2.14	425	0.61	0	0.00
India	15	260	767,681	152,859	0.20	72,000	0.09	0	0.00	400	.00	80,459	0.10
Indonesia	52	560	173,103	111,709	0.65	55,000	0.32	0	0.00	37,000	0.22	19,709	0.11
Kampuchea	38	n.a.	6,249	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kiribati	45	460	62	249	4.02	249	4.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Korea, Rep. of	99	2,010	42,643	232,200	5.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	232,200	5.45	0	0.00
Laos	39	n.a.	3,605	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Malaysia	96	1,860	15,467	6,235	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	6,235	0.40	0	0.00
Maldives	40	n.a.	179	55	0.31	0	0.00	0	0.00	55	0.31	0	0.00
Nepal	4	160	16,996	16,642	0.98	16,517	0.97	0	0.00	125	0.01	0	0.00
Pakistan	31	390	99,199	669,250	6.75	27,850	0.28	250,000	2.52	341,400	3.44	50,000	0.50
Papua New Guinea	61	760	3,326	1,003	0.30	918	0.28	0	0.00	85	0.03	0	0.00
Philippines	62	760	56,808	233,646	4.11	28,214	0.50	95,000	1.67	102,750	1.81	7,682	0.14
Singapore	121	6,620	2,556	75	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	75	0.03	0	0.00
Solomon Islands	54	640	273	923	3.38	863	3.16	0	0.00	60	0.22	0	0.00
Sri Lanka	29	330	16,334	41,967	2.57	20,753	1.27	0	0.00	185	0.01	21,029	1.29
Taiwan	131	n.a.	19,330	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Thailand	66	820	51,546	142,074	2.76	26,074	0.51	5,000	0.10	111,000	2.15	0	0.00
Tonga	64	700	103	613	5.95	553	5.37	0	0.00	60	0.58	0	0.00
Tuvalu	90	n.a.	8	43	5.38	43	5.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vanuatu	42	n.a.	132	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vietnam	43	n.a.	60,492	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Western Samoa	91	n.a.	n.a.	917	n.a.	917	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	0.00
Asia Regional & other programs			n.a.	36,951	n.a.	17,951	n.a.	19,000	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
ASIA TOTAL		39,950	2,529,420	1,842,100	0.73	363,623	0.14	385,500	0.15	834,575	0.33	258,402	0.10
excl China		39,650	1,491,832	1,842,100	1.23	363,623	0.24	385,500	0.26	834,575	0.56	258,402	0.17
excl China & India		39,390	724,151	1,689,321	2.33	291,623	0.40	385,500	0.53	834,175	1.15	178,023	0.25
DA Total excl Peace Corps						345,045	0.14						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						320,950	0.13						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983		TOTAL POPULATION 1985	FY87 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1987 Request		ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1987 Request		TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1987 FMS/MAP/IMET		PL480 Titles I & II FY 1987 Request	
	World Rank	per capita US$	BuCen,thou	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita	$US thous	per capita
REGION: EASTERN EUROPE													
Albania	123	n.a.	2,960	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bulgaria	124	n.a.	8,974	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Czechoslovakia	125	n.a.	15,502	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Germany, Dem Rep	126	n.a.	16,686	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hungary	102	2,150	10,644	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Romania	130	n.a.	22,734	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yugoslavia	109	2,570	23,124	160	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	160	0.01	0	0.00
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL		4,720	100,624	160	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	160	.00	0	0.00
DA Total excl Peace Corps						0	0.00						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						0	0.00						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1985 DuCan,thou	FY87 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY87 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1987 Request $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1987 Request per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1987 Request $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1987 Request per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1987 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1987 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1987 Request $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1987 Request per capita
REGION: LATIN AMERICA													
Argentina	100	2,070	30,700	100	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	.00	0	0.00
Bahamas	116	4,060	231	60	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	60	0.26	0	0.00
Barbados	115	4,050	252	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Belize	77	1,140	165	14,100	85.50	10,000	60.65	3,000	18.18	1,100	6.67	0	0.00
Bolivia	49	510	6,195	68,644	11.08	13,967	2.25	20,000	3.23	6,400	1.03	28,277	4.56
Brazil	98	1,880	139,774	1,325	0.01	1,225	0.01	0	0.00	100	.00	0	0.00
Chile	97	1,870	12,042	100	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.01	0	0.00
Colombia	86	1,430	29,347	31,130	1.06	10,180	0.35	0	0.00	20,950	0.71	0	0.00
Costa Rica	73	1,020	2,644	190,500	72.05	19,150	7.25	150,000	56.73	3,350	1.27	18,000	6.81
Dominica	72	980	74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Dominican Republic	83	1,370	6,614	123,452	18.67	31,000	4.69	50,000	7.56	10,850	1.64	31,602	4.78
Ecuador	85	1.420	9,378	50,290	5.36	26,145	2.79	15,000	1.60	8,650	0.92	495	0.05
El Salvador	57	710	4,981	513,975	103.19	85,000	17.06	240,000	48.18	136,250	27.35	52,725	10.59
Grenada	67	840	86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Guatemala	76	1,120	8,346	147,365	17.66	43,175	5.17	70,000	8.39	10,500	1.26	23,690	2.84
Guyana	58	520	768	50	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	0.07	0	0.00
Haiti	23	300	5,762	54,673	9.49	23,517	4.08	5,000	0.87	1,100	0.19	25,056	4.35
Honduras	55	670	4,499	252,990	56.23	56,432	12.54	90,000	20.00	88,800	19.74	17,758	3.95
Jamaica	82	1,300	2,266	163,574	72.19	25,274	11.15	100,000	44.13	8,300	3.66	30,000	13.24
Mexico	104	2,240	79,662	11,560	0.15	11,310	0.14	0	0.00	250	.00	0	0.00
Nicaragua	70	880	3,232	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Panama	101	2,120	2,180	60,650	27.82	18,100	8.30	28,000	12.84	14,550	6.67	0	0.00
Paraguay	84	1,410	3,989	1,782	0.45	1,657	0.42	0	0.00	125	0.03	0	0.00
Peru	74	1,040	19,698	106,344	5.40	25,680	1.30	37,000	1.88	25,850	1.31	17,814	0.90
St. Lucia	75	1,060	122	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
St. Vincent	68	860	102	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Surinam	110	3,520	375	50	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	0.13	0	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	122	6,850	1,186	50	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	0.04	0	0.00
Uruguay	108	2,490	2,936	17,625	6.00	0	0.00	15,000	5.11	2,625	0.89	0	0.00
Venezuela	112	3,840	17,317	150	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	150	0.01	0	0.00
Latin America Regional & other programs			n.a.	274,682	n.a.	136,282	n.a.	122,000	n.a.	16,400	n.a.	0	n.a.
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL		53,570	394,931	2,085,237	492.56	538,118	1.36	945,000	2.39	356,710	0.90	245,417	0.62
DA Total excl Peace Corps						510,100	1.29						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						472,265	1.20						

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REGION: NEAR EAST AND DEVELOPED													
Algeria	105	2,320	22,107	150	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	150	0.01	0	0.00
Austria	134	9,250	7,540	75	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	75	0.01	0	0.00
Bahrain	130	10,510	427	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Canada	141	12,310	25,399	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cyprus	111	3,680	665	3,000	4.51	0	0.00	3,000	4.51	0	0.00	0	0.00
Egypt	56	700	49,133	2,306,910	46.95	0	0.00	815,000	16.59	1,302,000	26.50	189,910	3.87
Finland	139	10,740	4,900	75	0.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	75	0.02	0	0.00
France	137	10,500	55,041	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Greece	113	3,920	9,921	501,750	50.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	501,750	50.57	0	0.00
Iceland	136	10,260	241	50	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	0.21	0	0.00
Iran	127	n.a.	45,191	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iraq	128	n.a.	15,507	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Israel	118	5,370	4,128	3,000,000	726.74	0	0.00	1,200,000	290.70	1,800,000	436.05	0	0.00
Italy	120	6,400	57,116	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Japan	135	10,120	120,731	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Jordan	92	1,640	2,668	135,000	50.60	0	0.00	18,000	6.75	117,000	43.85	0	0.00
Kuwait	144	17,000	1,710	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lebanon	89	n.a.	2,619	2,800	1.07	0	0.00	2,000	0.76	800	0.31	0	0.00
Libya	132	8,400	3,752	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Luxembourg	143	14,650	366	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Morocco	68	760	23,117	156,105	6.75	20,092	0.87	20,000	0.87	71,850	3.11	44,163	1.91
Oman	119	6,250	1,228	59,005	48.05	0	0.00	18,800	15.31	40,205	32.74	0	0.00
Poland	129	n.a.	37,233	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portugal	103	2,230	10,046	224,500	22.35	0	0.00	80,000	7.96	144,500	14.38	0	0.00
Saudi Arabia	148	12,230	11,152	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Spain	117	4,780	38,829	415,000	10.69	0	0.00	12,000	0.31	403,000	10.38	0	0.00
Sweden	142	12,470	8,348	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Syria	94	1,760	10,535	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tunisia	81	1,290	7,259	95,726	13.19	1,926	0.27	20,000	2.76	68,800	9.48	5,000	0.69
Turkey	80	1,240	50,661	975,000	19.25	1,000	0.02	150,000	2.96	824,000	16.26	0	0.00
United Kingdom	133	9,200	56,423	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yemen Arab Repub.	51	520	6,139	41,403	6.74	26,933	4.37	0	0.00	9,470	1.54	5,000	0.81
Near East Regional & other programs			n.a.	25,541	n.a.	11,200	n.a.	12,500	n.a.	50	n.a.	1,791	n.a.
NEAR EAST & DEVELOPED TOTAL		191,460	690,160	7,942,178	11.51	61,151	0.09	2,351,300	3.41	5,283,055	7.66	245,864	0.36
excl Israel		186,090	686,040	4,942,178	7.20	61,151	0.09	1,151,300	1.68	3,483,055	5.08	245,864	0.36
excl Israel & Egypt		185,390	636,907	2,635,268	4.14	61,151	0.10	336,300	0.53	2,181,055	3.43	55,954	0.09
DA Total excl Peace Corps						56,200	0.08						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						55,050	0.08						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

	TOTAL	DA	ESF	MILITARY	PL480
Regional Totals	13,091,526	1,350,106	4,092,300	6,676,850	972,270
Centrally Funded Programs	1,091,599	460,539	1,500	49,430	372,130
PROGRAM TOTAL	14,183,125	1,810,645	4,093,800	6,726,280	1,344,400

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LOW INCOME COUNTRIES													
Ethiopia	1	120	42,266	3,447	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,447	0.08
Bangladesh	2	130	101,400	155,693	1.54	75,000	0.74	0	0.00	370	.00	80,323	0.79
Mali#	3	160	7,721	14,085	1.82	12,535	1.62	0	0.00	150	0.02	1,400	0.18
Nepal	4	160	16,996	16,642	0.98	16,517	0.97	0	0.00	125	0.01	0	0.00
Zaire	5	170	30,505	71,636	2.35	24,911	0.82	16,000	0.52	13,600	0.45	17,125	0.56
Burkina Faso#	6	180	6,907	9,564	1.38	2,608	0.38	0	0.00	150	0.02	6,806	0.99
Burma	7	180	36,919	20,175	0.55	18,825	0.51	0	0.00	1,350	0.04	0	0.00
Guinea-Bissau	8	180	858	3,245	3.78	2,000	2.33	0	0.00	75	0.09	1,170	1.36
Malawi	9	210	7,056	12,799	1.81	10,499	1.49	0	0.00	2,300	0.33	0	0.00
Uganda	10	220	14,609	5,550	0.38	5,350	0.36	0	0.00	200	0.01	0	0.00
Burundi	11	240	4,673	4,717	1.01	2,839	0.61	0	0.00	170	0.04	1,708	0.37
Niger#	12	240	6,491	31,183	4.80	19,908	3.07	7,000	1.08	4,275	0.66	0	0.00
Tanzania	13	240	21,701	3,686	0.17	1,983	0.09	0	0.00	75	.00	1,628	0.08
Somalia	14	250	7,595	105,560	13.90	10,410	2.42	30,000	3.95	37,150	4.89	28,000	2.63
India	15	260	767,681	152,859	0.20	72,000	0.09	0	0.00	400	.00	80,459	0.10
Rwanda	16	270	6,249	11,344	1.82	6,212	0.99	0	0.00	75	0.01	5,057	0.81
CAR	17	280	2,664	5,195	1.95	4,030	1.51	0	0.00	1,165	0.44	0	0.00
Togo	18	280	3,023	7,964	2.63	5,229	1.73	0	0.00	75	0.02	2,660	0.88
Benin	19	290	4,015	2,106	0.52	1,022	0.25	0	0.00	75	0.02	1,009	0.25
Gambia#	20	290	751	8,174	10.88	4,956	6.60	0	0.00	75	0.10	3,143	4.19
China	21	300	1,037,588	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Guinea	22	300	5,597	17,131	3.06	3,981	0.71	0	0.00	5,150	0.92	8,000	1.43
Haiti	23	300	5,762	54,673	9.49	23,517	4.08	5,000	0.87	1,100	0.19	25,056	4.35
Ghana	24	310	13,004	20,070	1.54	4,475	0.34	0	0.00	300	0.02	15,295	1.18
Madagascar	25	310	9,941	18,535	1.86	1,000	0.10	4,000	0.40	3,075	0.31	10,460	1.05
Sao Tome & Principe	26	310	105	350	3.33	300	2.86	0	0.00	50	0.48	0	0.00
Cape Verde#	27	320	312	3,810	12.21	2,000	6.41	0	0.00	100	0.32	1,710	5.48
Sierra Leone	28	330	3,883	9,303	2.40	4,129	1.06	0	0.00	100	0.03	5,074	1.31
Sri Lanka	29	330	16,334	41,967	2.57	20,753	1.27	0	0.00	185	0.01	21,029	1.29
Kenya	30	340	20,194	81,939	4.06	22,882	1.09	22,000	1.09	21,000	1.00	16,057	0.80
Pakistan	31	390	99,199	669,250	6.75	27,850	0.28	250,000	2.52	341,400	3.44	50,000	0.50
Sudan	32	400	22,972	223,488	9.73	20,007	1.22	99,000	3.92	51,750	2.25	53,731	2.34
Afghanistan	33	n.a.	15,056	15,000	1.00	0	0.00	15,000	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bhutan	34	n.a.	1,417	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chad#	35	n.a.	5,036	21,252	4.22	4,000	0.79	7,000	1.39	9,250	1.84	1,002	0.20
Comoros	36	n.a.	469	750	1.60	700	1.49	0	0.00	50	0.11	0	0.00
Eq. Guinea	37	n.a.	350	2,237	6.39	1,107	3.16	0	0.00	1,130	3.23	0	0.00
Kampuchea	38	n.a.	6,249	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Laos	39	n.a.	3,605	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Maldives	40	n.a.	179	55	0.31	0	0.00	0	0.00	55	0.31	0	0.00
Mozambique	41	n.a.	13,638	25,000	1.83	0	0.00	15,000	1.10	0	0.00	10,000	0.73
Vanuatu	42	n.a.	132	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vietnam	43	n.a.	60,492	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LOW INCOME COUNTRIES		8,290	2,431,682	1,858,354	0.76	448,655	0.18	461,000	0.19	497,350	0.20	443,349	0.18
excl China		7,990	1,394,094	1,858,354	1.33	448,655	0.32	461,000	0.33	497,350	0.36	443,349	0.32
excl China & India		7,730	626,413	1,697,495	2.71	376,655	0.60	461,000	0.74	496,950	0.79	362,890	0.58
DA Total excl Peace Corps						412,513	0.17						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						400,838	0.16						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

#Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1985 BuCen,thou	FY87 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY87 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1987 Request $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1987 Request per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1987 Request $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1987 Request per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1987 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1987 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1987 Request $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1987 Request per capita
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Senegal@	44	440	6,755	49,571	7.34	21,740	3.22	15,000	2.22	5,000	0.74	7,831	1.16
Kiribati	45	460	62	249	4.02	249	4.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lesotho	46	460	1,512	15,142	10.01	11,522	7.62	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,620	2.39
Liberia	47	480	2,232	75,929	34.02	16,529	7.41	40,000	17.92	9,400	4.21	10,000	4.48
Mauritania@	48	480	1,656	9,100	5.50	4,663	2.82	0	0.00	75	0.05	4,370	2.64
Bolivia	49	510	6,195	68,644	11.08	13,967	2.25	20,000	3.23	6,400	1.03	28,277	4.56
Guyana	50	520	760	50	0.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	0.07	0	0.00
Yemen Arab Rep.	51	520	6,159	41,483	6.74	26,933	4.37	0	0.00	9,550	1.55	5,000	0.81
Indonesia	52	560	173,103	111,709	0.65	55,000	0.32	0	0.00	37,000	0.22	18,989	0.11
Zambia	53	580	6,832	30,000	4.39	0	0.00	20,000	2.93	0	0.00	10,000	1.46
Solomon Islands	54	640	273	923	3.38	863	3.16	0	0.00	60	0.22	0	0.00
Honduras	55	670	4,499	252,990	56.23	56,432	12.54	90,000	20.00	88,800	19.74	17,750	3.95
Egypt	56	700	49,133	2,306,910	46.95	0	0.00	815,000	16.59	1,302,000	26.50	189,910	3.87
El Salvador	57	710	4,901	513,975	103.19	85,000	17.06	240,000	48.10	134,250	27.35	52,725	10.59
Ivory Coast	58	710	10,090	150	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	150	0.01	0	0.00
Zimbabwe	59	740	8,670	21,250	2.45	10,000	1.15	11,000	1.27	250	0.03	0	0.00
Morocco	60	760	23,117	156,105	6.75	20,092	0.87	20,000	0.87	71,050	3.11	44,163	1.91
Papua New Guinea	61	760	3,326	1,003	0.30	910	0.28	0	0.00	85	0.03	0	0.00
Philippines	62	760	56,000	233,646	4.11	28,214	0.50	95,000	1.67	102,750	1.81	7,602	0.14
Nigeria	63	770	102,783	100	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	.00	0	0.00
Tonga	64	780	103	613	5.95	533	5.37	0	0.00	60	0.58	0	0.00
Cameroon	65	820	9,737	31,409	3.23	24,109	2.48	0	0.00	7,300	0.75	0	0.00
Thailand	66	820	51,546	142,074	2.76	26,074	0.51	5,000	0.10	111,000	2.15	0	0.00
Grenada	67	840	86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
St. Vincent	68	860	102	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Swaziland	69	870	671	7,925	11.81	7,865	11.72	0	0.00	60	0.09	0	0.00
Nicaragua	70	880	3,232	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Botswana	71	920	1,068	18,278	17.11	1,870	1.76	8,000	7.49	8,400	7.87	0	0.00
Dominica	72	980	74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Costa Rica	73	1,020	2,644	190,500	72.05	19,150	7.25	150,000	56.73	3,350	1.27	18,000	6.81
Peru	74	1,040	19,698	106,344	5.40	25,600	1.30	37,000	1.88	25,850	1.31	17,814	0.90
St. Lucia	75	1,060	122	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Guatemala	76	1,120	8,346	147,365	17.66	43,175	5.17	70,000	8.39	10,500	1.26	23,690	2.84
Belize	77	1,140	165	14,100	85.50	10,000	60.65	3,000	18.18	1,100	6.67	0	0.00
Mauritius	78	1,160	1,011	3,000	2.97	0	0.00	3,000	2.97	0	0.00	0	0.00
Congo	79	1,230	1,798	590	0.33	500	0.28	0	0.00	90	0.05	0	0.00
Turkey	80	1,240	50,661	975,000	19.25	1,000	0.02	150,000	2.96	824,000	16.26	0	0.00
Tunisia	81	1,290	7,259	95,726	13.19	1,926	0.27	20,000	2.76	68,000	9.40	5,000	0.69
Jamaica	82	1,300	2,266	163,574	72.19	25,274	11.15	100,000	44.13	8,300	3.66	30,000	13.24
Dominican Republic	83	1,370	6,614	123,452	18.67	31,000	4.69	50,000	7.56	10,850	1.64	31,682	4.78
Paraguay	84	1,410	3,989	1,782	0.45	1,657	0.42	0	0.00	125	0.03	0	0.00
Ecuador	85	1,420	9,378	50,290	5.36	26,145	2.79	15,000	1.60	8,650	0.92	495	0.05
Colombia	86	1,430	29,347	31,130	1.06	10,100	0.35	0	0.00	20,950	0.71	0	0.00
Angola	87	n.a.	7,948	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Djibouti	88	n.a.	297	8,150	27.44	0	0.00	5,000	16.84	3,150	10.61	0	0.00
Lebanon	89	n.a.	2,619	2,800	1.07	0	0.00	2,000	0.76	800	0.31	0	0.00
Tuvalu	90	n.a.	8	43	5.38	43	5.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Western Samoa	91	n.a.	n.a.	917	n.a.	917	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
LOW-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES		37,230	689,751	6,004,095	8.70	609,264	0.88	1,984,000	2.88	2,883,905	4.18	526,926	0.76
excl Egypt		36,530	640,618	3,697,185	5.77	609,264	0.95	1,169,000	1.82	1,581,905	2.47	337,016	0.53
DA Total excl Peace Corps						555,955	0.81						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						529,305	0.77						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control
@Includes Sahel Development Program

BUDGET AUTHORITY ALLOCATIONS COUNTRY	GNP (World Bank) 1983 World Rank	GNP (World Bank) 1983 per capita US$	TOTAL POPULATION 1985 BuCen,thou	FY87 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE $US thous	FY87 TOTAL US ASSISTANCE per capita	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1987 Request $US thous	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE* FY 1987 Request per capita	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1987 Request $US thous	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FY 1987 Request per capita	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1987 FMS/MAP/IMET $US thous	TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FY 1987 FMS/MAP/IMET per capita	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1987 Request $US thous	PL480 Titles I & II FY 1987 Request per capita
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES													
Jordan	92	1,640	2,668	135,000	50.60	0	0.00	18,000	6.75	117,000	43.85	0	0.00
Namibia	93	1,760	1,100	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Syria	94	1,760	10,535	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Fiji	95	1,790	700	3,821	5.46	1,896	2.71	1,500	2.14	425	0.61	0	0.00
Malaysia	96	1,860	15,467	6,235	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	6,235	0.40	0	0.00
Chile	97	1,870	12,042	100	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	0.01	0	0.00
Brazil	98	1,880	139,774	1,325	0.01	1,225	0.01	0	0.00	100	.00	0	0.00
Korea, Rep. of	99	2,010	42,643	232,200	5.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	232,200	5.45	0	0.00
Argentina	100	2,070	30,708	100	.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	.00	0	0.00
Panama	101	2,120	2,180	60,650	27.82	18,100	8.30	28,000	12.84	14,550	6.67	0	0.00
Hungary	102	2,150	10,644	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Portugal	103	2,230	10,046	224,500	22.35	0	0.00	80,000	7.96	144,500	14.38	0	0.00
Mexico	104	2,240	79,662	11,560	0.15	11,310	0.14	0	0.00	250	.00	0	0.00
Algeria	105	2,320	22,107	150	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	150	0.01	0	0.00
Seychelles	106	2,400	66	2,970	45.00	206	3.12	2,500	37.88	60	0.91	204	3.09
South Africa	107	2,490	32,465	10,000	0.31	0	0.00	10,000	0.31	0	0.00	0	0.00
Uruguay	108	2,490	2,936	17,625	6.00	0	0.00	15,000	5.11	2,625	0.89	0	0.00
Yugoslavia	109	2,570	23,124	160	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	160	0.01	0	0.00
Suriname	110	3,520	375	50	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	0.13	0	0.00
Cyprus	111	3,600	665	3,000	4.51	0	0.00	3,000	4.51	0	0.00	0	0.00
Venezuela	112	3,840	17,317	150	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	150	0.01	0	0.00
Greece	113	3,920	9,921	501,750	50.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	501,750	50.57	0	0.00
Gabon	114	3,950	988	6,777	6.86	1,627	1.65	0	0.00	5,150	5.21	0	0.00
Barbados	115	4,050	252	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bahamas	116	4,060	231	60	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	60	0.26	0	0.00
Spain	117	4,780	38,829	415,000	10.69	0	0.00	12,000	0.31	403,000	10.38	0	0.00
Israel	118	5,370	4,128	3,000,000	726.74	0	0.00	1,200,000	290.70	1,800,000	436.05	0	0.00
Oman	119	6,250	1,228	59,005	48.05	0	0.00	18,800	15.31	40,205	32.74	0	0.00
Italy	120	6,400	57,116	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Singapore	121	6,620	2,556	75	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	75	0.03	0	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	122	6,850	1,186	50	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	0.04	0	0.00
Albania	123	n.a.	2,960	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bulgaria	124	n.a.	8,974	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Czechoslovakia	125	n.a.	15,502	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Germany, Dem Rep	126	n.a.	16,686	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iran	127	n.a.	45,191	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iraq	128	n.a.	15,507	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Poland	129	n.a.	37,233	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Romania	130	n.a.	22,734	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Taiwan	131	n.a.	19,338	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HIGH-MIDDLE INCOME		100,940	757,792	4,692,313	6.19	34,364	0.05	1,388,000	1.83	3,268,945	4.31	204	.00
excl Israel		95,570	753,664	1,692,313	2.25	34,364	0.05	188,000	0.25	1,468,945	1.95	204	.00
DA Total excl Peace Corps						30,635	0.04						
excl Peace Corps & Narcotics Control						18,100	0.02						

*Development Assistance includes Peace Corps and International Narcotics Control

United States of America

Congressional Presentation for Security Assistance Programs

Fiscal Year 1987
Volume I

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FY 1987 Security Assistance Programs

This Presentation Document is submitted to the Congress in explanation and support of the sixth Security Assistance budget request by the Reagan Administration.

During the last five years, Congress and the Executive Branch together have reaffirmed the importance of Security Assistance as an element of United States foreign policy and defense strategy. Legislative changes to the Foreign Assistance Act and Arms Export Control Act, passed by Congress in 1981 and 1985, have added clarity and flexibility to Security Assistance programs. Although there is much more to be done, significant results have been achieved because of agreement between Congress and the Administration on the overall foreign policy and security goals which Security Assistance is designed to serve — goals that have remained remarkably constant over the last 40 years.

This year's Presentation Document responds to the need for a more comprehensive Congressional Presentation Document expressed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations (Report 99-167) and the House Committee on Appropriations (Report 99-252). In addition to providing detailed program information, it is designed to demonstrate how Security Assistance programs, both those of past years and those proposed for FY 1987, serve our national security and foreign policy goals.

This year we have restructured and redesigned the Presentation Document into two volumes. In Volume I, a series of papers discusses how U.S. defense and foreign policy goals provide the framework for our security assistance programs, and how the implementation of these programs helps us to achieve our security objectives. The focus of our effort is to provide the Congress with a clear understanding of the underlying need and justification for these programs. Volume II is designed to offer detailed descriptions of individual programs, within the limits imposed by the UNCLASSIFIED nature of the Presentation Document. The tables, charts and other graphics in both volumes organize and present basic data and data comparisons in a consolidated form for ready reference.

Section I of this volume reviews U.S. national interests and broad foreign policy goals that provide the orientation and framework for Security Assistance. It describes how the Administration pursues these goals through carefully planned, effective economic and military programs. This section underscores how our Security Assistance programs help the United States play its appropriate role in preserving a stable and just world order — one which fosters representative government, economic development, and advances in the quality of human life. It also explores how close bilateral planning not only allows us to make the most efficient use of available funds, but also acts as a natural adjunct to, and catalyst for, other bilateral exchanges on mutual interests and common objectives. This complex process is dynamic and the challenges are relentless; our attention and purpose, by necessity, must be constant.

The President's Security Assistance budget proposal for FY 1987 should be considered in the context of the 1981-1985 retrospective presented in Section II. This essay reviews major improvements made in the management of Security Assistance programs which have resulted in an enhanced U.S. strategic posture. It also reflects on the vibrant and often healthy debates between the Executive Branch and Congress on a variety of sensitive issues, including Central America and the Middle East. These debates, while clearly not resolved, have helped to clarify U.S. objectives and to frame guidelines and procedures for achieving notable results. Working with friends and allies, the Administration has developed programs that make a difference in terms of deterring or containing conflict and promoting stability in various regions of the world.

Taken as a whole, the preceding four years of U.S. Security Assistance efforts reflect constructive interaction between the Administration and the Congress. Substantially increased Security Assistance budgets in the FY 1981-1985 period are yielding significant benefits in the protection of vital U.S. interests and in the pursuit of specific foreign policy and defense goals.

Prudent, carefully planned growth in both the economic and military components of Security Assistance has increased the strength and confidence of our friends and allies around the world, and has complemented the rebuilding of our own forces and capabilities. It has facilitated the Middle East peace process by continuing strong economic and military support for Israel, and by helping to meet the legitimate needs of moderate Arab states in the region. It has helped to strengthen our coalition defense posture within NATO and to contain Soviet and Cuban supported insurgency and subversion in Central America and the Caribbean.

Section III of this volume surveys each of the country and regional initiatives for which security assistance programs are proposed. The major funded initiatives are discussed within the context of the principal foreign policy and defense goals they support. These goals are: to promote Middle East peace; to enhance cooperative defense and security; to deter and combat aggression; and to promote regional stability. While most of these initiatives promote several objectives, each major funded country and regional program has been categorized according to the principal security objective they serve.

In addition to the major funded programs, Section III also profiles those nations with which we pursue a range of shared interests and objectives through cash sales under the Foreign Military Sales program or through commercial arrangements. This section also describes our military training programs and the important benefits derived by both the United States and those countries who participate in them. (The appendix at the end of this volume lists each country and regional program under the principal security objectives they serve.)

Section IV describes the various Security Assistance program categories, including Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credits (treasury and concessional), the Military Assistance Program (MAP), the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, the Economic Support Fund (ESF), and Peacekeeping Operations. The rationale is provided for each of these program structures and for the overall funding levels proposed. This section represents important background information for the country and regional programs described in Volume II.

In addition to reviewing the benefits derived from the transfer of defense articles and services under the FMS and MAP programs, Section IV highlights the role of the Economic Support Fund in promoting basic economic reforms through balance of payments assistance and through financing projects that help create viable agricultural and industrial sectors. The ESF program is only one component of economic assistance within the President's overall foreign assistance budget. The emphasis the Administration places on economic aid is reflected historically and currently in an approximate 60 to 40 ratio of economic to military assistance.

Section IV also underscores the importance of the International Military Education and Training Program (IMET) in forging constructive military-to-military ties which can strengthen our foreign policy and defense relationships throughout the years to come. In addition, the exposure of IMET participants to U.S. political philosophy and values promotes understanding of our efforts to support the causes of democracy and human rights.

In Section V we have included an analysis of the domestic economic impact of the Security Assistance program. While it is clear that Security Assistance programs require annual appropriations, and are accomplished thereby with some cost to the U.S., this examination shows that the Security Assistance program, through cash and financed sales, supports as many as 650,000 jobs in the United States and thus has a very positive economic impact. At the same time, however, it should be clearly understood that the Security Assistance concept — and the level of effort proposed — must stand or fall on the basis of the strategic and political benefits derived from the program itself.

The final section of this volume is devoted to important narrative and tabular data concerning various aspects of security assistance, most of which the Congress has specifically directed be included in the annual presentation.

Volume II is devoted to country and regional program narratives and accompanying data sheets. Here too, this Presentation departs from last year's model by employing a format designed to be at once more concise and more informative. Each narrative sets forth the policy context, principal objectives, and program content of each of the country and regional initiatives that are funded programs. Similar treatment is given to countries with whom we pursue a range of interests through FMS cash sales or commercial military exports. Finally, information is provided on each country whose security assistance relationship with the U.S. is essentially limited to military training programs.

* * * * *

The Administration believes strongly and urges the Congress to recognize that, despite the successes in recent years, the tasks that must be accomplished through Security Assistance are far from complete. Adequate resources are vital if we are to continue to safeguard our worldwide interests and carry out our free world leadership responsibilities. The future challenges for Security Assistance will be to consolidate the gains and sustain the momentum of success made over the last five years. We must continue to work with our friends around the world to deter and contain Soviet and other aggression, and to build a better, more stable international environment.

Because of insufficient authorizations and appropriations, Congressional earmarks and a uniform 4.3 percent balanced-budget (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings) reduction taken proportionally from every country and regional program level, virtually all countries are receiving less assistance in FY 1986 than they received in FY 1985, even though U.S. policy imperatives and country program requirements have not diminished. Therefore, the final or actual program levels shown in the 1986 columns of this document reflect these reductions. Among the countries affected are NATO allies and countries with which we have important base rights agreements, such as Turkey; certain key countries in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America, and even some of the most threatened nations in Asia. The FY 1987 budget request, in many cases, has been framed to restore programs to continuity levels established in FY 1985 and previously, and to provide for increases where warranted.

The Administration recognizes that the FY 1987 request is being submitted at a time of severe competition among national priorities. It is important to emphasize, however, that judiciously-spent dollars for Security Assistance often produce substantial returns and complement U.S. efforts to improve its own national defense. The priority for an adequate level of security assistance is a real and serious one. The program outlined in this Presentation is a balanced mixture of economic and military assistance at levels clearly tied to national goals and objectives. It will provide maximum security benefits to the United States while avoiding the much larger cost of direct United States involvement.

FY 1987 SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
BUDGET AUTHORITY
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ECONOMIC SUPPORT	FMS FINANCING TREAS.	FMS FINANCING CONCESS.	MAP (GRANTS)	IMETP (GRANTS)	PKO	TOTAL
PROMOTE MIDDLE EAST PEACE:							
EGYPT	815000	0	1300000 a/	0	2000	0	2117000
ISRAEL	1200000	0	1800000 a/	0	0	0	3000000
JORDAN	18000	30000	65000	0	2000	0	133000
LEBANON	2000	0	0	0	800	0	2800
MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL PROGRAM	25000	0	0	0	0	0	25000
TOTAL	2060000	30000	3165000	0	4800	0	3279800
ENHANCE COOPERATIVE DEFENSE & SECURITY:							
DJIBOUTI	5000	0	0	3000	150	0	8150
GREECE	0	500000	0	0	1750	0	501750
KENYA	22000	0	0	20000	1800	0	43800
LIBERIA	40000	0	0	8000	1400	0	49400
MOROCCO	20000	0	10000	60000	1850	0	91850
OMAN	18800	40000	0	0	205	0	59005
PANAMA	28000	0	4000	9800	750	0	42550
PHILIPPINES	95000	0	50000	50000	2750	0	197750
PORTUGAL	80000	21500	45000	75000	3000	0	224500
SOMALIA	30000	0	0	35600	1550	0	67150
SPAIN	12000	400000	0	0	3000	0	415000
SUDAN	90000	0	0	50000	1750	0	141750
TURKEY	150000	145000	455000	220000	4000	0	974000
TOTAL	590800	1106500	564000	531400	23955	0	2816655
DETER AND COMBAT AGGRESSION:							
CAMBODIA RESISTANCE	5000	0	0	0	0	0	5000
CHAD	7000	0	0	9000	250	0	16250
COSTA RICA	150000	0	0	3100	250	0	153350
EL SALVADOR	240000	0	0	134650	1600	0	376250
HONDURAS	90000	0	0	87500	1300	0	178800
KOREA	0	230000	0	0	2200	0	232200
PAKISTAN	250000	340000	0	0	1400	0	591400
THAILAND	5000	42500	61000	5000	2500	0	116000
TUNISIA	20000	0	27000	40000	1800	0	88800
YEMEN	0	0	3000	5000	1550	0	9550
TOTAL	767000	612500	91000	284250	12850	0	1767600
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY:							
AFGHANISTAN HUMAN. ASSISTANCE	15000	0	0	0	0	0	15000
AFRICA - ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM	75000	0	0	0	0	0	75000
BELIZE	3000	0	0	1000	100	0	4100
BOLIVIA	20000	0	0	6000	400	0	26400
BOTSWANA	8000	0	2000	6000	400	0	16400
BURMA	0	0	0	1000	330	0	1330
CAMEROON	0	7000	0	0	300	0	7300
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0	0	0	1000	165	0	1165
CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL	75000	0	0	0	0	0	75000
CIVIC ACTION - AFRICA	0	0	0	10000	0	0	10000
COLOMBIA	0	0	10000	10000	950	0	20950
CYPRUS	3000	0	0	0	0	0	3000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	50000	0	3000	7000	850	0	60850
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	35000	0	0	9000	400	0	44400
ECUADOR	15000	0	0	8000	650	0	23650
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0	0	0	1000	130	0	1130
FIJI	1500	0	0	300	125	0	1925
GABON	0	5000	0	0	150	0	5150
GUATEMALA	70000	0	0	10000	500	0	80500
GUINEA	0	0	0	5000	130	0	5130
HAITI	5000	0	0	500	600	0	6100
INDONESIA	0	0	35000	0	2800	0	37800
JAMAICA	100000	0	0	8000	300	0	108300

FY 1987 SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)
BUDGET AUTHORITY
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ECONOMIC SUPPORT	FMS FINANCING		MAP (GRANTS)	IMETP (GRANTS)	PKO	TOTAL
		TREAS.	CONCESS.				
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY (CONT):							
LATIN AMER. & CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	12000	0	0	0	0	0	12000
MADAGASCAR	4000	0	0	3000	75	0	7075
MALAWI	0	0	0	2000	300	0	2300
MALAYSIA	0	5000	0	0	1235	0	6235
MAURITIUS	3000	0	0	0	0	0	3000
MOZAMBIQUE	15000	0	0	0	0	0	15000
NIGER	7000	0	0	4000	275	0	11275
OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1500
PERU	37000	0	5000	20000	850	0	62850
SENEGAL	15000	0	0	4500	500	0	20000
SEYCHELLES	2500	0	0	0	60	0	2560
SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1500
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL	40000	0	0	0	0	0	40000
URUGUAY	15000	0	0	2500	125	0	17625
ZAIRE	16000	0	0	12000	1600	0	29600
ZAMBIA	20000	0	0	0	0	0	20000
ZIMBABWE	11000	0	0	0	250	0	11250
TOTAL	676000	17000	55000	131800	14590	0	894390
PROMOTE KEY INTERESTS THROUGH FOREIGN MILITARY CASH SALES/ COMMERCIAL EXPORTS:							
ALGERIA	0	0	0	0	150	0	150
ARGENTINA	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
BRAZIL	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
FINLAND	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
INDIA	0	0	0	0	400	0	400
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
MEXICO	0	0	0	0	250	0	250
PARAGUAY	0	0	0	0	125	0	125
SINGAPORE	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
VENEZUELA	0	0	0	0	150	0	150
YUGOSLAVIA	0	0	0	0	160	0	160
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	1710	0	1710
PROMOTE PROFESSIONAL MILITARY RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH GRANT TRAINING:							
BAHAMAS	0	0	0	0	60	0	60
BANGLADESH	0	0	0	0	370	0	370
BENIN	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
BURKINA FASO	0	0	0	0	150	0	150
BURUNDI	0	0	0	0	170	0	170
CAPE VERDE	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
CHILE	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
COMOROS	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
CONGO	0	0	0	0	90	0	90
GAMBIA	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
GHANA	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
GUINEA-BISSAU	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
GUYANA	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
ICELAND	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
IVORY COAST	0	0	0	0	150	0	150
MALDIVES	0	0	0	0	55	0	55
MALI	0	0	0	0	150	0	150
MAURITANIA	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
NEPAL	0	0	0	0	125	0	125
NIGERIA	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
PACAMS	0	0	0	0	3000	0	3000
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	0	0	0	0	85	0	85

FY 1987 SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)
BUDGET AUTHORITY
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ECONOMIC SUPPORT	FMS FINANCING TREAS.	FMS FINANCING CONCESS.	MAP (GRANTS)	IMETP (GRANTS)	PKO	TOTAL
PROMOTE PROFESSIONAL MILITARY RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH GRANT TRAINING (CONT):							
RWANDA	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
SAO TOME	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
SIERRA LEONE	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	60	0	60
SRI LANKA	0	0	0	0	105	0	105
SURINAME	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
SWAZILAND	0	0	0	0	60	0	60
TANZANIA	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
TOGO	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
TONGA	0	0	0	0	60	0	60
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
UGANDA	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
USARSA	0	0	0	0	6000	0	6000
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	10465	0	10465
OTHER:							
GENERAL COSTS	0	0	0	48000	430	0	48430
MULTINATL. FORCE & OBSERV. (MFO)	0	0	0	0	0	30000	30000
NARCOTICS AIRCRAFT	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000
UN FORCES IN CYPRUS	0	0	0	0	0	9000	9000
TOTAL	0	0	0	49000	430	39000	88430
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	4093800	1786000	3873000	956450	68830	39000	10817080

Note: Countries included in Eastern Caribbean are: Anguilla,Antigua,Barbados,British Virgin Islands, Dominica,Grenada,Montserrat,St. Christopher-Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
a/ Repayment forgiven.

SECTION I

The Role of Security Assistance in National Strategy

The Role of Security Assistance in National Strategy

U.S. National Interests and Objectives

The United States seeks to protect fundamental national interests — the nation's territorial integrity, political and personal freedoms, democratic institutions, and continued economic prosperity — without resorting to armed conflict. Beyond the deterrance of conflict, U.S. security and well-being are best preserved by the orderly conduct of relations among nations, by broad acceptance of democratic values and respect for human dignity, and by progress toward a better quality of life for all peoples.

To assure our own and the free world's security, and to avoid war, the United States seeks first to deter aggression and — should this effort fail — to ensure that we and other nations can mount an adequate defense to frustrate aggressive designs. We also seek to safeguard our friends and allies from coercion and intimidation. As a complement to our own defense posture, we rely on formal alliances and other cooperative relationships in which other nations resources add collectively to our own to protect shared interests. To be effective, our mutual defense ties must be cohesive and the participants must be strong and confident.

The economic well-being of the United States and material progress for all peoples are equally essential goals. This requires international commerce of vital resources, as well as mutually beneficial financial, trade, and investment ties.

Our immediate security objectives are:

- o to foster improved relations with all nations, especially those in strategic areas of the world;
- o to strengthen or develop defensive alliances and other cooperative military arrangements;
- o to safeguard and ensure access abroad to support the movement of U.S. forces where necessary to protect free world interests;
- o to enable countries to defend themselves against external threats, maintain internal order, strengthen democratic institutions, and improve judicial systems; and
- o to alleviate the causes of economic and political disruption that threaten security and independence by fostering meaningful economic reform and development.

The Challenges

Today, and for the foreseeable future, the United States faces serious, often interrelated, challenges:

- o The expansionist and destabilizing behavior of the Soviet Union;
- o Indigenous regional tensions — including those arising from ethnic, religious and border disputes — and external manipulation and exacerbation of these tensions;
- o Political violence, including terrorism and insurgency; and
- o Basic political, economic and social problems, including poverty, hunger, overpopulation, and inefficient, often corrupt and tyrannical, governments.

First and foremost is the challenge posed by Soviet adventurism.

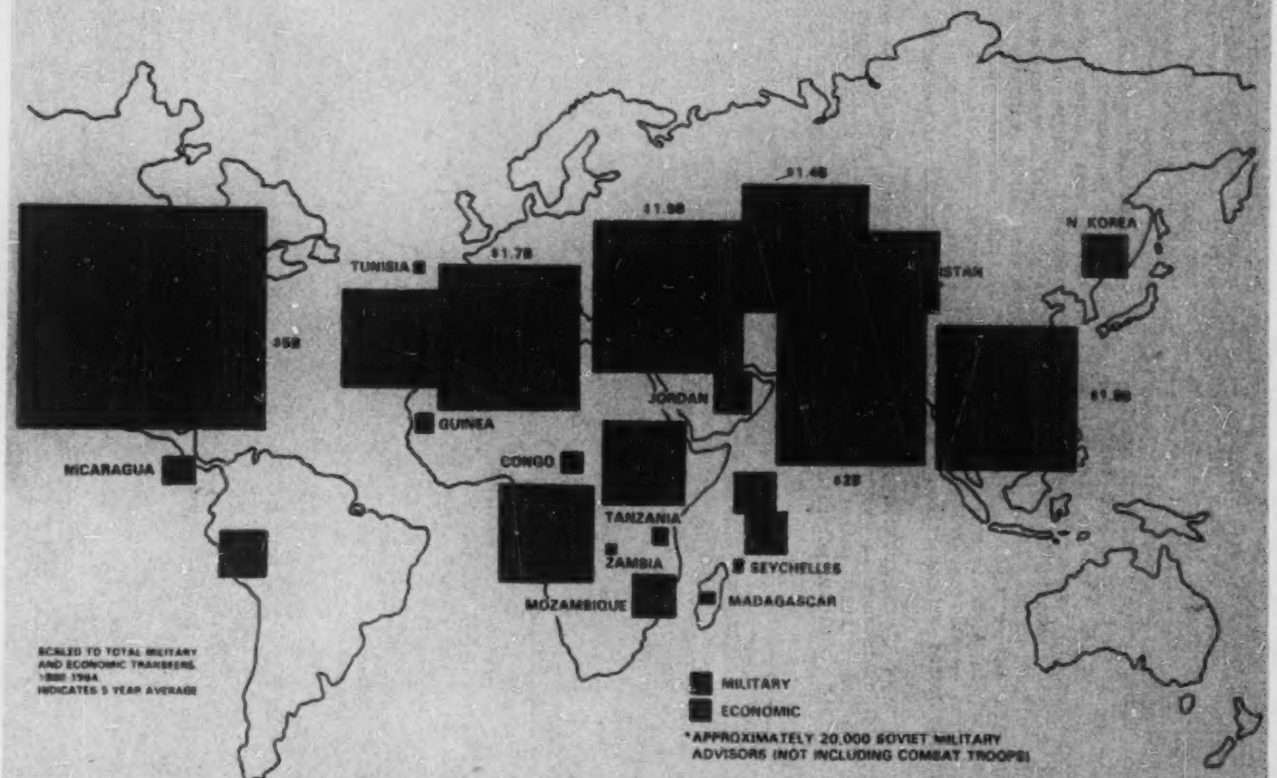
The buildup of the USSR's arsenal — both conventional and nuclear — continues unabated. This situation requires increased efforts by the U.S. and its allies to modernize their forces on a continuing basis. The Soviet Union's growing capability to project power and influence far beyond its borders; its use of surrogates to subvert and undermine free nations and to create and bolster client states around the globe; and its resort to intimidation — and, as in Afghanistan, direct aggression — all pose threats to the United States and our friends.

A major characteristic of Soviet foreign assistance is its predominant use of military rather than economic aid to extend political influence. Figure A depicts the relative size of Soviet military and economic support worldwide. This illustration reflects major Soviet arms sales and economic assistance programs. It shows that very few countries receive the bulk of the USSR's economic assistance. Moreover, Soviet military sales are clearly concentrated in areas of high instability. Along with military sales, the Soviet Union maintains about 20,000 military advisers worldwide, not including those elements of the combat troops in Afghanistan which may be carrying out advisory functions.

In addition to the Soviet challenge, regional tensions and conflicts are seemingly intractable elements on the contemporary world

(Figure A follows)

SOVIET MILITARY SALES/ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE*
(1980-1984)


$5B
TUNISIA
$1.7B
GUINEA
NICARAGUA
$1.9B
JORDAN
$1.4B
ISTAN
$2B
N. KOREA
$1.8B
CONGO
TANZANIA
ZAMBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
SEYCHELLES
MADAGASCAR
MILITARY
ECONOMIC

SCALED TO TOTAL MILITARY AND ECONOMIC TRANSFERS 1980-1984 INDICATES 5 YEAR AVERAGE

*APPROXIMATELY 20,000 SOVIET MILITARY ADVISORS (NOT INCLUDING COMBAT TROOPS)

FIGURE A

scene which present the risks of larger confrontations. Foremost among these has been the longstanding Arab-Israeli conflict. The leading antagonists to Israel have been, and continue to be, supplied militarily by the Soviet Union. The war between Iran and Iraq has endured for more than five years, and continually threatens to spill over to neighboring states and to disrupt the flow of oil from the Persian Gulf. In addition, the continuing threat to the Republic of Korea from its aggressive Communist counterpart in the north; Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and its drive for hegemony in Southeast Asia; the persistent conflict in the Ogaden involving Somalia and Ethiopia; and the threats posed in separate hemispheres by Libya and Nicaragua -- both armed by the Soviet Union at levels far beyond their own defensive needs — all pose direct threats to regional stability.

Insurgencies also hold the seeds of larger conflicts, and represent potential dangers to international peace. Of greatest concern to the United States are the communist-led insurgencies in Central America, especially in El Salvador. Attention must also be focused on the insurgency in the Philippines where communist elements are exploiting serious political and economic grievances. The Polisario — utilizing Soviet military equipment — continue to alter the political and territorial status of the Western Sahara through violent means.

Another serious threat to U.S. and free world interests is the increasing occurrence of international terrorism. This recourse to random, often indiscriminate violence to achieve power, influence, or other concessions not readily attainable through normal political mechanisms or by direct military action, is a vicious and growing phenomenon. It is one with which most states and international organizations are ill-equipped to cope. Terrorism and low-intensity conflicts are serious challenges which require close and innovative cooperation among civilized nations.

Moreover, in some regions of the world the challenges of insurgency and terrorism are compounded by an effective alliance between insurgents, terrorists, and international drug traffickers whose illicit activities threaten the very fabric of society in many countries. These elements share a basic interest in undermining the authority of governments and the rule of law.

It is clear that basic inequities and imbalances lie at the root of most of the conflicts in the world. These inequities reflect systemic weaknesses which are vulnerable to exploitation by insurgents, terrorists, or radical and aggressive regional powers. There are many genuine and deep-rooted sources of distress which must be addressed if we are to find long-term solutions to international instability. These cannot be dealt with effectively, however, in an environment of violence. Some minimum degree of security from external threats and containment of internal disorders is required to achieve progress in correcting political, economic and social ills. Helping to provide this security is one of the most important objectives of our security assistance program.

The Security Assistance Program

The United States Security Assistance Program is an important instrument for pursuing peace and world order. It has been a cornerstone of postwar U.S. foreign policy, and an integral part of our overall national security effort. In order to maintain a stable world order, it is essential that threatened allied or friendly countries are able to defend themselves. Only in a secure environment can countries actively pursue the economic reforms and social development necessary to enhance domestic and regional stability.

The United States cannot provide all the military equipment and services that might be needed to ensure the security of friendly nations. The transfer of U.S. defense articles and services is only one element in the development of these nations' defense capabilities. Most countries recognize that they must rely to the greatest extent possible on domestic resources to safeguard their sovereignty, territory, population, and wealth, and most devote significant resources to this effort. Nevertheless, U.S. security assistance is a vital and necessary element in helping friendly nations provide for their own defense.

Security assistance also plays an important role in the global defense posture of the United States. It often permits our friends and allies to accept defense responsibilities that we might otherwise have to assume at a much greater cost in money and people. In addition, security assistance contributes to the full spectrum of cooperative defense relationships that we have established with many nations. Recognizing security assistance as tangible evidence of the U.S. commitment to shared defense goals, recipient countries may be more readily disposed to provide facilities for U.S. forces, or for access by U.S. forces when threats to mutual interests arise.

* * * * *

Within the overall framework of security assistance, succeeding Administrations, working together with the Congress, have developed various program designs which allow the U.S. to tailor bilateral and multilateral cooperation to specific needs and circumstances. The basic funded components of security assistance are the Foreign Military Sales Financing Program, the Military Assistance Program, the Economic Support Fund, the International Military Education and Training Program, and Peacekeeping Operations. Foreign military cash sales and commercial exports are also reviewed as they contribute to security assistance. (Greater detail on these programs is provided in Section IV.)

The Foreign Military Sales Financing Program (FMS) offers credits to facilitate the purchase of the U.S. military equipment, spare parts, training, and other services to meet basic defense requirements. A number of friends and allies find it difficult to pay in cash for major defense acquisitions, but are financially capable of assuming loan obligations for their military purchases. In addition to standard Treasury (i.e., market) interest rates, a concessional rate component provides flexibility to address the needs of friendly nations whose economic problems require more favorable credit terms, but not an all-grant program. The FMS credit program proposed for FY 1987 totals $5.661 billion ($1.786 billion at Treasury rates of interest for 13 individual country programs; $775.0 million at concessional rates for 14 programs; and $3.1 billion -- over half of the total program — in forgiven credits for Israel and Egypt).

Through the Military Assistance Program (MAP), grant financing is made available to selected countries for the acquisition of defense equipment and services. The United States provides MAP funds to coalition defense partners and front-line states who are financially unable to maintain an adequate self-defense without diverting scarce resources from national economic development. Historically, the United States has directed MAP funds toward developing regions of the world in which U.S. security interests are threatened. Such assistance has strengthened the security of friends and allies while reducing the potential requirements for direct U.S. military involvement. The proposed MAP program for FY 1987 is $996.45 million in grant funding for 39 country and regional programs.

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) assists foreign nations in attacking the root causes of economic and political disruption and in creating the conditions necessary for sustainable economic growth. The program promotes infrastructure development and helps recipients correct structural economic weaknesses. ESF assistance also provides balance of payments and budget support to governments that need time in which to make longer term financial policy adjustments. A flexible ESF program of grant and loan assistance helps to further political and economic stability in areas where the United States has vital security interests at stake. For FY 1987 the proposed ESF, program is $4.0938 billion in grants and loans (approximately half to be provided to Israel and Egypt).

The International Military Education and Training Program (IMET) provides grant professional military training to foreign military and related civilian defense personnel in the United States and in facilities overseas. IMET is a cost-effective, highly successful program that serves U.S. interests by promoting a better understanding of American values and by strengthening professional military cooperation with the defense establishments of other countries. IMET participants receive instruction in U.S. military skills and doctine, thereby improving their ability to manage their own country's military resources. Valuable technical training in the operation and maintenance of defense equipment contributes also to the readiness of our friends and allies. For FY 1987, the Administration is recommending an IMET program of $68.83 million in grant funds.

The Peacekeeping Operations account (PKO) consists of grants for peacekeeping programs that promote U.S. security interests and enhance regional stability. PKO funds have recently facilitated continued U.S. support for such operations as the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai and the United Nations Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP). A total of $39 million in grant funds is being proposed for FY 1987.

The Administration's total Security Assistance budget authority request of $10,859.08 million represents an increase of only $110.81 million over the FY 1986 request of $10,748.57 million, and an increase of $1,098.58 million over the $9,760.5 million in budget authority provided by Congress in the FY 1986 Continuing Resolution.

Non-Financed Programs

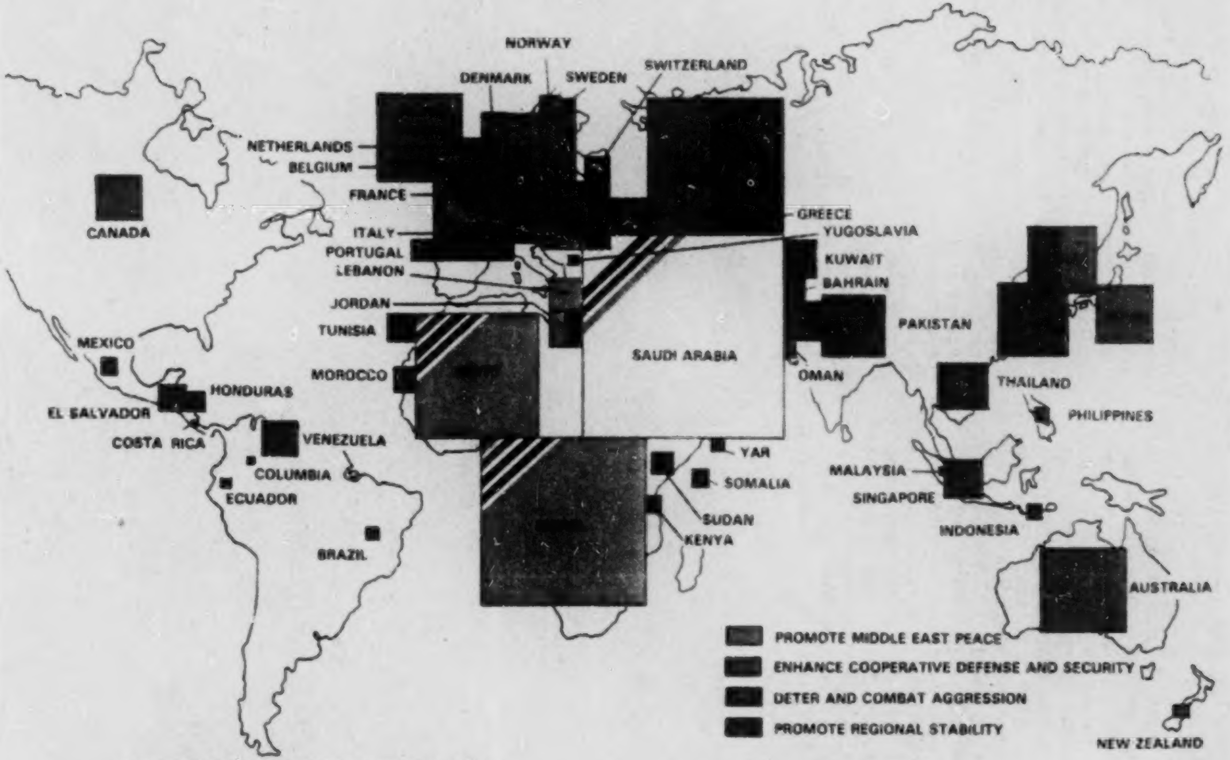
Foreign Military Cash Sales agreements and Commercial Military Exports deliveries comprise the majority of the total yearly dollar value of what is commonly termed U.S. arms sales. These ranged from nearly 72 percent of the 1982 total of $23.2 billion to about 73 percent of an estimated total of $14.7 billion in 1985. These sales are made primarily to NATO and other key defense partners who seek regional stability goals similar to those pursued by the United States. (Although not technically part of "security assistance," major commercial exports are scrutinized and reviewed within the same legal and policy framework as are government-to-government sales.) These sales -- FMS cash and commercial -- not only support U.S. national and global security goals, but also translate directly into savings to the U.S. in terms of reducing unit costs for items which our military services buy for their own use and stretching out production lines which provides thousands of jobs. Primarily, however, the U.S. benefits from an enhanced defense capability through rationalization, standardization and interoperability in meeting common threats.

* * * * *

An illustration of how security assistance is consistent with U.S. interests may be obtained by examining the application of one of the major programs: Foreign Military Sales (FMS). As depicted in Figure B, FMS sales are made to countries of strategic importance to the United States, principally to those with whom we have longstanding alliances and other defense relationships. Figure B shows the five-year average of sales agreements with other nations, and covers all nations to whom we have sold more than $5 million worth of defense articles and services. The volume of sales to each country is scaled in proportion to those to other countries. The Israeli depiction below includes acquisitions through primarily commercial channels using FMS funding. Other countries also make important direct commercial purchases, though

(Figure B follows)

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AND PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES


NORWAY
DENMARK
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
NETHERLANDS
BELGIUM
FRANCE
ITALY
PORTUGAL
LEBANON
JORDAN
TUNISIA
MOROCCO
GREECE
YUGOSLAVIA
KUWAIT
BAHRAIN
PAKISTAN
SAUDI ARABIA
OMAN
THAILAND
PHILIPPINES
CANADA
MEXICO
HONDURAS
EL SALVADOR
COSTA RICA
VENEZUELA
COLUMBIA
ECUADOR
BRAZIL
YAR
SOMALIA
SUDAN
KENYA
MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE
INDONESIA
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
PROMOTE MIDDLE EAST PEACE
ENHANCE COOPERATIVE DEFENSE AND SECURITY
DETER AND COMBAT AGGRESSION
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY

BLOCKS SCALED TO 5 YEAR AVERAGE FMS SALES
ALL COUNTRIES NOT INCLUDED
CONSTRUCTION NOT INCLUDED

FIGURE 8

not in the volumes represented in Figure B.

The greatest proportion of FMS sales has been to countries in the Middle East with whom we share significant interests and goals. Other participants in FMS and commercial sales are the NATO and ASEAN countries, even though many of these produce much of their own military equipment. Sales to Africa and Latin America are not large in monetary terms because they tend to represent relatively low-cost acquisitions of basic military equipment and training. In the case of Venezuela, the program size reflects primarily the single sale agreement for 24 F-16 aircraft concluded in 1981.

The blocks in Figure B are shaded to indicate the principal objectives we pursue through FMS anf commercial sales, and other arms transfer arrangements. In many cases there are several foreign policy/security goals which FMS and other security assistance programs support. For instance, in Turkey, a NATO member which shares a common border with the' Soviet Union, our programs both strengthen the Western Alliance and facilitate political development.

The major recipients of MAP and FMS financing being proposed in the FY 1987 Security Assistance program are shown schematically in Figure C. This chart reflects the FMS credit program, including Treasury rate

(Figure C follows)

loans (BLUE), concessional interest rate loans (RED), the "forgiven" credits for Egypt and Israel (YELLOW), and Military Assistance Program grants (GREEN). Again, the blocks are scaled in proportion to one another. It is apparent that seven countries receive about 70 percent of the proposed financing and 20 countries about 90 percent.

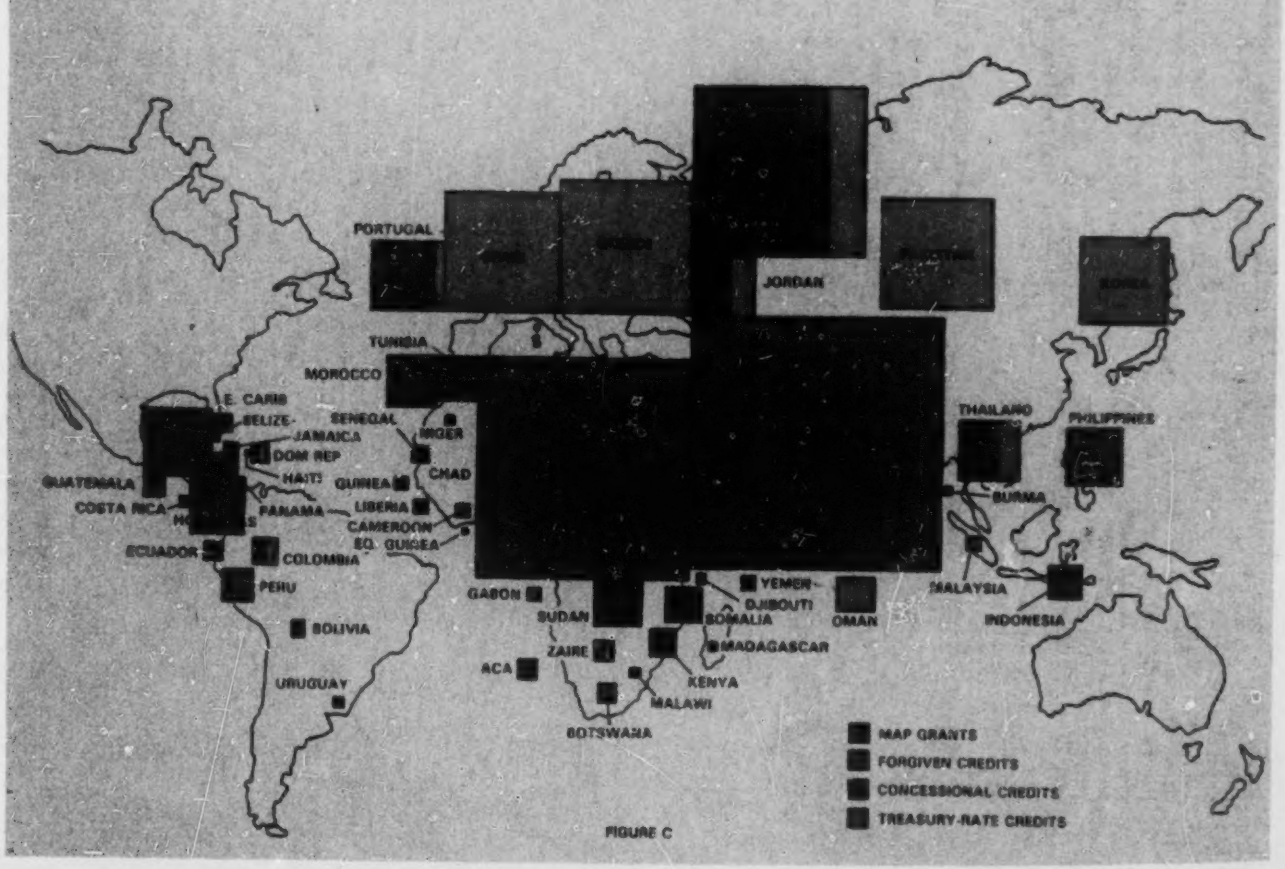
The bulk of MAP grant financing will be extended to developing countries in Africa and Latin America, as well as Portugal, Turkey and the Philippines. Concessional credits are usually combined with MAP grants or Treasury rate credits for countries with low per capita incomes and which have difficulties in meeting overall foreign debts. Treasury rate credits are provided to those countries which can better afford near-market interest rates.

To complement the military assistance financing shown in Figure C, the United States also conducts extensive worldwide economic assistance efforts. Figure D shows how our Economic Support Funds (ESF), together with Development Assistance (DA), and Food Assistance (PL-480) are proposed for distribution in FY 1987.

This graphic shows that our economic assistance tracks closely with our strategic interests. It also shows that in the African and Latin American regions economic assistance is far greater than military assistance. There is also a close balance between military and economic

(Figure D follows)

FY 1987 FMS/MAP FINANCING REQUEST
(SCALED TO FINANCING)


PORTUGAL
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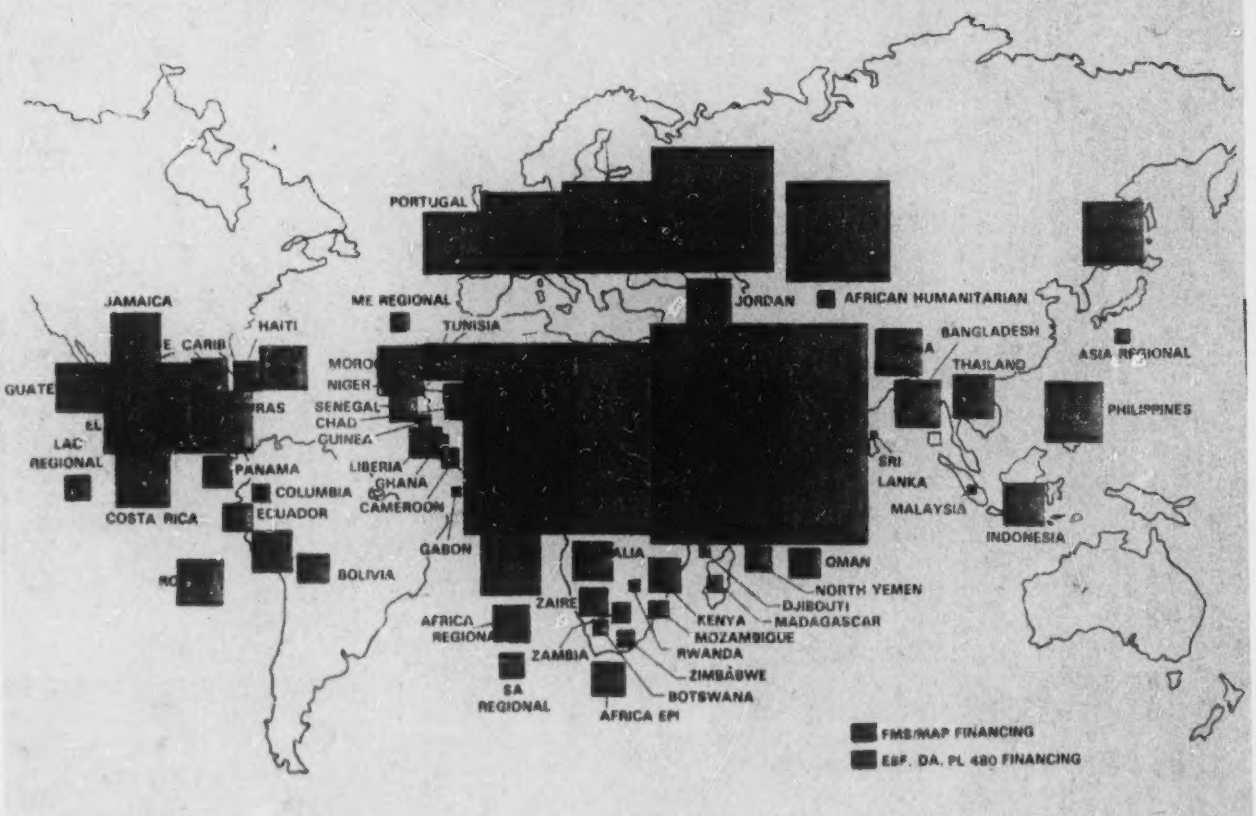
TUNISIA
MOROCCO
E. CARIB
BELIZE
JAMAICA
DOM REP
HAITI
GUATEMALA
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
ECUADOR
COLOMBIA
PERU
BOLIVIA
URUGUAY
SENEGAL
NIGER
CHAD
GUINEA
LIBERIA
CAMEROON
EQ. GUINEA
GABON
SUDAN
ZAIRE
ACA
BOTSWANA
MALAWI
KENYA
MADAGASCAR
SOMALIA
DJIBOUTI
YEMEN
OMAN
THAILAND
BURMA
MALAYSIA
INDONESIA
PHILIPPINES
MAP GRANTS
FORGIVEN CREDITS
CONCESSIONAL CREDITS
TREASURY-RATE CREDITS

FIGURE C

FY87 REQUEST: ECONOMIC & MILITARY PROGRAMS
(scaled to program size)


PORTUGAL
ME REGIONAL
TUNISIA
JORDAN
AFRICAN HUMANITARIAN
BANGLADESH
THAILAND
ASIA REGIONAL
PHILIPPINES
JAMAICA
E. CARIB
HAITI
GUATE
EL
LAC REGIONAL
RAS
PANAMA
COLUMBIA
ECUADOR
COSTA RICA
BOLIVIA
MORO
NIGER
SENEGAL
CHAD
GUINEA
LIBERIA
GHANA
CAMEROON
GABON
AFRICA REGIONAL
SA REGIONAL
ZAIRE
ZAMBIA
AFRICA EPI
BOTSWANA
ZIMBABWE
RWANDA
MOZAMBIQUE
KENYA
MADAGASCAR
DJIBOUTI
NORTH YEMEN
OMAN
SRI LANKA
MALAYSIA
INDONESIA
FMS/MAP FINANCING
ESF, DA, PL 480 FINANCING

NOT ALL COUNTRIES SHOWN

FIGURE D

assistance for Israel, Egypt, Turkey, Pakistan and the Philippines. Countries which are more fiscally sound receive little or no economic assistance; these include Spain, Greece, Oman and the Republic of Korea. Not shown in the illustration are U.S. contributions to multilateral development banks (MDBs) and other international institutions.

Figure 9 demonstrates clearly that U.S. foreign assistance programs stress the importance of nations' and peoples' social aspirations and economic well-being while, at the same time, enabling an adequate measure of defense to ensure sovereignty. This stands in sharp contrast to the Soviet emphasis on military over economic assistance that was illustrated in Figure 8.

Planning with Countries

Good planning, continuity and reliability are the keys to effective security assistance programs. The extent to which planning can bridge the gap between a country's objectives and those of the United States depends, in turn, upon the quality of the overall bilateral relationship. The closer the basic relationship, the more intense the dialogue on broader policy issues. Figure E below conceptualizes the elements to consider during the planning process.

Security assistance planning is a dynamic process. Where U.S. and country objectives differ, discussions are necessarily more restricted. Where relations are close and objectives largely coincide, the country program may be a fully developed five-year plan. In other cases, the program may simply cover management of a large system purchase, with discussions confined to the specific defense capability the system provides. In all cases, however, careful planning of a materiel or training program with recipient countries promotes mutual objectives and interests.

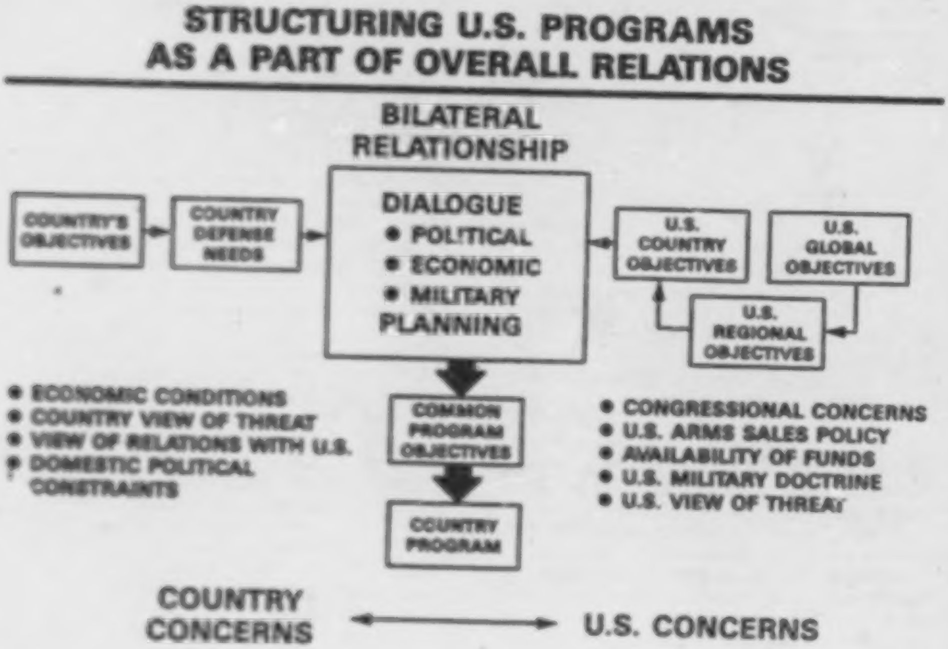

STRUCTURING U.S. PROGRAMS
AS A PART OF OVERALL RELATIONS
BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP
COUNTRY'S OBJECTIVES
COUNTRY DEFENSE NEEDS
DIALOGUE
• POLITICAL
• ECONOMIC
• MILITARY
PLANNING
U.S. COUNTRY OBJECTIVES
U.S. GLOBAL OBJECTIVES
U.S. REGIONAL OBJECTIVES
• ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
• COUNTRY VIEW OF THREAT
• VIEW OF RELATIONS WITH U.S.
• DOMESTIC POLITICAL CONSTRAINTS
COMMON PROGRAM OBJECTIVES
COUNTRY PROGRAM
• CONGRESSIONAL CONCERNS
• U.S. ARMS SALES POLICY
• AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS
• U.S. MILITARY DOCTRINE
• U.S. VIEW OF THREAT
COUNTRY CONCERNS
U.S. CONCERNS

Figure E

Before beginning or expanding a security assistance relationship, the United States carefully considers its own arms control and transfer policies, available resources, and domestic concerns as reflected in Congressional views. It also weighs such factors as the recipient country's objectives, and its ability to absorb equipment and to finance both original acquisitions and continuing logistics support. Notwithstanding these considerations, many programs are established in response to a serious threat to a friendly country's security or to significant changes in bilateral relationships. For example, the new Pakistan program resulted from U.S. and Pakistani concerns over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The current program with Egypt, moreover, stems from that country's willingness to pursue peace with Israel and its desire to curtail Soviet military support.

The U.S. devotes a great deal of effort and diplomacy to achieve closer planning with our security assistance partners. We try to make sure that cash purchases or funded programs respond effectively to national defense requirements. In the current period of constrained financial resources, bilateral planning of security assistance programs is increasingly important. Now, more than ever, we have to ensure the most efficient use of funds.

What is planned? The answer depends on the extent of country sophistication, the infrastructure in place, and the extent of country experience with security assistance processes. To illustrate, military assistance to El Salvador necessarily began with basic infantry equipment and training. Then, the U.S. provided transport vehicles, medical equipment and training, and larger-caliber arms. From there, we expanded to communications in an integrated command, control and communications system, and to a logistics and maintenance infrastructure. All capabilities had to be carefully developed through a step-by-step process.

At the other end of the spectrum are countries with highly developed military establishments. In Egypt and Pakistan, for example, our emphasis is on total packages. Equipment, spares, training, and maintenance capability are introduced for each system modernized. Intermediate countries are those where previously purchased U.S. equipment is in place and in use. The first requirement is to ensure adequate support of that equipment before undertaking selected purchases for modernization. This kind of planning is characteristic in countries such as Morocco and Tunisia.

Good planning means giving considerable attention to all the important details. In all cases, the United States ensures that the full cost implications of any purchase are clearly understood. We also make sure that the country anticipates lead times and the need for preparatory training and spares inventory prior to the delivery of equipment. In the case of IMET, we work carefully with countries to ensure that training programs will provide needed military skills and will maximize exposure to the U.S. system and its values.

Who plans? Security assistance program planning takes several forms. These vary from day-to-day contacts between the local military and U.S. diplomatic missions, to service program reviews at the technical level, to preparations for more periodic, high-level Joint Military Commissions. Although defense requirement surveys are used less as country planning capabilities grow in sophistication, site and engineering surveys are often necessary. The most comprehensive planning usually takes place with strong Washington leadership, including representatives from the Department of Defense, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff and military services, assisted by the Unified Commands, the Department of State, and U.S. embassy country teams. Recipient countries provide comparable representation.

Several lessons have emerged from our worldwide efforts in planning security assistance programs, to which recipient countries are increasingly receptive:

o It is important for countries to recognize the full implications of lead times. Given limited U.S. production bases and special order requirements for FMS and MAP acquisitions, it is necessary for countries to buy adequate stocks of spares, munitions, and other consumables. The Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) is now operating at a sufficient volume to alleviate some lead time problems.

o Where countries are dependent on U.S. funding — the levels and timing of which are uncertain — they must design plans and procurement requests so as to make full use of funds in a timely manner in order to confine lead times to production times. Because of these uncertainties, countries should also plan for funding at several levels, with viable programs at each level.

o Given the wide diversity of defense requirements and other national circumstances, no single master planning model is practicable. Each plan is unique to the country involved. In the end, the recipient country must make its own choices and set its own priorities since it is ultimately responsible for its own defense.

There are many examples of successful planning with friends and allies. At present, we have well-established five-year plans with Israel, Egypt, Turkey, and Pakistan. We also have effective planning with Spain and Portugal, and we are developing long-range plans — despite the uncertainty of resources — with Tunisia, Morocco, and Somalia. We have developed comprehensive one-year plans with El Salvador and Honduras that will soon evolve into a two-year effort. We have also drawn up a comprehensive support plan with the Philippines that will permit equipment restoration and restructuring of existing forces. Our excellent planning relationship with Jordan is based on the precise identification of defense requirements; however, implementation has been stalled due to Congressional restrictions. With NATO countries and Japan, our planning efforts focus on selected cooperative projects aimed at fulfilling mutually agreed upon force objectives.

Where we have effective programs, and are seen as reliable defense partners, we can develop the kind of bilateral rapport that allows for broader cooperation, such as in joint exercises and operations. Other benefits can include fruitful negotiations on base rights or access to facilities for U.S. forces. In sum, close security assistance planning provides the opportunity for broader bilateral cooperation and thus enhances our global and regional defense posture.

Predictable budget outcomes would go far to stabilize planning and ensure that mutual objectives are realized. Without this certainty, we are unable to predict with confidence what a country will purchase during the year following Congressional action. The security assistance budget process is long; and the U.S. fiscal year is different from that of many of our friends. Some countries' fiscal year begins as late as April, further complicating the planning process. Figure F below illustrates the U.S. budget process and the length of time involved between procurement planning and final allocations. It demonstrates why country projections cannot be precise.

With the exception of a few countries which enjoy widespread political support in the United States, funding in future years remains highly uncertain. Multi-year funding is virtually impossible, since funds are appropriated annually. During the time funding is under consideration, threats change, governments change, country priorities change, and the worldwide situation may force shifts in U.S. priorities. Production for certain items may cease, or new items may enter the market. Since our ten largest country programs take 80 percent of available U.S. security assistance funds, it is clear that resources for the other forty countries for whom we request assistance are marginal. Under these circumstances, countries may change their minds as to what defense gaps to attempt to close during and after completion of the lengthy Congressional budget process.

Despite these uncertainties, the Administration is improving the planning process with countries. Although the individual country programs described in Volume II may change, the Administration believes strongly that each is deserving of full Congressional support and funding.

BUDGET PROCESS FLOW CHART

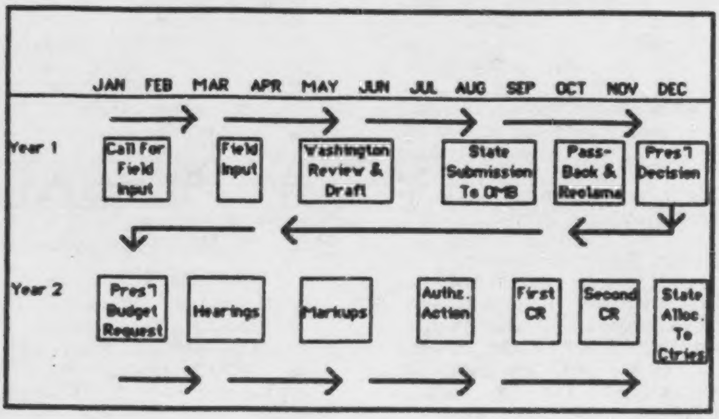

JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
Year 1
Call For Field Input
Field Input
Washington Review & Draft
State Submission To OMB
Pass-Back & Reclama
Pres'l Decision
Year 2
Pres'l Budget Request
Hearings
Markups
Authz. Action
First CR
Second CR
State Alloc. To Ctries

Figure F

SECTION II

Accomplishments of Security Assistance, 1981-1985

Accomplishments of Security Assistance, 1981-1985

Over the last five years, the Administration and the Congress together have developed security assistance into one of the most important instruments of foreign policy and national security. We have applied it with notable success to protect many U.S. interests.

The Administration and Congress have worked together to increase security assistance funding levels, expand concessionality, balance military assistance with economic aid programs, and clarify and expand the governing legislation. Considerable progress has been made on the key issues of Central America, the Middle East, and elsewhere. The Administration has worked closely with friendly countries to expand dialogues, to plan and carry out programs in ways which respond to countries' defense needs, and to address any economic difficulties caused by those needs. This effort has produced military and economic assistance programs tailored to each country's situation. The number of countries receiving assistance has grown, as has the number of students receiving U.S. military training. These programs have been responsible for striking results in deterring or resolving conflicts, in improving bilateral relations, in enhancing the posture of U.S. forces, and overall, in contributing to a more

(Figure G follows)

secure world. Equally important, security assistance has been instrumental in promoting democracy and human rights in many countries around the world. There have been notable accomplishments, yet many challenges still remain.

The contributions to overall national security and foreign policy made by the program are summarized in Figure G.

When this Administration took office in 1981, policy inhibitions, limited funding, and limited and inflexible financing terms seriously restricted the application of security assistance programs to critical U.S. objectives. The switch to almost all Treasury-rate credits and to cash sales -- and the consequent near elimination of the grant Military Assistance Program (MAP) which had occurred during the 1970s -- made bilateral defense planning difficult. Moreover, soaring interest rates added to many countries' rapidly accumulating debt burdens. Appropriate policies to shore up deterrence in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the fall of the Shah were not yet in place. The United States had no effective policies, backed by economic and military assistance programs, to counter a near disastrous situation in Central America.

First, this Administration has worked closely with Congress to develop an effective security assistance program:

o In response to real worldwide needs, overall funding for security assistance grew by 84 percent from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

o Congress and the Administration recognized that healthy growing economies were fundamental to political and economic reform in the Third World. In those countries fighting insurgencies, sound economic management is, in fact, as important as military capability. As a result, budget authority for the Economic Support Fund and direct assistance was increased in step with military assistance, and the 60/40 ratio in favor of economic aid has been maintained.

o The greater concessionality demanded by worldwide economic conditions was achieved by bringing the entire security assistance program on budget.

o A Congressional initiative in 1981 reinvigorated the MAP program. From a low of $83.4 million in FY 1979, MAP funding increased to $782 million in the FY 1986 Continuing Resolution.

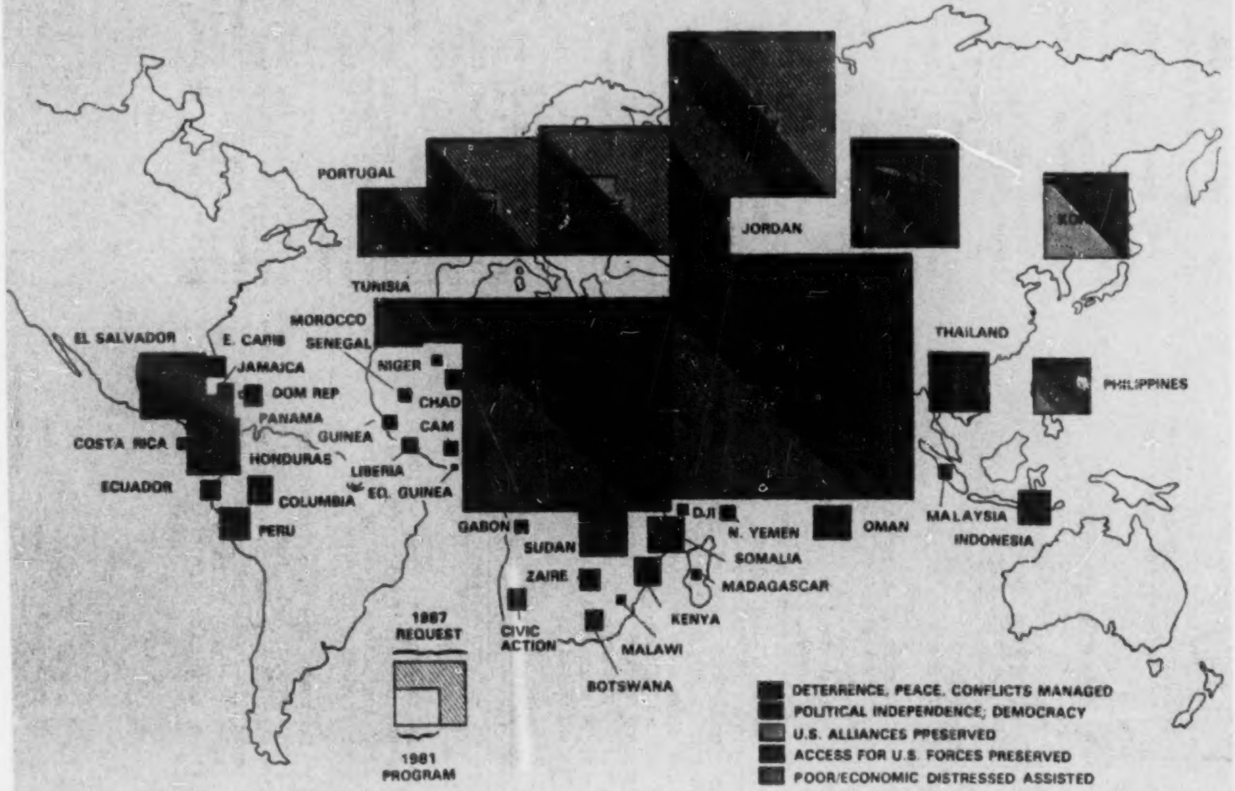
o New credits for Israel and Egypt are now entirely "forgiven." Congress also approved a concessional loan program which reached $553.9 million in FY 1986, not counting concessional credits for Greece.

o Congress expanded the number of countries eligible for financing terms of ten years grace on principal followed by twenty years for loan repayment.

o The recommendations of the Carlucci Commission (the Commission on Security and Economic Assistance, November 1983) strongly endorsed these evolutionary changes. The Commission also saw the need for increased funding levels, more concessionality, and balanced economic and security assistance programs according to individual country needs.

o Funding for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program increased from $28.4 million in FY 1981 to $54.5 million in FY 1986.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO
FOREIGN POLICY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE FY 1981-1987


PORTUGAL
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NIGER
DOM REP
CHAD
PANAMA
CAM
GUINEA
COSTA RICA
HONDURAS
LIBERIA
EQ. GUINEA
ECUADOR
COLUMBIA
PERU
GABON
SUDAN
ZAIRE
CIVIC ACTION
BOTSWANA
MALAWI
KENYA
MADAGASCAR
SOMALIA
DJI
N. YEMEN
OMAN
THAILAND
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
INDONESIA
1987 REQUEST
1981 PROGRAM
DETERRENCE, PEACE, CONFLICTS MANAGED
POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE; DEMOCRACY
U.S. ALLIANCES PRESERVED
ACCESS FOR U.S. FORCES PRESERVED
POOR/ECONOMIC DISTRESSED ASSISTED

FIGURE G

o The Authorizations Bills passed in 1981 and 1985 — based on the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) and the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) — affirmed the policies of the Administration. The legislative changes in 1981 and 1985, as well as those in the annual appropriations or Continuing Resolution Authorities, have added clarity and flexibility to security assistance programs. Important changes in 1981 included the creation of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) and the clarification of overseas assistance and sales programs management. The emergency drawdown authority under Section 506(a) of the FAA was increased to $75 million. In 1985, other legislation permitted increased NATO cooperation in weapons development and procurement. Several other provisions expanding opportunities for training of foreign military personnel received Congressional authorization. In response to the opportunity to promote democracy and improve human rights in Latin America, along with the need to support non-communist insurgent movements, Congress gradually removed many of the restrictions on assistance to selected countries.

o Congress debated fully the role of security assistance and associated economic assistance in the Central America and Caribbean regions. The Administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) led the debate. The Kissinger Commission's recommendations to achieve peace, stability, and prosperity in Central America followed. These recommendations are slowly receiving the needed funding and legislative implementation. The Administration's programs and the terms of Congressional support are now well-defined and permit a serious effort to solve the region's problems.

o Comprehensive discussions between the Administration and the Congress were conducted on sales which raised political issues -- notably those to the Middle East -- and on the sale of advanced fighter aircraft. The notification and waiting periods on major sales still permit full discussion of all such transactions.

The evolution of funding instruments and other legislative changes, allowed the Administration to improve significantly the management of security assistance programs.

o The strong defense procurement base and the reduced inflation has enabled us to stabilize prices and lead times for foreign customers. This has contributed to our reputation as a reliable defense partner.

o The Department of Defense is further streamlining the handling of country requests to ensure efficient and timely responses.

o We have established a full range of controls on the transfer of technology.

o Inter-service cooperation has improved, permitting us to better define total country packages, including necessary training, spares, and logistic support.

o We have issued guidelines for the use of credits for commercial sales in order to curb abuses and to make sure that such financing contributes to our national objectives.

o The Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) is maturing into a fine-tuned instrument to ensure the availability and timely sales of equipment. SDAF also preserves U.S. forces' readiness, contributes to the efficiency of our production base, and makes security assistance more cost effective. Full consultation with Congress has ensured agreement on the Fund's purchases.

o We have a much better understanding of the use of security assistance in crises. Real life experiences in El Salvador, Chad, Lebanon, and Thailand, as well as in command post exercises sponsored by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have taught us valuable lessons.

o With the close assistance of the Unified Commands, we are running an efficient overseas security assistance management manpower system. It uses a minimum number of people to administer the program, with minimal disruption of their security assistance tasks by other duties. Training, advisory, and other services are charged to the appropriate countries.

o We have begun a small program to support still usable equipment not manufactured by the United States.

Secondly, the Administration has used these funding, legislative, and management improvements to expand and improve bilateral relations with recipient countries.

o We now have IMET programs with 100 countries, up from 63 in 1981. The number of IMET students has increased from 4,721 in 1981 to 7,823 in 1985. Whereas in 1982, 36 countries received credits and 14 received MAP grants, now 23 countries are credit recipients and 38 are MAP recipients. The number of countries receiving ESF has gone from 28 to 44. The number of eligible Foreign Military Sales countries has gone from 91 to 119, and now includes the People's Republic of China and Algeria.

o The largest new funded program is with Pakistan. Programs were also greatly expanded in Central America, Israel, Egypt, Tunisia, and the NATO southern tier countries (e.g., Portugal, Spain, Greece, and Turkey).

o Program deliveries, averaging about $11 billion a year, have been on time and at forecast prices or lower. With the assistance of training teams and contractor support on a temporary basis, U.S. equipment is working and used effectively by countries. Our follow-up support is unique in the world and is operating efficiently.

o We have been able to respond quickly in conflict situations in El Salvador, Lebanon, Chad, Thailand, and the Persian Gulf with minimal adverse effects on U.S. readiness.

o We have greatly expanded detailed program planning with countries. This planning ensures balanced programs and the best use of U.S. financing.

o The periodic high-level meetings we have with a number of countries have improved our bilateral relations. We have not only preserved longstanding dialogues with Jordan, Korea, and Turkey, but we have also initiated similar exchanges with Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Israel, and Pakistan. These high-level meetings have provided opportunities for review of programs, plans, and exchanges on mutual strategic objectives. They have also facilitated the institution of strategic dialogues in separate fora.

o We have worked closely with countries to mitigate the financial burden of necessary improvements in their defenses. Concurrently, the planning process determines the appropriate mix of military and economic assistance for each country. As a result, the ratios of economic to military assistance in Latin America and Africa are at least five to one in favor of economic assistance. In Egypt, Israel, and Turkey, the ratio is in the 40 percent range. In Korea, Oman, Greece, Spain, Jordan, and Portugal — countries which are better able to pay — we provide little or no economic assistance.

o The Economic Support Fund has continued to provide the means to respond quickly to economic crises. This Fund has meant the difference between survival and collapse for several countries, notably those in Central America.

o With few exceptions, military debt has not grown in proportion to overall debt during the past five years. In those exceptional cases (e.g., Israel, Egypt, Turkey), we have shifted to grants and concessional loans to ease the burdens. In addition, we have increased offsetting economic assistance. We work closely with countries to ensure payment for both sales and repayments on loans. Declining U.S. interest rates over the last five years assisted those countries which still receive Treasury-rate loans, (e.g., Spain, Greece, Turkey, Jordan, Oman, Thailand, Pakistan, and Korea).

Thirdly, thanks to improved legislation, increased numbers of participating countries, and much improved bilateral relations, the security assistance program has contributed to peace in the world in the following ways:

o Conflicts have been mitigated or contained in Central America, the Western Sahara, Chad, the Ogaden region between Ethiopia and Somalia, Yemen, the Persian Gulf, and Thailand. For example, our assistance improved air defense and naval patrols in the Gulf which has contributed to containment of the Iran-Iraq war.

o Our assistance has signaled troublemakers in the world that threats to their neighbors will be met with appropriate responses. Examples are Nicaragua in Central America, Libya in Africa, Syria and its threats against Israel and Jordan, and Iran in the Gulf war. Our assistance to Pakistan is a strong signal to the Soviet Union that its aggression in Afghanistan must end. Our assistance to Thailand signals our firm commitment to that country in face of the threat from Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

o We have preserved deterrence in areas of potential major conflicts, such as the Middle East, Korea, and the NATO area.

o Our security assistance programs provide the United States with diplomatic access, and they give recipient countries the confidence to pursue peace initiatives, as, for example, in the Middle East and Cyprus.

o By promoting the professionalism of military establishments, we have encouraged and supported democracy in Central America, the Caribbean, Turkey, and elsewhere. Our security assistance programs have also enabled us to carry the message of human rights worldwide.

o With the cooperation of host nations, we have improved the posture and deployment of U.S. forces. In the past five years, we have renegotiated base rights agreements with all five countries where a formal relation between security assistance and strategic cooperation exists, i.e., Portugal, Spain, Greece, Turkey, and the Philippines. We have maintained access to facilities in Oman, Somalia, Kenya, and Egypt, and have begun similar arrangements with Morocco, Djibouti, and Sudan. One result is that U.S. forces have increased their cooperative exercises with local forces, especially in Central America, Morocco, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and Thailand.

o We have enhanced peace and stability by expanding cooperation with such countries as Algeria, India, and the People's Republic of China. We have slowly expanded these relationships while preserving good relations with neighboring countries with whom these nations may have frictions.

o The Economic Support Fund has helped prevent financial chaos in Israel, Egypt and Central America. By using ESF to encourage economic reform, we have been able help many countries lay the foundation for a healthy economic recovery.

The accomplishments of the last five years have been noteworthy, but challenges still remain. The stability we have achieved is precarious, since much is attempted with minimal resource levels and the sources of conflict still remain. The consolidation of the policy achievements of the last five years, the extension of these successes into the future, and reinvigorated containment of Soviet and radical ambitions are the near term challenges for security assistance.

o This Presentation, with its funding justification, addresses the fact that the United States plays a crucial role in con- flict management and containment. A new and special challenge will be to provide the means to combat terrorism.

o The FY 1986 funding reductions and accompanying earmarks hit base rights, access-to-facilities, and frontline countries particularly hard. The deployment of U.S. forces in an emergency, the courage of countries to withstand threats, and the perception of the reliability of the U.S. as a friend and ally will suffer if the levels are not restored in FY 1987.

o In Central America, both insurgency and threats from Nicaragua -- especially in El Salvador -- still require urgent attention. We must continue to support democracy throughout the region. Moreover, the base for building professional and effective military forces now exists. We shall have to supplement it with the means to counter terrorism against populations, political leaderships, and cities.

o In the Philippines, growing insurgency and political turmoil threaten our bilateral relationship and our continued access to strategic bases. The challenge before us will be to assist the government in fighting insurgency by supporting democratic elections, economic development, and restoration of the capabilities and professionalism of the Filipino armed forces.

o Our efforts to assist countries in containing troublemakers — such as Nicaragua, Cuba, Libya, Syria, Vietnam, and North Korea — and to prevent the Gulf war from escalating and spreading into neighboring areas, must continue. Pakistan's defenses will need continued bolstering against the possibility of the Afghan conflict spilling over into its territory.

o Our constant efforts to promote peace in the Middle East between Israel and its neighbors requires continuing security assistance and sales combined with effective economic assistance programs. This assistance should also help to mitigate the persistent internal troubles in Lebanon.

o We shall have to maintain good bilateral relations with other nations if we are to help contain old conflicts and prevent new ones. To preserve our existing good bilateral relations, we must have effective and adequately funded security and economic assistance programs.

o We shall continue to expand multi-year program planning with friendly countries. With expanded planning, we hope to make even better use of funding. This will ensure complete assistance packages and support of previously sold equipment. It will also ensure that countries can effectively use the equipment we sell them to fill gaps in their defenses.

o Political instability, the debt crisis, and the depression in commodity prices will not disappear in the coming fiscal year. We shall need the Economic Support Fund as much as, and perhaps more than, ever.

o Even though most past FMS debts remain a small portion of overall country debt, debt burdens remain a serious concern. Some countries will face difficult decisions in coping with overdue debt payments. The shift to all-forgiven loans for Egypt and Israel, more MAP grants, and the introduction of concessional loans, do not alleviate past debts for most countries. They have, nonetheless, prevented the debt burden from becoming worse. We shall have to continue to devote our best efforts to the resolution of this problem which threatens our financial structures.

o Reviews of base rights agreements occur every five years. Such reviews are now underway in Turkey and Spain. Inevitably, these reviews happen in times which complicate bilateral relations: the referendum on NATO membership in Spain and Congressional funding cuts for Turkey. Security assistance funding will once more play a major role in these negotiations.

o We shall have to work closely with our two key NATO allies on the southeastern flank — Greece and Turkey — to assist them in meeting their NATO force objectives.

o Given present political uncertainties, we will have to continue to watch carefully the situation in Sudan.

o We intend to nurture the slow expansion of military-to-military relations with Algeria, India, and the People's Republic of China.

o A major challenge for the Administration and Congress this year will be to address the issue of security assistance fully and openly in the context of worldwide U.S. priorities. We must provide sufficient funding, preserve program flexibility and responsiveness, maintain deterrence, and help resolve those conflicts which do occur, while keeping guidelines consistent with our basic values.

o Funding for security assistance will become even more important as funding for U.S. defense programs declines. We need to review fully the links between our own national security and the defense capabilities of our friends and allies. In a time of constrained resources, a dollar spent on security assistance can be as effective as a dollar spent on U.S. defense. In effect, security assistance acts as a force multiplier for our own defense posture.

o We must find a satisfactory and sustainable contribution through security assistance to counter terrorism, beginning with a well-conceived and funded program in Central America.

o The debt problems of specific critically strategic countries may have to be addressed.

o A solution to the replenishment of the Guaranty Reserve Fund (GRF) will have to be developed in the coming year.

o We must again take up the debate over adequate defense capabilities for Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Our ability to deal decisively with these nations is critical to their defense, our strategic interests, and to hopes for peace in the Middle East.

In conclusion, the Administration and Congress have worked closely over the past five years to fund the critically important security assistance program. The Congress has provided the funding, guidelines, and flexibility in law which permit efficient and responsive country programs. The Administration, in turn, has broadened its consultations and planning with many countries. We have assisted countries in coping with both their defense needs and economic problems in a balanced manner. These efforts have resulted in considerable deterrence and containment of conflicts over the past five years. Even so, several of these conflicts and their root causes persist. The situations in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, and the Philippines pose major challenges and threats to regional stability. The objectives -- to preserve stability and the reliability of the United States as a defense partner; to ensure continued improvements in the force structure of our allies and access for U.S. forces overseas; and to cope with conflicts, including Soviet and radical aggression -- will have to be confronted in an environment of severe U.S. budget constraints and persistent debt problems.

SECTION III

Major 1987 Proposals by Principal Objective

Major 1987 Proposals by Principal Objectives

The two traditional goals of U.S. security assistance strategy have been, and are today:

- to build coalition defenses against Soviet-inspired or other threats to U.S. global and regional interests; and
- to enhance regional stability and contain regional conflicts by helping friends and allies to defend themselves.

From these two overarching goals we derive six basic objectives for our security assistance programs. They are:

- Promote Middle East Peace;
- Enhance Cooperative Defense and Security;
- Deter and Combat Aggression;
- Promote Regional Stability;
- Promote Key Interests through FMS Cash Sales and Commercial Military Exports; and
- Promote Professional Military Relationships through Grant Training.

In countries with major funded programs, all or most of these objectives pertain. However, to facilitate examination of the linkage between U.S. foreign and defense policy goals and our proposed programs, we have highlighted in this section the principal objectives that the United States seeks to achieve through security assistance programs.

Our country and regional programs advance both U.S. objectives by providing the critical economic assistance and military skills and modern technologies that enable countries to make better use of their own, often limited, resources. These programs, in turn, help enhance regional and global stability, and reduce the likelihood that the United States will be called upon to intervene on behalf of our friends and in support of our mutual interests.

Promote Middle East Peace

The Middle East, with its vast energy resources and location as a gateway to the air, land and sea routes to the Persian Gulf, is of vital economic and strategic importance to the United States and the free world. Yet, the area is fraught with forces of violence and intimidation, and threats to regional and world peace. U.S. security assistance programs are designed to protect Western interests by promoting economic development, political moderation and regional stability.

The principal objective of U.S. diplomacy in the region is to secure a just and comprehensive peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. To promote this objective, President Reagan's September 1982 peace initiative emphasized that the security and legitimacy of Israel must be maintained and recognized in any settlement; that Palestinian self-government in the West Bank and Gaza, in association with Jordan, offers the best chance for a just and lasting peace; and, most fundamentally, that the terms of any settlement be determined by the concerned parties through direct negotiations.

A major obstacle to achieving U.S. objectives, however, is the Soviet Union's obstructionist behavior in the area, evidenced by its large supplies of weaponry to states such as Syria, Libya, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. United States security assistance is a vital factor in our ability to curb Soviet influence, and to deter aggression, subversion, and state-supported terrorism by Soviet client and other states. This assistance helps us achieve our policy objectives by enhancing our security and economic cooperation with Israel, Egypt, and Jordan; by sending signals to our friends and adversaries that we will discharge our commitments; by strengthening the forces of moderation in the region; and by encouraging regional stability through support for the peace process.

Egypt - A force for moderation in the region, Egypt remains committed to its 1979 peace treaty with Israel and actively promotes efforts to expand the peace process initiated at Camp David. Egypt's strategic location makes it vital to U.S. interests throughout the Middle East and Southwest Asia. It has proved to be a valuable partner in deterring aggression in the Persian Gulf, and is a significant counterweight to Libyan meddling in Sudan, Tunisia and Chad. U.S. assistance is required to modernize and upgrade the Egyptian military and to promote economic stability so Egypt can pursue its moderate domestic and regional policies.

Israel - Israel's military preparedness and economic stability are essential prerequisites for achieving peace in the Middle East. Our longstanding commitment to ensure Israel's security within secure and internationally-recognized borders is a central component of United States foreign policy. U.S. security assistance provides tangible evidence of this strong commitment since it helps Israel to maintain the capability to defend itself against any likely combination of potential aggressors. Our economic assistance provides necessary balance of payments support and makes a significant contribution to helping Israel solve its serious economic problems. Overall, U.S. security assistance helps provide Israel with the confidence it needs to take the risks necessary to pursue meaningful peace negotiations with its neighbors.

Jordan - Jordan is an important force for Arab political moderation in the Middle East. King Hussein has publicly recognized Israel's right to exist and, with our help, has sought scrupulously to maintain the security of its border with Israel. By reestablishing full diplomatic relations with Egypt in November 1984 - the first Arab state to do so - and by trying to find credible Palestinians to seek a negotiated peace with Israel, Jordan has repeatedly demonstrated its willingness to undertake courageous initiatives toward regional stability and a negotiated resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Jordan's ability to continue as a central actor in the peace process is contingent on U.S. willingness to assist in meeting its legitimate defense needs, specifically against military and terrorist attacks from rejectionist states, radical elements of the PLO, and Islamic fundamentalists. U.S. security assistance enhances Jordan's confidence against these direct threats and enables it to implement effectively its commitment to peace.

Lebanon - Torn by years of war, Lebanon has suffered from extensive fighting and the breakdown of central authority. As a result, the economy is severely strained, and the need for humanitarian assistance and small-scale reconstruction funds is great. The United States remains committed to a unified, sovereign, and independent Lebanon, free from external forces and able to secure all its territorial borders. U.S. security assistance is designed to alleviate the suffering of the people of Lebanon, to help Lebanon rebuild itself economically and militarily, and to demonstrate our concern for the future of this troubled country.

Middle East Regional Program - The Middle East regional program promotes peace and cooperation in the Middle East. The program includes a group of projects designed to further U.S. objectives of peace, economic development, and social progress in the region. U.S. development projects in the West Bank and Gaza provide visible evidence of our commitment to improve the quality of Palestinian life in those territories. Funding also supports projects that bring together Arab and Jewish cultures in the context of scientific and technical cooperation. Another portion of funds will aid the American University of Beirut, an important regional institution that reflects U.S. support for improved education and social conditions.

Enhance Cooperative Defense and Security

Security assistance, as an integral part of broader political and defense cooperation, has an important impact on the success of U.S. national security programs. To protect American and free world security interests in a timely, cost-effective manner, the United States depends on the cooperation of many countries around the world. By supporting strategically-located geopolitical partners who share common defense interests, U.S. security assistance helps maintain vital base rights, transit and exercise arrangements, and other valuable military, navigational and communications facilities. Security assistance thereby enhances U.S. power projection capabilities and contributes to strategic policy objectives, as well as key alliance and regional defense objectives.

Cooperative arrangements facilitate key foreign nations' commitments to participate in mutually-beneficial, periodic joint military exercises and to support U.S. overflights and port calls which are vital to U.S. global interests. They enhance U.S. and recipient nations' capabilities to counter specific threats and to respond to contingencies which threaten mutual interests. U.S. security assistance helps key allies such as Spain, Portugal, Greece and Turkey to meet their defense modernization goals. It promotes rationalization, standardization, and interoperability within NATO, while strengthening alliance and bilateral capabilities to respond effectively to military challenges or other threats to NATO interests. Cooperation with Oman promotes the common goal of maintaining security and stability in the vital Persian Gulf area and freedom of navigation in the Straits of Hormuz. Likewise, our capacity to project military power in defense of vital sea and air lanes of communication as well as commercial and shipping interests in the Pacific and Indian Oceans depends heavily on access to key facilities in the Philippines. Our security arrangements with Panama are designed to ensure the protection of the Panama Canal -- vital both for U.S. global security and commercial interests — and to secure continued use of our forward military bases.

U.S. security assistance serves international interests by promoting peacekeeping operations, by encouraging reliance on conventional rather than nuclear weapons, and by building confidence that friends can rely on each other during a crisis. These cooperative efforts also help promote military preparedness and improved bilateral defense capabilities, and thereby create barriers against Soviet and other expansionist aggression.

Djibouti - U.S.-Djibouti relations are important in that Djibouti provides access to U.S. ships and aircraft in the critical Horn of Africa/northwest Indian Ocean region. Although Djibouti is now a moderate, relatively stable nation, internal political and economic problems could lead to instability in the future. U.S. assistance supports development and thereby promotes regional stability. Our security assistance is focused on light aviation, engineer support, and individual clothing and equipment. U.S. efforts in Djibouti are closely aligned with those of France which has a critical interest in this country.

Greece - As a member of the Atlantic Alliance, Greece shares responsibility for defending NATO's southern flank. Equally important, Greece hosts vital U.S. military installations on its territory. U.S. security assistance helps Greece fulfill its Alliance responsibilities and supports modernization of the Greek armed forces. It also contributes to rationalization, standardization, and interoperability (RSI) within NATO, thereby enhancing the capabilities of the Alliance. Finally, assistance to Greece also fulfills commitments undertaken by the U.S. in exchange for access to military facilities on its territory.

Kenya - As one of America's closest friends in Africa, Kenya plays a critical role in our security strategy in Southwest Asia and the Horn of Africa. Kenya permits U.S. military access to its airfields and ports, providing repair and resupply facilities to U.S. aircraft and ships. Kenya also provides the primary liberty port available to U.S. vessels on the African Indian Ocean littoral. Its moderate policies and market-oriented economy make Kenya a key African nation from the U.S. viewpoint, and enable it to play a leading role in regional diplomacy. U.S. security assistance is designed to ensure continued U.S. access to Kenyan facilities and to encourage Kenya to maintain its current open society and liberal economic policies.

Liberia - Liberia is America's oldest ally in Africa. It is one of only three African nations with which the U.S. has a formal defense agreement. The largest concentration of U.S. Government assets on the continent is located in Liberia, including the largest Voice of America transmitter in the world. U.S. private investment in Liberia exceeds $400 million and is concentrated in important resources such as rubber, iron, and timber. U.S. assistance programs are designed to promote needed economic reforms and to help train and modernize the Liberian military. A six-year, $43 million barracks construction project to house the Army will be completed in FY 1986. Beginning in FY 1987, the MAP program will focus on acquisition of small arms, trucks, and utility vehicles.

Morocco - Strategically located facing both the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, Morocco has cooperated closely with the U.S. for many years. It has agreed to access and transit for U.S. forces on a case-by-case basis; it participates in numerous joint military exercises; and it provides training areas for U.S. forces in Europe as well as facilities for Voice of America broadcasts. U.S.-Moroccan shared foreign policy interests are reflected in Morocco's leadership role as a moderate in Arab and Islamic international organizations. U.S. economic and security assistance enhances regional stability by contributing to Moroccan social development, self-defense capabilities, and economic reforms toward a more market-oriented economy.

Oman - Oman's strategic location on the southeast corner of the Arabian Peninsula and its willingness to cooperate in regional defense lends critical support to U.S. and Western interests in Southwest Asia. All oil exported by sea from the Persian Gulf must transit Omani territorial waters. Under the 1980 Access Agreement, the U.S. has limited peacetime and contingency use of certain Omani military facilities — a major factor in the U.S. Central Command's planning against threats to Western regional interests. Oman is modernizing its military to defend against threats from Iran, and to contribute to regional defense with the other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council. Oman is a moderate on regional political issues and supports U.S. efforts to promote peace in the Middle East.

Panama - As a strategically-located ally, Panama is important to both regional and global U.S. security and foreign policy interests. The 1977 Panama Canal Treaty provides for combined defense of the Canal until the year 2000. U.S. security assistance is designed to help develop the military capabilities of the Panama Defense Forces to enable them to assume primary defense responsibility by the end of the century. U.S. training gives officers an opportunity to increase their professionalism, and promotes a deeper understanding of democratic values. Economic aid will promote social stability, structural reform, and private sector development in an economy affected by prolonged recession.

Philippines - U.S. security interests center in our mutual defense treaty and in the maintenance of our base relationship with a longtime ally. U.S. assistance plays a key role in assuring continued, unhampered use of our military facilities at Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. The expansion of Soviet military power and Soviet access to Vietnamese facilities underscores the vital importance of Philippine bases to the U.S. The presence of our bases strengthens U.S. ties to ASEAN, demonstrating our continued concern for peace and security in Southeast Asia. Our assistance program, by improving the capabilities of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, helps the AFP fulfill its responsibility for perimeter security of the bases, and is also closely related to the Philippine effort to combat the steady growth of the communist New People's Army, which poses a threat to the stability of this crucial Pacific ally. U.S. assistance was addressed in a June 1983 letter to President Marcos from President Reagan. It pledged our best efforts to provide $900 million in aid for the five fiscal years beginning in FY 1985. This pledge was made in connection with the successful five-year review of the U.S.-Philippine Military Bases Agreement completed in 1983.

Portugal - Portugal has negotiated a bilateral agreement allowing U.S. access to strategic Portuguese facilities and agreed to installation of a U.S. satellite tracking station in return for our best efforts towards increasing security assistance. Portugal is eager to enhance its contributions to the Alliance, and has undertaken an ambitious armed forces modernization program to achieve NATO standards. As the poorest country in Western Europe, Portugal's ability to maintain economic austerity measures has been affected by a succession of governments in the last eleven years. U.S. security assistance is essential in bolstering Portuguese defense efforts while maintaining democratic institutions, and economic and social stability.

Somalia - Two key elements of our Southwest Asia strategy are factors in U.S. relations with Somalia: stability in the Horn of Africa and access to military facilities in the region. Somalia provides American military planners with approaches to the Red Sea, proximity to the critical Arabian Peninsula, and joint use of facilities in the Horn of Africa. Somalia has been one of the most cooperative nations within the U.S. Central Command's area of responsibility. Somalia is one of the poorest countries in the world and requires outside assistance to offset its lack of natural resources and hardships caused by recent drought, famine, and war. U.S. security assistance emphasizes improved training, logistics, command and control, air defense, and transportation.

Spain - U.S. security assistance is a major component of our close defense relationship with Spain — our newest NATO ally. The U.S. enjoys access to important Spanish air and naval facilities under the auspices of a bilateral agreement pledging our best efforts in providing security assistance. Despite economic problems and competing budget demands, the Spanish government is continuing an extensive military modernization program with the specific purpose of upgrading Spain's role in Western collective defense. In addition to directly contributing to this objective, our security assistance program demonstrates U.S. support for Spain's young democracy, increasingly open economy, and continuing integration into Western institutions.

Sudan - Sudan is of strategic importance to the United States because of its geographic location and its political interests in, and ties to, the Middle East and Southwest Asia. Sudan extends valuable support to U.S. military deployments to the region and provides important access for U.S. ships and aircraft. Sudan's most critical problem is its chronically weak economy. U.S. economic assistance helps Sudan maintain international solvency and access to external credit. The U.S. security assistance program is designed to help modernize the Sudanese armed forces by providing training, logistics support, engineering equipment, armor, and air defense.

Turkey - Turkey is a key NATO ally, with commensurate responsibilities for defense of the vital southern flank of the Alliance. In addition, Turkey plays a stabilizing role in the Middle East/Southwest Asia region, and its cooperation is vital to progress in the Cyprus peace process. Although the poorest country in NATO, Turkey fields the second largest army in the Alliance and contributes access to facilities that are vital to U.S. and NATO security. Turkey's armed forces suffer from severe equipment deficiencies and require external assistance to meet urgent modernization needs. U.S. security assistance is designed to help Turkey meet its NATO commitments, enhance its role as a force for regional stability, and promote internal stability and economic reform.

Certification Regarding the Eastern Mediterranean

It is hereby certified that furnishing security assistance to Cyprus, Greece, or Turkey, as proposed for FY 1987, is and will be consistent with the principles set forth in Section 620(C) of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA). In this context, it should be noted that:

o United States policy is to encourage the peaceful resolution of differences in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Accordingly, the United States has taken every appropriate opportunity to remind all concerned of the principles set forth in Section 620C(b).

o The Administration believes the security assistance requested for these three countries for FY 1987 is fully compatible with the goal of a peaceful resolution of the situation in Cyprus.

o All security assistance to these three countries in FY 1987 will be furnished in accordance with, and subject to, the requirements of applicable law, including the FAA and the Arms Export Control Act. In accordance with law and general practice, all defense articles, related training, and other defense services, as well as economic assistance, will be provided to each country on the basis of each country's agreement not to use or permit the use of such articles, related training, or other services for purposes other than that for which it is furnished.

o The proposed FMS financing and IMET programs for Greece and Turkey, respectively, will not disrupt the relative balance of military strength among countries in the region.

Deter and Combat Aggression

External aggression and internal subversion represent fundamental challenges to U.S. global and national interests and to the freedom and security of our friends and neighbors. The Soviet Union and its proxies — Cuba, Nicaragua, North Korea, Vietnam and Libya — have consistently supplied money, arms and training in efforts to destabilize or overthrow non-communist governments. Our security assistance programs, therefore, are designed to support our friends and allies who are forced to confront externally-supported violence within their borders.

U.S. security assistance helps to counter Soviet influence and to fulfill the special needs of countries whose strategic cooperation with the U.S. exposes them to increased risk. Our efforts to promote regional and international stability depend on the prevention of North Korean aggression against South Korea, on the modernization of Thailand's defense forces to deter expansion of Vietnamese aggression across the Thai-Cambodia border, and on our support to Pakistan to help counter the pressure and intimidation created by the Soviet invasion and continued military presence in Afghanistan. In Central America, we are assisting countries that are trying, through democratic reforms, to resolve inequities and tensions of the past which are now compounded by externally-supported aggression. Insurgent forces engaged in guerrilla and terrorist operations and a rapidly expanding Sandinista armed force threatens Nicaragua's neighbors.

In response to the deliberate military challenge from the Soviet Union and its proxies, and in order to deprive them of opportunities to spread tyranny in areas already troubled by historic political and economic problems, the United States uses its security assistance programs to support friendly nations who choose to maintain or create ties to the West. Through the provision of military equipment and training, U.S. assistance not only helps threatened nations provide internal security and deter external aggression, but also encourages economic and political policies more conducive to economic development and improved observance of fundamental human rights. The reality underlying these programs is that the more we can do to help others protect themselves, the less need there will be for direct American involvement to win the peace.

Cambodia Resistance - Vietnam invaded Cambodia in December 1978, and replaced the Khmer Rouge with a communist regime led by a former Pol Pot lieutenant. Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia undermines regional stability and threatens Thailand, a U.S. ally. Vietnam is opposed by a tripartite coalition formed in 1982 by the Khmer Rouge and two non-communist groups led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann. The ASEAN states seek a political settlement to the Cambodian problem based on Vietnamese withdrawal and free elections. ASEAN and China are the main supporters of the resistance forces, and ASEAN has publicly appealed to other nations to provide material support to the resistance. United States assistance to the non-communist resistance responds to ASEAN appeals and is aimed at strengthening the non-communists vis-a-vis both the Vietnamese and the Khmer Rouge.

Chad - Chad continues to resist Libyan aggression and cope with the aftermath of 20 years of civil strife. Under the leadership of

President Habre, Chad has achieved a significant measure of national unity despite continued Libyan occupation of the northern half of the country and support for Chadian rebels in the south. U.S. objectives in supporting Chad are to deter Libyan aggression and to keep Libyan influence and expansionism in check. Should Chad fall to Libya, other countries such as Sudan, Niger, the Central African Republic, and Nigeria would come under increased pressure from subversive Libyan activities. U.S. security assistance complements French assistance and is focused mainly on enhancing transportation, anti-armor, and air defense capabilities.

Costa Rica - Costa Rica actively supports the establishment of democracy and conditions for equitable economic development throughout Central America — basic U.S. foreign policy goals. Costa Ricans are also concerned about preserving their own vigorous democratic institutions and maintaining their territorial integrity. They perceive a serious threat from the size and aggressiveness of Nicaragua's military forces. Costa Rica wants to improve and professionalize its modest (8,000 men) security force. U.S. security assistance to Costa Rica, including grant assistance, is important for internal and regional stability and economic reform.

El Salvador - U.S. policy seeks to protect our hemispheric interests and address the socio-political causes of the insurgency by (1) assisting the democratic government of El Salvador to defend itself against a Marxist insurgency supported by Nicaragua, Cuba and the Soviet bloc; (2) supporting further democratic consolidation, respect for human rights, and responsive public institutions; and (3) helping stabilize the war-torn national economy and install needed adjustments to encourage growth. U.S. security assistance provides training and materiel to help the Salvadoran armed forces meet the insurgent threat and to promote professionalism, respect for human rights, self-defense capabilities, discipline under elected civilian leaders, and concern for civilians caught up in the conflict. U.S. economic aid seeks to augment private investment, support vital public services, and permit necessary imports for production and consumption.

Honduras - A key to international efforts to achieve regional peace and to promote democratic national development in Central America, Honduras faces severe political and military pressure from the massive millitary buildup of Nicaragua's hostile Sandinista regime. U.S. economic and military assistance is a tangible demonstration of our commitment to Honduran national sovereignty and territorial integrity. U.S. support is critical to Honduras' efforts to strengthen demcratic institutions, to promote domestic stability and economic recovery, and to modernize its armed forces. It contributes to Honduran confidence — which is necessary to deter wider regional conflict — and is vital to our national policy interests in deterring aggression.

Korea - The U.S. has a vital interest in the peace and stability of Northeast Asia, where renewed conflict would involve incalculable risks for the U.S., Japan, China and the Soviet Union. A key regional stabilizing factor is the U.S.-Republic of Korea (ROK) security relationship, which has successfully deterred North Korean aggression since 1953. North Korea devotes over 20 percent of its GNP to the military; it leads the ROK in military manpower, ground weaponry and naval forces; and recently it has deployed even more ground forces near the Demilitarized Zone and has acquired MiG-23 fighters. Tensions remain high despite North/South talks, which began in late 1984. The presence of about 40,000 U.S. military personnel in Korea deters aggression and provides a shield for ROK economic and political progress. FMS credits and IMET support force modernization programs and help ensure interoperability with U.S. forces.

Pakistan - Pakistan is of vital importance to U.S. efforts to prevent further expansion of Soviet influence in South and Southwest Asia. Pakistan supports U.S. efforts by continuing its opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan; by seeking improved relations with India, thereby reducing the potential for conflict in South Asia; and by contributing military personnel to promote security in the Persian Gulf region. U.S. assistance helps promote the self-confidence needed for Pakistan to move towards acceptance of U.S. non-proliferation goals and strengthened democratic institutions. It also supports Pakistan's role as a voice for moderation and balance in Islamic councils and within the nonaligned movement.

Thailand - Thailand is our only treaty ally on the vital crossroads of Southeast Asia, and its cooperation enhances our strategic posture in the region. Holding firm in the face of Soviet-backed Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia, and Vietnamese incursions and combat forces in Laos, Thailand is the ASEAN frontline state. The U.S. has major security, political and economic interests in Thailand. Thailand's independence and territorial integrity, and freedom from dominating outside influence, is central to stability in Southeast Asia. U.S. security assistance contributes to the development of a resilient Thailand, able to deter aggression and contribute to regional stability.

Tunisia - Since 1980, the U.S. has contributed to the modernization of Tunisia's military forces with the prime objective of strengthening deterrence to potential Libyan aggression. Libyan threats in the summer of 1985 indicate that Tunisia's security needs have grown. U.S. assistance is essential to maintain this pro-Western nation's self-defense capabilities, to counter aggression, and to maintain a moderate role on international issues of mutual concern. U.S. economic aid supports development of Tunisia's economy, now undergoing difficult strains in part due to the recent Libyan expulsion of over 30,000 Tunisian workers in an attempt to destabilize the Bourguiba Government.

Yemen - The importance of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) to U.S. security interests derive in part from its location bordering Saudi Arabia and the Red Sea. The YAR constitutes a "buffer" between the Marxist regime in South Yemen and conservative Arab states. U.S. security assistance programs aim at improving Yemeni self-defense capabilities as a deterrent to a renewed insurgency sponsored by South Yemen. While Soviet military aid is substantially greater than U.S. assistance, U.S. programs highlight the superior quality of American training and equipment, and serve to balance Soviet influence in the YAR.

Promote Regional Stability

Regional and international instability caused by endemic poverty and the lack of economic opportunity which exists in much of the Third World represents a serious security threat to the United States now and in the future. To address this danger, U.S. security assistance programs are designed to alleviate the systemic causes of poverty, and to promote economic development and revitalization through the provision of economic support funds. These efforts are directed toward demonstrating that statist policies are harmful and ineffective, and that market forces can successfully promote individual enterprise, improve productivity and sustain economic growth. Tailored in this way, U.S. economic assistance is used by recipient nations to help reform, diversify and strengthen their economies and, by doing so, promote national security and regional stability.

Recognizing that political security and economic security are inextricably intertwined, and that the emergence of free societies and open economies support and reinforce each other, U.S. assistance programs are structured to promote political freedom, the growth of democratic institutions, and respect for human rights against totalitarian expansionism. Many peoples today are struggling to protect their freedom: the Afghans are fighting for the liberation of their country; and in Africa the Brezhnev Doctrine is being challenged by the drive for independence. Our neighbors in Central America are moving from predominantly authoritarian societies of the past to what — with determination and help — are becoming pluralistic, democratic societies. By helping these people move to a future of greater economic and social justice, and by supporting trends in our own hemisphere toward free elections and representative governments, the United States can help eliminate the root causes of political unrest, and promote peaceful political change toward real democratic reform.

Thus, a major objective of U.S. security assistance programs is to encourage the kind of political and economic environment that allows friendly peoples to exercise their will and use their talents. These efforts to alleviate regional economic and political grievances enhance our own security and help promote fundamental U.S. foreign policy objectives. The economic growth of developing countries contributes to our own prosperity. American exports and foreign investments depend on the stable conditions and economic growth that foreign assistance promotes. As developing countries prosper and modernize, our trade with them increases, creating new job opportunities for our labor force. Moreover, as a matter of fundamental principle, the United States supports peaceful democratic change throughout the world. We have a moral obligation to support the forces of freedom struggling against tyranny, for progress in these efforts means the advancement of basic values which the United States has always championed: democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

Afghanistan Humanitarian Assistance The U.S. strongly opposes the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and seeks a negotiated settlement. Our objectives include complete withdrawal of Soviet troops, restoration of Afghanistan's independence, self-determination for the Afghan people, and the safe return of Afghan refugees. The Soviet Union has stepped up efforts to drive the civilian population out of the countryside in an attempt to eradicate support for the Afghan freedom fighters. Our humanitarian assistance program is part of our overall political strategy and is designed to improve Afghan chances for basic human survival by providing food, medicine, and other humanitarian assistance.

Africa Economic Policy Reform Program – The AEPRP is designed to address Africa's structural economic problems and to secure better coordination with other aid donors. The program provides incentives in the form of fast-disbursing economic support funds to those countries undertaking significant changes toward a growth-oriented policy framework. The program has been successful thus far in encouraging policy reform aimed at long-term economic development.

Belize – A democratic country with a generally Caribbean orientation, Belize seeks to avoid involvement in Central America and faces no domestic insurgency threat. The focus of U.S. security assistance is to help Belize diversify its economy while strengthening its democratic institutions. Belize's longstanding border dispute with Guatemala is a latent but receding political and security issue. The United Kingdom maintains a garrison in Belize to protect it against external threats, and provides training to the Belize Defense Force (BDF). U.S. security assistance supplements British efforts, and is designed to help Belize develop a defense force capable of meeting internal security requirements, and to support the BDF in its efforts to suppress narcotics trafficking in the area.

Bolivia – While the prospects [illegible] improved since the July 1985 elections, Bolivia remains Latin America's poorest and most fragile democracy. Narcotrafficking poses a potentially serious problem. Bolivian coca cultivation [illegible] of the cocaine entering the United States. Preservation and strengthening of democracy is not only a function of [illegible] the Bolivian government's ability to restore economic growth and to control the corrupting influence of drug trafficking, but also depends on the ability and commitment of the military to adhere to constitutional rule. U.S. security assistance promotes democracy by encouraging responsible economic management, narcotics eradication programs, and professionalism within the armed forces.

Botswana – As a moderate, [illegible] nation, Botswana plays a critical role in the unstable and troubled southern Africa region. Botswana faces economic and military threats to its security and has major logistical problems to deal with [illegible]. The U.S. supports Botswana in order to maintain its chances for increased regional security and development. Botswana has been supportive of U.S. policies in the region and around the world, and it is in our interest to help Botswana to continue the economic and security assistance programs already described. FMS and MAP credits will be used primarily to assist Botswana in acquiring additional light armored vehicles, trucks and air mobility, communications equipment, and ammunition. IMET assistance will focus on maintenance, operations, flight training, and professional military education.

Burma – Political stability in Burma, the largest country on mainland Southeast Asia, is important for peace and stability in the region. The chief threat to Burma's stability comes from an array of insurgent groups — such as the Burma Communist Party — who have opposed the central government for decades and who are responsible for most of the illicit opium and heroin produced in the country. The chief operational priority of the U.S. is to assist the Burmese government in its narcotics control efforts. Success in curbing the drug trade is largely dependent upon the ability of the Burmese defense services to preserve and expand internal security. Our security assistance relationship is indirectly related to and supportive of this primary objective.

Cameroon - Cameroon is one of Africa's leading moderate states. It is pro-West and consistently supports U.S. positions in international fora. Cameroon views Libyan expansionism as a threat to regional stability and therefore has allowed free passage of materials to Chad. Under President Biya's administration, there has been increased freedom of the press and a campaign to root out government corruption. U.S. security assistance demonstrates our support for Cameroon's stability, economic growth, and pro-Western orientation.

Central African Republic - The CAR has supported U.S., French, and Chadian policies by helping to check Libyan expansion. The Government has pursued foreign policy goals compatible with U.S. and Western objectives, and has undertaken economic reforms to promote growth. U.S. security assistance supports a government which continues to resist having the country used as a base for subversion against Chad, Zaire, or Sudan. The proposed MAP and IMET programs will focus on improving the CAR's transportation capability and professional military education.

Central America Regional Program - This program will implement several of the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America through projects designed to promote economic and social development in the region. The projects envisioned in FY 1987 will stimulate export led growth, improve agricultural and industrial productivity, encourage trade and investment, improve social conditions, and modernize exploitation of national resources. A special trade credit insurance program will help to expand exports outside of the region. Another program will increase opportunities for Central Americans to receive training in the U.S.

Civic Action - Africa - The Civic Action program, begun in FY 1985, has already had significant results in assisting African militaries complete projects that not only train and benefit the military, but impact positively on the civilian sector. The program is designed to provide assistance to African military establishments that want to develop or improve skills and infrastructure to serve better both the military and civilian communities. Included in the Civic Action program is the African Coastal Security program (ACS) which is designed to assist those African security forces which have a need to patrol and protect their coastlines and exclusive economic zones from poachers, smugglers, and treaty violators. The ACS is also aimed at improving regional cooperation through improved search and rescue, pollution control, and training programs.

Colombia - A steadfast ally with a long tradition of democratic government, Colombia continues to be attacked by entrenched communist insurgents. Narcotics traffickers and guerrillas threaten democratic institutions and impede economic development. Despite this, Colombia has taken the lead in regional narcotics control efforts and in seeking a peaceful settlement in Central America. It has advanced responsible solutions to the debt crisis, and has adopted an effective, independent economic adjustment program which has met with IMF and commercial creditors' approval. U.S. security assistance will help a democratic ally threatened by insurgent as well as criminal elements to meet internal security requirements during a difficult period of economic austerity.

Cyprus - The United States advocates and supports efforts to end the division of Cyprus. We actively support the U.N. Secretary General's good offices mission by encouraging the parties to cooperate with his efforts. U.S. assistance demonstrates continued concern for the people of Cyprus and an active interest in promoting a just and lasting settlement. In this way, our assistance program seeks to further regional stability. As an important element of our bilateral relationship, U.S. assistance also recognizes Cypriot cooperation in facilitating logistical support for the American Embassy in Beirut.

Dominican Republic - The Dominican Republic, the largest non-communist Caribbean island nation, serves as a model of democracy in the region. Its location astride vital sea lanes makes it of strategic importance to the U.S. The country is the largest market for U.S. goods and services in the Caribbean, and is a key supporter of the Caribbean Basin Initiative. There is significant U.S. interest in the Dominican Republic's political and economic stability. That stability is threatened by the need for difficult and unpopular austerity measures associated with the ongoing comprehensive economic adjustment program. U.S. security assistance will continue to be an important factor in helping the Dominican Republic pursue its political, economic and security objectives.

Eastern Caribbean - The seven independent mini-states of the Eastern Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and St. Christopher-Nevis) form a strategically-located group of functioning democracies friendly to the U.S. The democratically-elected governments of these countries are important in promoting democratic development and security in the Caribbean. All receive regional economic assistance. U.S. security assistance to these countries helps to meet minimum defense requirements necessary to deter internal and external threats. The Marxist revolution in Grenada in 1979 and two attempted coups in Dominica during 1981 evidence that the threat is real. The participation by Eastern Caribbean states in the Caribbean Peacekeeping Force (CPF) in Grenada (1983-85) demonstrated the value of a cooperative defense capability. U.S. economic assistance will help strengthen the economic foundation for political stability throughout the region, and is particularly essential for the economic reconstruction of Grenada.

Ecuador - A modest assistance program will contribute to training and equipping Ecuador's security forces in order to protect its young democratic institutions which are threatened by a small but growing terrorist insurgent organization. Equipment purchases will enable the security forces to support the Government's goal of eliminating narcotics production and trafficking. Economic aid will be used to meet a projected balance of payments deficit and will support President Febres-Cordero's free-market approach to economic development. A successful program could have far-reaching effects in a region traditionally reliant on statist approaches to the problems of development.

Equatorial Guinea - Equatorial Guinea has begun a process of reorienting towards the West. It is striving for economic and social recovery made necessary by the devastation caused by the former regime. The change from military to civilian rule, the election of a national assembly in 1983, and the improvement in its human rights record, mark the first stages of recovery. U.S. assistance encourages this trend and the process of disengagement from the Soviet Union. Our military assistance program is designed to improve Equatorial Guinea's capability to patrol its economic zone.

Fiji - Democratic since independence, Fiji is the transportation and communications hub of the South Pacific. The Prime Minister of Fiji has resolutely resisted all attempts at Soviet involvement in the region, and has strongly pressed other island leaders to do the same. A close relationship with Fiji is an essential part of U.S. strategy to promote regional stablility and resist Soviet penetration efforts. Fiji permits port visits by U.S. Navy ships. It also provides a battalion each to the Sinai and Lebanon peacekeeping forces. U.S. economic and security assistance to Fiji is designed to promote economic growth, encourage continued pro-Western policies, and support Fiji's role in multilateral peacekeeping efforts.

Gabon - Gabon is a stable, moderate, pro-Western nation that consistently supports the U.S. on a wide range of regional and international issues. Gabon has a liberal tax and investment code, and U.S. investment now exceeds $200 million. American ships and aircraft are welcome at Gabon's ports and airfields, and Gabonese policies contribute to the stability of the region. U.S. security assistance in the form of FMS credits and IMET is designed to recognize Gabon's support and to help modernize and train the Gabonese armed forces.

Guatemala - Guatemalans elected a new civilian government in 1985, ending years of military or military-dominated rule. The new government is faced with a Marxist insurgency, serious economic problems, and the need to improve human rights performance. U.S. assistance to Guatemala will bolster the fragile nascent democracy through balance of payments support, will help the Government address the basic socio-economic inequalities which feed the insurgency, and will provide limited counter-insurgency materiel and training support to the Guatemalan military. Adequate levels of U.S. assistance will reinforce the process of economic and human rights reform. Our assistance will also help support a comprehensive adjustment program aimed at resolving structural economic problems.

Guinea - Shortly after the death of Guinea's long time President, Sekou Toure, Guinea began the process of shifting away from the Soviet bloc and towards the West, particularly the United States and France. This shift involves greater cooperation with the United States in both the economic and military fields. Guinea's change of political alignment offers the opportunity for enhancing U.S. influence and promoting U.S. national interests. The U.S. security assistance program focuses on coastal security efforts and offers Guinea an alternative to Soviet military assistance.

Haiti - Haiti's security, social and economic progress, human rights situation and democratization are important to the United States. Haiti has the lowest per capita income in the Western Hemisphere, and U.S. assistance is required to help develop a sound economic base. Our economic support will be used to help develop the private sector, create jobs, and promote exports. The modest military assistance program will fund spare parts and repairs for Haiti's ill-equipped Navy so that it can continue interdiction of undocumented migrants and narcotics traffickers. Although lacking ocean-going vessels, the Haitian Navy assists the U.S. Coast Guard by towing interdicted migrant boats back to Haiti, and by seizing narcotics smugglers in joint operations near Haiti.

Indonesia - The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and its influence in Indochina, coupled with volatile conditions in the Persian Gulf and the Philippines, highlight Indonesia's strategic location on sea lanes connecting the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Indonesia has an excellent record of stability and economic growth. It is a founding member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and a leader in efforts to oppose the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia. Indonesia plays a constructive, moderate role in the nonaligned movement and the Islamic Conference. U.S. assistance is viewed by Indonesian leaders as an indicator of our concern for their nation's security, and is crucial to achieve U.S. objectives in maintaining stability in East and Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean region.

Jamaica - Occupying an important position in the Caribbean, Jamaica's political, economic and military policies serve as an example to other nations in the region, particularly the English-speaking countries. The Jamaica Defense Force continues to be a major player in Caribbean security efforts that complement U.S. interests. Since 1980, Prime Minister Seaga has followed an outward-looking economic development strategy. Despite these efforts, however, internal and external economic factors, particularly the collapse of the bauxite/alumina market, have worked to restrain growth. U.S. security assistance will help Jamaica build a strong economy and lessen the threat of political instability, social unrest, and narcotics production and trafficking.

Latin America and Caribbean Regional Program - This program will support selected activities of benefit to the region as a whole which can be managed more efficiently on a regional, rather than bilateral, basis. The program will help strengthen free labor institutions, improve the administration of justice in Central and South America and the Caribbean, and promote respect for human rights throughout the region.

Madagascar - Madagascar is located astride the sea lanes leading to and from the Middle East oil fields. U.S.-Malagasy relations have improved considerably over the past few years as the Malagasy continue to look toward the West and away from the Soviet Union for support and friendship. The U.S. wants to continue to encourage Madagascar to move toward the West. President Ratsiraka has recently reaffirmed his commitment to genuine nonalignment and economic reform. MAP funds will be used primarily to acquire additional engineering equipment and construction material; IMET will focus on operations and maintenance.

Malawi - Malawi is a reliable partner in helping to promote peaceful change in southern Africa. Nominally nonaligned, Malawi maintains a pro-Western stance and a dialogue with South Africa despite criticism from neighboring countries. U.S. assistance demonstrates to Malawi and its neighbors that we are willing to support African countries whose policies are consistent with and supportive of U.S. interests. Malawi shares U.S. concerns about communist inroads in southern Africa, and relies upon U.S. assistance to continue its current orientation and policies. Malawi plans to purchase communications equipment with MAP funds, and to use IMET for operations and maintenance training, and for Command and General Staff College.

Malaysia - A stable parliamentary democracy with a well-established tradition of civilian leadership, Malaysia's role in ASEAN is congenial to U.S. interests. Although nonaligned, its policies are anticommunist and supportive of moderate causes. Malaysia's bilateral defense cooperaton with neighboring ASEAN nations, and its role in the Five-Power Defense Agreement with Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and the United Kingdom, help secure regional stability. Malaysia's own defense capabilities and its security relationships contribute directly to safe, unimpeded passage through the Straits of Malacca. U.S. security assistance underlines our interest in Malaysia and our appreciation for its contribution to stability in Southeast Asia.

Mauritius - Mauritius continues to maintain its commitment to democratic institutions and economic reform. Its human rights record is excellent. Reversing a previous policy, the Government now allows U.S. Navy ships and aircraft to call at Mauritius' ports and airfields. The U.S. security assistance program provides economic support in order to assist the Government in continuing to redress current economic problems, including a 20 percent unemployment rate. U.S. aid demonstrates our support, and is designed to encourage Mauritius to continue to improve relations with the West.

Mozambique - Despite longstanding, firm ties to the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc, Mozambique has begun a slow process of turning toward the West and of undertaking basic economic reform. Mozambique maintains a dialogue and a nonaggression pact with South Africa, thus playing a key role in trying to defuse the volatile situation throughout the region. Beset by civil war, Mozambique requires significant outside assistance to maintain momentum in turning toward the West and to continue its economic policy reforms. The U.S. is joined by four European countries in assisting Mozambique. Our assistance for FY 1987 will be limited to economic aid.

Niger - Niger is an economically and militarily vulnerable state in a region that faces Libyan adventurism and unstable conditions. U.S.-Niger relations have become particularly close over the past two years with the exchange of visits by President Kountche and Vice President Bush. Niger supports U.S. and Western policies in the central and west African region and requires both economic and military assistance to maintain its stand against Libyan destabilizing activities and economic disaster. The U.S. provided humanitarian assistance to Niger when the country was threatened by severe drought in 1985. The proposed FY 1987 assistance program is focused on improving Niger's rapid reaction, air defense, and antiarmor capabilities.

Oceanographic Research Program - The Tripartite Cruise program, established in 1981 in direct response to Soviet offers of hydrographic research assistance to South Pacific countries, has been a successful tool for encouraging economic development and for deterring Soviet entry into this strategic region. The major economic thrust of the program has been to survey potential offshore areas of exploitable petroleum, natural gas and mineral resources for the small island nations of the region. Work under the current research agreement, signed in 1984, should be completed during FY 1987.

Peru - The current Administration's efforts to strengthen Peruvian democratic institutions are being challenged by a critical economic situation requiring severe austerity measures, and by terrorist and narcotics trafficking activities and narco insurgency. U.S. interests in Peru include building closer ties with both civilian and military institutions. U.S. security assistance focuses on helping the Peruvian government meet its challenges while pursuing a more complete consolidation of democratic government that respects human rights. Continuing assistance is essential if Peru is to diversify procurement of military equipment from its current extensive Soviet arms inventory and focus on the major threats to its internal security.

Senegal - U.S.-Senegalese relations are excellent. Senegal continues to resist pressure from Libya and its surrogates, and is undertaking difficult economic reforms. President Diouf, as Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), continues to explain and in many cases support U.S. and Western positions. Senegal provides a critical trans-Atlantic abort site for the U.S. Space Shuttle program. U.S. security assistance is designed to assist Senegal in addressing difficult economic issues and in modernizing and training its armed forces. The program focuses on providing increased mobility, principally through the purchase of trucks, tools, and spare parts to support previously-provided equipment.

Seychelles - The Government of the Seychelles has recently shown interest in achieving a balanced approach between the East and West. The Seychelles welcomes U.S. ship visits and is host to an important U.S. Air Force tracking station on the island of Mahe. U.S. security assistance is designed to help encourage the Seychelles move toward a nonaligned status while protecting U.S. interests in and access to the country. U.S. assistance serves our policy objectives by helping the Seychelles lessen its military dependence on the Soviet Union. IMET assistance will include naval operations training and an orientation training visit to the United States.

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Development Program - This program will help small island nations in the South Pacific to develop their fisheries resources — the only marketable asset for some countries. In addition to promoting development in some very poor countries, it will act as a counterweight to Soviet efforts to use fisheries as a wedge to gain a political and logistic foothold in the region. The program will help to counteract residual ill-will generated by incidents involving U.S. tuna boats and will support going multilateral efforts to resolve differences on fisheries issues.

Southern Africa Regional Program - The Southern Africa Regional program is a two-track program that allows the U.S. to assist those countries who seek constructive solutions to the problems of southern Africa. U.S. economic assistance will be used within South Africa itself for education and other assistance to South Africans who suffer from discrimination under apartheid. Funds will also be used for projects in countries neighboring South Africa. These projects are primarily regional in scope and focus on agriculture, manpower, and transportation.

Uruguay - After 12 years of military rule, Uruguay returned to the ranks of democratic nations on March 1, 1985. Uruguay faces a number of hurdles in consolidating civilian rule. Among these are the need to bolster its economy and to facilitate the transition of the military's role in a democratic society. Our security assistance program will promote democracy and regional stability by bolstering Uruguay's economy, by encouraging development of the private sector, and by demonstrating strong support for civilian rule. The program will also improve our access to key mid-level officers, enabling greater cooperation and mutual understanding between our armed forces.

Zaire - Zaire has been a staunch supporter of U.S. and Western policies for over two decades. In turbulent central and southern Africa, Zaire has been a stabilizing force and has promoted U.S. and Western interests. Zaire is important to the U.S. in strategic terms because of its vast mineral wealth, its location, and its contributions to African peacekeeping efforts. It has recently embarked on an ambitious economic recovery program and requires significant outside assistance if the new policies are to succeed. U.S. assistance is designed not only to support an important ally in central Africa, but to improve the logistics and mobility of the Zairian armed forces, and to bolster the ongoing economic reform program.

Zambia - Zambia, through President Kaunda, has played a key role in bringing all parties in southern Africa to the negotiating table, and has actively supported a peaceful solution. Zambia promotes regional cooperation, a basic policy objective of the United States. Zambia is a major source of both copper and cobalt; however, the depressed price of copper — which constitutes 90 percent of Zambia's export earnings — has added to economic difficulties. Nevertheless, Zambia is committed to economic reform and restructuring in order to reduce its dependency on just two minerals. U.S. security assistance is limited to economic aid, and is intended to support a key political partner, and to assist Zambia in restructuring its economy.

Zimbabwe - A democratic, racially harmonious, and economically successful Zimbabwe can contribute to the stability of southern Africa and serve as an example to the other states in the region. Zimbabwe maintains strong economic ties with the West and has kept the Soviet Union and its allies at arm's length. U.S. assistance is targeted at encouraging economic development, especially within the private sector, and at demonstrating our responsiveness to the needs of a country that is key to our interests in southern Africa. Under the IMET program, Zimbabwe will receive training in maintenance, transportation, communications, and engineering.

Promote Key Interests through FMS Cash Sales and Commercial Military Exports

In addition to those countries for whom the United States provides a combination of grant or loan assistance programs, there are a large number of countries with whom we maintain a significant arms transfer relationship on a cash payment basis. In these instances, sales of defense articles and services are made either through the FMS system or through direct commercial sales arrangements with U.S. companies. As with funded U.S. security assistance programs, these arms transfer relationships have evolved from conscious U.S. policy decisions which reflect carefully considered bilateral efforts to further mutual security and foreign policy objectives.

Cash and commercial sales, and coproduction and licensing arrangements with our NATO partners who do not participate in funded programs, and with Japan and the ANZUS Pact countries represent tangible and important contributions to the military and economic strength and political cohesiveness of our major defense partners. Cash sales of defense articles and services and related cooperative arrangements with other friendly countries — such as Sweden and Singapore — help deter potential aggressive acts and thereby contribute to regional stability. Moreover, our substantial supply relationship with Saudi Arabia, as well as our limited transfer arrangements with other moderate countries in the Persian Gulf, are supportive of regional stability in general and contribute to U.S. efforts to promote peace in the Middle East.

Algeria - U.S.-Algerian relations have improved dramatically in recent years. Our modest International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is growing gradually and FMS cash and commercial sales are expected to be made in the near future. Cooperation with Algeria in modernizing and diversifying its armed forces opens doors to wider commercial cooperation, provides potential economic benefits to U.S. companies, and encourages Algeria's move toward closer contacts with the West. In addition, Algeria's military establishment is an important power in the country; contact with that group through military programs fosters access to key policymakers.

Argentina - Argentina has remained stable during the nearly two years of democratic government under President Alfonsin and has championed the causes of democracy and human rights throughout Latin America. Internationally, it has pursued generally moderate policies, and has sought to encourage the same from others, such as in the Contadora Support Group and in U.N. resolutions on the Falklands. Argentina's size and location make it an essential element for peace and stability in the Southern Cone, as well as for the defense of the South Atlantic sea lanes. Limited U.S. assistance to the Argentine armed forces through the civilian Ministry of Defense will help consolidate democratic rule.

Australia - A close American ally since World War II, Australia is linked with the U.S. and New Zealand by the ANZUS mutual security treaty of 1951. Despite difficulties with ANZUS over New Zealand port access, U.S.-Australian ties remain strong. Australia's military posture and cooperation with ASEAN underpins and enhances regional stability in Southeast Asia. A close politico-military dialogue with Australia promotes mutual security objectives. Joint military exercises and military-to-military exchanges facilitate interoperability between our forces. Moreover, Australia and the U.S. jointly operate several installations in Australia which contribute signficantly to U.S. and Australian as well as broader alliance security interests. A 1981 agreement allows U.S. Air Force B-52s to transit Australia en route to and from maritime reconnaissance patrols in the region. Port visits by all U.S. Navy ships are welcome.

Austria - Continuance of Austria's independence, neutrality, and Western perspective is of major importance to the U.S. Austria's policy of neutrality contributes to the stability of Central Europe because of its critical geographic location. It shares borders with two NATO members (the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy) and with two Warsaw Pact members (Hungary and Czechoslovakia). It is in the interest of the United States to encourage Austria to modernize and strengthen its armed forces, enabling it to defend its neutrality and slow any advance of hostile forces through Austrian territory. U.S. assistance is designed so that Austria will not have to depend on potential adversaries of the West for military aid.

Bahrain - Bahrain, occupying a strategic location at center stage in the Persian Gulf, has been targeted by Iran for subversion. Bahrain has played a moderate role in Arab affairs and is part of a moderate consensus that looks to the United States for support in the region. Bahrain strongly supports regional solidarity, embodied in the Gulf Cooperation Council, as a way to strengthen its economic and military security. Since 1949, Bahrain's assistance in providing support facilities for the U.S. Navy's Middle East Force has been crucial to our ability to maintain a modest naval presence in the Persian Gulf.

Belgium - U.S. interests in Belgium are served by that country's continued strong support for U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) programs. This support is best exemplified by the Belgian announcement authorizing deployment of the first flight of cruise missiles to Florennes Air Base. As a NATO member, Belgium participates in numerous Alliance programs and exercises. It provides both peacetime and wartime host nation support, and has continued to expand its already impressive array of such activities. Belgium occupies a strategically important position in the heart of Europe and provides the site for both NATO Headquarters and Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE).

Brazil - The Brazilian military relinquished control to a civilian president in March 1985, however, the armed forces continue to exercise an important role in political and security issues. After a period of strained relations in the late 1970s, bilateral military ties have improved considerably, culminating in a 1984 U.S.-Brazil Memorandum of Understanding on Industrial-Military Cooperation. Positive relations between the U.S. and Brazilian armed forces remain crucial to the advancement of mutual bilateral interests, but the absence of even a modest security assistance program greatly hampers efforts to improve cooperation.

Canada - Cash and commercial sales of defense articles and services to Canada are designed to further two primary U.S. security objectives: the strengthening of our joint continental defenses, mainly through our NORAD partnership; and the enhancement of Canada's military contribution to the NATO alliance. Such sales enable Canada to bolster its defense capabilities as a whole and, thus, to play a greater role in meeting our shared security goals.

China - The United States has long had an interest in a stable and independent China which, in its opposition to Soviet expansionism, contributes to the overall peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region. For this reason, the U.S. has considered the sale of defensive military equipment to China on a case-by-case basis since 1981. Such sales allow the People's Republic of China to remedy deficiencies in defensive equipment and maintain a deterrent against a Soviet conventional threat. In June 1984, President Reagan authorized FMS cash sales of U.S. Government equipment and services to China, declaring it a "friendly, non-allied country." The U.S. does not provide any military aid or government credits to China for military purchases.

Denmark - Denmark is an important NATO partner and a signatory of the Mutual Defense Agreement of 1950 and the 1951 Agreement for the Defense of Greenland. Our bilateral defense relationship supports joint efforts to strengthen NATO's position in the strategic northern region. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) and commercial cash sales enhance Denmark's ability to defend the Baltic approaches, and to contribute to Danish defense of Greenland and the North American continental approaches. The FMS program also lends support continuation of vital U.S. military installations in Greenland.

Finland - Finland is a neutral democratic state with a unique and critical geography: it borders on the Soviet Union, Sweden, and NATO-member Norway. Finnish neutrality and independence mark the boundary of Soviet influence in Europe and thus contribute to regional stability. U.S. security assistance to Finland, which consists of International Military Education and Training (IMET) grants and Foreign Military Sales (FMS) transactions, bolsters Finland's neutrality and independence by helping Finland maintain a credible military capability.

France - France is a member of the North Atlantic Alliance, but does not have its forces under the NATO integrated military command, preferring to retain independence of decision. However, France engages in planning for the possible use of these forces in conjunction with NATO, and takes part in joint or combined exercises with other NATO members. France cooperates with the U.S. and other European nations in operations that protect its vital interests and, by doing so, helps preserve the security of Western Europe as a whole. The U.S. and France sell defense equipment and weapons systems to each other, on the basis of relative efficiency of production, thus enhancing the conventional capabilities of both countries' armed forces.

Germany - The strength and independence of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) is essential to our national security. The FRG contributes to NATO objectives in terms of men, materiel, money, and political support. The FRG fields the largest and strongest conventional defense force in NATO Europe. NATO Pershing IIs, cruise missiles, and nuclear-capable aircraft and artillery are stationed on FRG soil. U.S. security assistance provides sizeable quantities of sophisticated equipment, training, and technology to the FRG. Such assistance promotes commonality and equipment interoperability within NATO, and helps the FRG in its efforts to support equitable burden-sharing within NATO.

India - India is the world's second most populous nation and maintains the fourth largest military establishment. It is one of the most politically stable nations to emerge after World War II. India is a democratic state, with a strong commitment to human rights. It is the leading power in the South Asia region and, as current chairman of the Non-Aligned movement, serves as a leader and spokesman of the developing world. India purchases U.S. defense articles and services on a commercial basis and is considering expanding these purchases. Although India has a policy aimed at diversification of military suppliers, the Soviet Union is expected to remain its major source of imported military equipment.

Ireland - Ireland is not a member of any military alliance. Our limited defense relationship with Ireland furthers U.S. policy objectives of maintaining a stable, democratic Ireland and promoting close bilateral relations. In 1985, movement in the General Assembly to curtail U.N. Middle East peacekeeping efforts has placed heightened emphasis on Ireland's UNIFIL commitment. Additionally, the November 1985 Anglo-Irish Agreement on Northern Ireland posits a joint effort by these two governments in combatting Northern Ireland-inspired violence. The Agreement received strong statements of support and pledges to examine how the U.S. could be of tangible assistance from the President and bipartisan leaders in the Congress.

Italy - The Italian peninsula occupies a pivotal and strategic location between the Mediterranean and Central Europe and astride lines of communication to the Middle East. U.S. interests are served by a security relationship which centers on Italy's functions in NATO, and which helps to promote Italian cooperation in regard to political-military contingencies beyond NATO's traditional area. Italy provides a base in Sicily for deployment of cruise missiles as well as important military bases and facilities (numbering over 40 in all) for use by U.S. forces. Under our security assistance program, Italy purchases spare parts and other defense articles and services required to fulfill its NATO commitments.

Japan - The 1960 Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the U.S. has helped to ensure peace and stability in East Asia through close cooperation of the world's two leading industrial democracies. It is essential that this cooperation, continue as long as the U.S. remains an Asian and Pacific power. Within constitutional constraints limiting the use of its military power, Japan is gradually building up a modern defense establishment to protect its territory as well as its sea lanes in the northwest Pacific. A high degree of complementarity in equipment is necessary for these forces to perform effectively and to cooperate with U.S. forces in upholding our common interests. U.S. air and naval facilities in Japan provide invaluable bases for forces defending northeast Asia and monitoring Soviet activities in the region.

Kuwait - Kuwait's strategic location near the head of the Persian Gulf, its prominent role in the world's petroleum market, and its substantial financial assets give Kuwait an international importance far exceeding its size. Kuwait is a voice of moderation in a volatile and troubled area of the world. The escalation of the Iran-Iraq war has increased Kuwait's need to upgrade its defenses. U.S. security assistance will enhance Kuwait's ability to defend itself and to participate in regional defense arrangements with other Gulf Cooperation Council states.

Luxembourg - Luxembourg is a steadfast NATO ally whose contributions to the Alliance are important. U.S.-Luxembourg views on security and defense issues have been traditionally close. Luxembourg has a 600-man army which carries out a defense role in overall NATO strategy. The Grand Duchy is host to a major NATO supply depot. An example of the Government of Luxembourg's commitment to NATO can been seen in the progress of U.S.-Luxembourg negotiations to establish a U.S. Air Force rear echelon hospital in Luxembourg. The primary objective of our security assistance program is to help Luxembourg maintain its commitment to NATO defense and security.

Mexico - Maintenance of the friendly relations currently enjoyed by Mexico and the U.S. is a primary objective of U.S. foreign policy. Mexico continues to experience economic difficulties. The U.S. is supportive of Mexico's efforts to meet its external debt obligations and establish a sound basis for economic growth. The modest modernization program for the armed forces — one of the smallest in Latin America in relation to the civilian population — has been slowed by economic problems, but improvement in their ability to promote internal stability remains an important objective.

The Netherlands - The Netherlands' North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) membership, geographic location, productive capacity, and highly developed ports and lines of communication make it a major strategic asset in fulfilling U.S. commitments to the defense of Europe. The three main Dutch seaports are vital to U.S. logistics operations and the lines of communication supporting NATO forces committed to northern and central Europe. The Dutch commitment to the Alliance was reaffirmed by the Government of the Netherlands' November 1, 1985 decision to deploy cruise missiles on its soil. The U.S.-Dutch security assistance relationship serves key U.S. interests in bolstering the defense of Europe and in improving the defense capabilities of NATO.

New Zealand - New Zealand has been a close U.S. ally since World War II, and is linked with the U.S. and Australia in the ANZUS mutual security treaty of 1951. However, this relationship has been jeopardized by a New Zealand government policy of denying port access to ships believed to be nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered. New Zealand rejected the port visit of an American destroyer in February 1985, thus altering the basis of the alliance relationship. The military and intelligence relationship with New Zealand has been readjusted pending resumption of normal port access. The U.S. continues to treat New Zealand as a friendly nation with whom it shares many parallel security interests. As such, the U.S. will continue to sell defense articles and services to New Zealand, on an FMS cash basis, where it is appropriate to the altered relationship.

Norway - Norway, a NATO ally, borders on the Soviet Union's heavily militarized Kola Peninsula. The defense of Norway is essential to the security of the north Atlantic. Our 1950 Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement and our military sales program strengthen the complementary NATO defense relationship and enhance Norway's ability to support NATO and receive reinforcements. To implement our lines of communication agreement and the Memorandum of Understanding on prepositioning of U.S. military equipment, Norway procures arms and equipment through Foreign Military Sales (FMS) and commercial sales procedures.

Paraguay - Paraguay's traditional isolation has been intentional as well as geographic. The proposed security assistance program will counter this isolation by exposing members of the armed forces — which will remain a key institution in Paraguay for some time — to democratic concepts and political processes. The program is designed to promote long-term U.S. interests in regional stability, democratic growth, progress in human rights and the encouragement of an apolitical professional military. It will also improve our access to key mid-level officers, facilitating greater understanding between our armed forces.

Qatar - Qatar, with a small indigenous population, is located on an oil-rich peninsula half way down the Persian Gulf. Its security is important to other oil-exporting Arab states in the area, and to the free passage of oil through the Gulf. Qatar bases the modernization of its modest military on purchases of advanced weapons systems. It is also committed to an evolving defense relationship with the other five members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to counter regional threats. U.S. security assistance promotes a closer U.S.-Qatari relationship, and strengthens Qatar's ability to defend itself, to assure internal order, and to work within the GCC umbrella.

Saudi Arabia - Saudi Arabia, a leading advocate of regional stability and Arab political moderation, contains the world's largest pool of proven oil reserves. In its role as an advocate of Arab and Islamic positions, Saudi Arabia has contributed quietly, but significantly, to prospects for a peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq war, the fighting in Lebanon, and the Arab-Israeli conflict. The development and maintenance of Saudi defense forces has been a major element in deterring expansion of the Gulf war, and is vital to preserving Western access to Gulf oil. Saudi Arabia has worked bilaterally and within the Gulf Cooperation Council to encourage collective regional defense, and Saudi financial assistance has reinforced other Arab moderates and has served to counter Soviet initiatives throughout the Arab world.

Singapore - Singapore's economic vitality, international outlook, and strategic location at the entrance to the Strait of Malacca afford it a far more important role in promoting stability in Southeast Asia than its small size would suggest. Our modest security assistance program provides tangible evidence of U.S. interest in the region's security. U.S. assistance supports training for Singapore's small but effective armed forces, encourages commonality of equipment and tactics among ASEAN nations, and helps to assure continued access by U.S. naval and air forces to Singapore's excellent ports and air fields.

Sweden - Sweden is a neutral country that relies on the deterrent value of a strong military. It is sandwiched between NATO nations to the west and neutral Finland and the Soviet Union to the east. Its defense forces contribute to European security by serving as a bulwark against Soviet military and political influence. Sweden purchases U.S. military equipment through Foreign Military Sales (FMS) cash sales and by commercial transactions. These purchases enable it to deploy some of Europe's most sophisticated weapons, and thus maintain a most credible defense.

Switzerland - Switzerland protects its neutrality with a strong defense. Its location across the communication lines between NATO's central and southern regions gives it an importance to the West beyond what its physical size would suggest. Switzerland's economic strength and constructive Western influence in international matters lend additional importance to the maintenance of Swiss stability and credible defense posture.

Taiwan - The formal U.S. security assistance relationship with Taiwan ended on December 31, 1979 with the termination of the Mutual Defense Treaty. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credit financing for Taiwan

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Promote Professional Military Relationships Through Grant Training

Grant training offered through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, is provided to military and related civilian personnel of friendly countries. Such training and education is provided in the United States and abroad through attendance at military educational and training facilities (other than service academies); attendance in special courses of instruction at schools and institutions of learning or research; and observation and orientation visits to military facilities and related activities.

These education and training activities are conducted to encourage effective and mutually beneficial relations, and increase understanding between the United States and foreign countries. They improve the ability of participating foreign countries to utilize their resources, including defense articles and services obtained from the U.S., with maximum effectiveness, and thereby contribute to greater self-reliance. The IMET program also promotes increased awareness of foreign nationals of basic issues, including internationally-recognized human rights.

When a foreign government entrusts its military personnel to be trained by the U.S., it casts a vote of confidence in the U.S. and its military institutions. Additional testimony to the success of the program is the fact that so many governments voluntarily entrust so many personnel, in such sensitive positions and over such an extended period of time, to training by this nation. The large numbers of students that friendly foreign governments have committed voluntarily to training by the armed forces of the U.S. is indicative of the professionalism and popularity of the program.

The value of grant training to the U.S. is derived from the very special people-to-people relationships that evolve and continue into the future. IMET contributes uniquely to fostering improved relations and mutual understanding between the U.S. and our friends and allies. Over the years, this contribution has helped the U.S. meet numerous foreign policy and national security interests around the world.

Under the proposed FY 1987 security assistance program, the only funded assistance the following countries will receive is grant training under IMET: the Bahamas, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Papua-New Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda. Of these countries, Chile, Guyana, Iceland, Nigeria, and Trinidad and Tobago are expected to make modest defense purchases through FMS cash and commercial procedures. Two regional programs -- the Panama Canal Area Military Schools and the United States Army School of the Americas -- will also receive IMET funding. The proposed IMET programs for these countries and regions are described in detail in Volume II, Section III, of this document.

SECTION IV

Types of Programs

Foreign Military Sales Financing Program

The Foreign Military Sales Credit (FMSCR) program enables key allies and countries friendly to the U.S. to purchase U.S.-origin military equipment, spare parts and training. The high cost of modern defense equipment makes it increasingly difficult for many fiscally-constrained countries whose security interests parallel our own to pay cash for necessary defense items or services. A strong national defense capability reduces the probability of regional conflicts occuring or developing to a point in which they threaten U.S. interests. It is greatly to the U.S. advantage to enhance these nations' ability to provide for their own defense. For countries financially capable of assuming additional debt obligation for military purchases, the FMS financing loan program is an important mechanism in supporting self-defense efforts.

Given the magnitude and complexity of our global responsibilities, the U.S. cannot safeguard the free world's security interests alone. The FMS financing program enables friendly nations to share the burdens of collective security. These FMS loans, ultimately repaid to the U.S. Treasury, reduce the likelihood of direct U.S. military involvement to protect vital regional interests during situations of instability and conflict and help reduce demands on U.S. military resources.

Today's FMS financing program originated in the Mutual Security Act of 1954 and was continued in the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961. In 1971, FMS financing exceeded grant assistance for the first time. The trend toward self-sufficiency and sales accelerated in the late 1960s and the early 1970s. In 1976, the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) consolidated existing government and commercial sales legislation, and Sections 23 (direct loans) and 24 (guaranteed loans) authorize the program. Due to the emphasis on cash sales, the number of grant recipients and the size of the grant program decreased steadily through FY 1981.

Almost all FMS financing in the FY 1974-84 period was in the form of guaranteed loans provided through the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) at interest rates equal to the cost of money to the U.S. Treasury, plus a one-eighth of one percent administrative surcharge. In the changed economic situation of recent years, however, it has become apparent that the requirement to repay previous FMS loans with higher interest rates has contributed in part to the Third World's current difficulties in servicing total national debt. By the early 1980s, Congress, the Executive Branch, and the Bipartisan Commission on Economic and Security Assistance voiced concern that the non-concessional FMS rate was contributing to country debt problems. This concern prompted the FY 1985-86 legislative mandates for "forgiven" FMS financing (i.e., no interest or principal repayment) for Israel and Egypt, and the initiation of concessional interest rate loans to several other countries. Forgiven loans represent more than half of the proposed FY 1987 program and other concessional loans about 13 percent.

Several countries are again proposed for Treasury-rate financing at extended repayment terms (10-year grace/20-year repayment) to be authorized specifically on a country-by-country basis. These terms are provided to countries where the immediate military threat to national sovereignty is sufficient to require externally-financed military purchases. At the same time, these threatened countries need to defer repayment of principal in order to devote more national resources to develop and expand economically-productive domestic activities.

This Administration notes and encourages continued Congressional efforts to provide greater levels of concessionality, hence grant elements, for military loans in conjunction with strengthened economic assistance programs. The Administration has thoroughly reviewed the "sense of the Congress" that a more simplified, streamlined, and straightforward foreign assistance program is in our and foreign nations' best interests. The conclusion is that the availability of a continuum of financing -- grant MAP through FMS concessional and Treasury-rate -- will make possible a mix of financing programs that are responsive to the particular security and economic circumstances of individual recipient countries, thereby reducing their long-term debt burden.

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FINANCING PROGRAM
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1985			ESTIMATED FY 1986			PROPOSED FY 1987		
	TREASURY RATE	CONCESS. RATE	TOTAL	TREASURY RATE	CONCESS. RATE	TOTAL	TREASURY RATE	CONCESS. RATE	TOTAL
PROMOTE MIDDLE EAST PEACE:									
EGYPT	0	1175000	1175000 a/	0	1244100	1244100 a/	0	1300000	1300000 a/
ISRAEL	0	1400000	1400000 a/	0	1722600	1722600 a/	0	1800000	1800000 a/
JORDAN	42500	47500	90000	19140	62205	81345	50000	65000	115000
TOTAL	42500	2622500	2665000	19140	3028905	3048045	50000	3165000	3215000
ENHANCE COOPERATIVE DEFENSE & SECURITY:									
GREECE	242000	258000	500000	83546	347104	430650	500000	0	500000
KENYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOROCCO	0	8000	8000	0	957	957	0	10000	10000
OMAN	40000	0	40000	19140	0	19140	40000	0	40000
PANAMA	0	0	0	0	3828	3828	0	4000	4000
PHILIPPINES	0	15000	15000	0	14355	14355	0	50000	50000
PORTUGAL	55000	0	55000	9570	33495	43065	21500	45000	66500
SPAIN	400000	0	400000	382800	0	382800	400000	0	400000
TURKEY	235000	250000	485000	79288	330165	409453	145000	455000	600000
TOTAL	972000	531000	1503000	574344	729904	1304248	1106500	564000	1670500
DETER AND COMBAT AGGRESSION:									
EL SALVADOR	0	10000	10000	0	0	0	0	0	0
KOREA	230000	0	230000	162690	0	162690	230000	0	230000
PAKISTAN	325000	0	325000	311025	0	311025	340000	0	340000
THAILAND	95000	0	95000	42347	38184	80531	42500	61000	103500
TUNISIA	25000	25000	50000	0	25839	25839	0	27000	27000
YEMEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3000	3000
TOTAL	675000	35000	710000	516062	64023	580085	612500	91000	703500
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY:									
BOLIVIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOTSWANA	0	5000	5000	0	0	0	0	2000	2000
CAMEROON	0	5000	5000	0	0	0	7000	0	7000
COLOMBIA	0	0	0	9570	0	9570	0	10000	10000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0	3000	3000	0	0	0	0	3000	3000
ECUADOR	2000	2000	4000	1914	1914	3828	0	0	0
GABON	0	0	0	0	0	0	5000	0	5000
INDONESIA	12500	20000	32500	0	19140	19140	0	35000	35000
MALAYSIA	4000	0	4000	1914	0	1914	5000	0	5000
NIGER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERU	3000	5000	8000	0	0	0	0	5000	5000
ZAIRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	21500	40000	61500	13398	21054	34452	17000	55000	72000
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	1711000	3228500	4939500	1122944	3843886	4966830	1786000	3875000	5661000

a/ Repayment forgive-

Military Assistance Program

Military Assistance Program (MAP) grant funding assists friends and allies in financing procurement of defense articles and services to help strengthen their defense capabilities. Without grant aid many countries would have to divert scarce resources from economic development efforts in order to purchase military training and equipment.

The MAP, established under the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, originally provided for the loan or grant of military equipment, materials and services (including training) to eligible nations. Since FY 1982, the authority of Section 503(a)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) has been used to merge MAP funds with recipient countries' funds and/or with Foreign Military Sales (FMS) financing credits in the FMS Trust Fund, to make adequate funds available to finance the country's FMS cases.

In line with U.S. foreign policy interests, from FY 1950 to about FY 1963, the MAP program was directed primarily toward Europe to contain the Soviet challenge. Subsequently, the U.S. has provided MAP grants primarily to areas of the developing world wherever clear threats to U.S. or global security interests arose. From the mid 1960s until the mid 1970s, the East Asia and Pacific region accounted for the greatest percentage of MAP assistance due mainly to the war in Vietnam, with Near East and South Asian countries also important MAP recipients. Since the early 1980s, Europe (Turkey and Portugal) and Central America (El Salvador and Honduras) have become major recipients.

As a result of the generally strengthened global economic situation in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the apparent need for MAP declined, and requests for MAP reached a low of $104.4 million in FY 1981. Recently, in response to the steady economic deterioration of several assistance recipients in Central America, the Administration has increased its grant funding requests. In FY 1986, the request reached $976.35 million (including the ill-fated $27 million counterterrorism supplemental request). Since the FY 1986 Continuing Resolution appropriation was almost 20 percent below request, major adjustments had to be made in the final country allocations.

In some areas, as in sub-Saharan Africa, most U.S. military assistance in FY 1987 is proposed to be grant aid. For other countries whose financial circumstances are less strained, we are able to combine MAP grants and FMS loans. The U.S. also provides MAP to a few strategically-located countries with somewhat stronger but still precarious economies with which we share important security interests. Although the repayable FMS financing proposal is more than three times that for MAP, the grant MAP program remains a critical synergistic component of the security assistance program and a significant instrument of U.S. foreign policy.

For FY 1987, the Administration is proposing $996.45 million in new budget authority. This request will provide $948.45 million in MAP grants to 40 country and regional programs — an increase of five countries over the number originally proposed for FY 1986. The new country programs being added for FY 1987 are for the Central African Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Uruguay. This request also contains $48.0 million for general costs.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
ENHANCE COOPERATIVE DEFENSE & SECURITY:			
DJIBOUTI	2500	1914	3000
KENYA	20000	19140	20000
LIBERIA	12000	4785	8000
MOROCCO	40000	33495	60000
PANAMA	10000	3828	9800
PHILIPPINES	25000	38280	50000
PORTUGAL	70000	66990	75000
SOMALIA	33000	19140	35600
SUDAN	45000	19140	50000
TURKEY	215000	205755	220000
TOTAL	472500	412467	531400
DETER AND COMBAT AGGRESSION:			
CHAD	5000	5742	9000
COSTA RICA	11000	2393	3100
EL SALVADOR	124750	125367	134650
HONDURAS	66300	38664	87500
THAILAND	5000	4785	5000
TUNISIA	15000	33495	40000
YEMEN	5000	1914	5000
TOTAL	232050	232360	284250
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY:			
BELIZE	500	479	1000
BOLIVIA	3000	2870	6000
BOTSWANA	4000	3350	6000
BURMA	0	0	1000
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0	0	1000
CIVIC ACTION - AFRICA	5000	4785	10000
COLOMBIA	0	0	10000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	5000	3828	7000
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	5000	7178	9000
ECUADOR	2000	0	8000
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0	957	1000
FIJI	300	287	300
GUATEMALA	0	4785	10000
GUINEA	3000	1914	5000
HAITI	300	479	500
JAMAICA	7360	7656	8000
MADAGASCAR	2050	1435	3000
MALAWI	1000	957	2000
NIGER	5000	3828	4000
PERU	0	0	20000
SENEGAL	3000	2870	4500
URUGUAY	0	0	2500
ZAIRE	7000	6699	12000
TOTAL	53510	54357	131800
OTHER:			
FINANCIAL ADJUSTMENT	-6960	0	0
GENERAL COSTS	54000	48233	48000
NARCOTICS AIRCRAFT	0	957	1000
TOTAL	47040	49190	49000
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/ OBLIGATIONS	805100	748374	996450

Note: Countries included in Eastern Caribbean are: Anguilla, Antigua, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
a/ See page 64 for details of General Costs.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM GENERAL COSTS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Actual FY 1985	Estimated FY 1986	Proposed FY 1987
Administrative Expenses:			
Departmental & Headquarters Administrative Expenses	10,537	6,623	7,470
SAO Administrative Expenses a/	40,957	39,716	39,100
Logistics Management Expenses b/	1,704	1,320	1,130
Packing, Crating, Handling & Transportation Expenses (PCH&T) c/	802	574	300
Total Budget Authority/Obligations	54,000	48,233	48,000

a/ Excludes those Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) and overseas security assistance organizations (SAO) costs related to FMS which are financed from sales under sections 21, 22 and 29 of the Arms Export Control Act. See Overseas Military Program Management table which follows for further details on SAO costs.

b/ Logistics management expenses include the costs of implementing the Military Assistance Program, such as requisition control, financial management, ADP and other services.

c/ PCH&T costs are wind-up costs for FY 1981 and prior year country programs provided for under section 516(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

International Military Education and Training Program

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is a grant aid, relatively low-cost, low-risk foreign policy instrument that serves U.S. interests by providing a valuable channel of communication and influence with foreign militaries worldwide.

Since 1950, the IMET program has trained over 500,000 officers and enlisted personnel from more than 100 allied and friendly countries. Most of these personnel have been trained in the U.S. in more than 2,000 different specialties — from basic technical skills to professional military education (PME) — calculated to advance the efficiency, professional performance, and readiness of each nations' armed forces. The training has supported specific and legitimate military requirements within the armed forces of recipient nations in order to achieve apolitical and professional military forces. In addition, English language training, which is essential to much of the training, has contributed directly to the increased rapport and, in the long term, to a greater understanding of the United States.

In addition to transmitting military skills and U.S. military doctrine, IMET contributes to U.S. policy objectives by providing significant opportunities for access to the civilian and military leadership of other countries. In several countries, the program not only supplements the country's indigenous training effort, but frequently is the only major alternative to Soviet-oriented programs. The program supports U.S. interests by continuing to expose a significant sector of present and future military leaders — especially among developing nations — to American values. As in the past, these personnel are likely to hold future positions of influence or prominence in their countries. In FY 1985, for example, 80 U.S. diplomatic missions indentified over 1,540 IMET-trained personnel holding such positions, and almost 1,475 holding flag rank during the FY 1979-84 five-year period.

The long-term investment nature of the IMET program demands continuous effective management and a consistent application of sound policies conducive to the achievement of IMET goals. During the past year, we have initiated measures to institute extensive training management improvements. They include the following: the reemphasis of IMET policies to ensure effective program implementation; the issuance of detailed and precise annual training guidelines; the requirement for written multi-year country training plans; the development of instructions to achieve balanced country training programs; the careful management of high cost undergraduate pilot training in favor of less costly professional military education in order to expose a greater number of trainees to the United States; and, finally, the initiation of management information systems to enhance overall program implementation.

The $68.83 million requested for the International Military Education and Training Program for FY 1987 will provide military education and training for personnel from approximately 100 countries. These funds will enable the program to continue as a cost-effective and productive element of our security assistance efforts, demonstrating sustained U.S. support for friends and allies, and increasing awareness among recipient nations of certain basic issues which stress and foster internationally recognized human rights.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
PROMOTE MIDDLE EAST PEACE:			
EGYPT	1675	1723	2000
JORDAN	1877	1675	2000
LEBANON	705	478	800
TOTAL	4257	3876	4800
ENHANCE COOPERATIVE DEFENSE & SECURITY:			
DJIBOUTI	126	96	150
GREECE	1366	1244	1750
KENYA	1693	1627	1800
LIBERIA	1157	981	1400
MOROCCO	1479	1435	1850
OMAN	355	144	205
PANAMA	389	574	750
PHILIPPINES	2167	2105	2750
PORTUGAL	2959	2297	3000
SOMALIA	1132	1101	1350
SPAIN	2926	2297	3000
SUDAN	1430	1148	1750
TURKEY	3590	3158	4000
TOTAL	20769	18207	23955
DETER AND COMBAT AGGRESSION:			
CHAD	207	191	250
COSTA RICA	211	191	250
EL SALVADOR	1500	1435	1600
HONDURAS	1204	1033	1300
KOREA	1963	1818	2200
PAKISTAN	970	885	1400
THAILAND	2318	2201	2500
TUNISIA	1603	1435	1800
YEMEN	1378	1148	1550
TOTAL	11354	10337	12850
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY:			
BELIZE	100	72	100
BOLIVIA	360	287	400
BOTSWANA	287	287	400
BURMA	224	239	350
CAMEROON	167	191	300
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	108	96	165
COLOMBIA	826	837	950
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	721	696	850
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	348	374	400
ECUADOR	688	670	650
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	71	57	130
FIJI	95	96	125
GABON	125	144	150
GUATEMALA	455	287	300
GUINEA	132	144	150
HAITI	443	431	600
INDONESIA	1809	1914	2000
JAMAICA	283	239	300
MADAGASCAR	55	72	75
MALAWI	210	191	300
MALAYSIA	901	909	1235
NIGER	214	239	275
PERU	657	703	850
SENEGAL	324	478	300
SEYCHELLES	17	48	60
URUGUAY	100	96	125

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY (CONT):			
ZAIRE	1341	1292	1600
ZIMBABWE	214	191	250
TOTAL	11533	11278	14590
PROMOTE KEY INTERESTS THROUGH FOREIGN MILITARY CASH SALES/ COMMERCIAL EXPORTS:			
ALGERIA	64	48	150
ARGENTINA	0	10	100
AUSTRIA	49	57	75
BRAZIL	0	10	100
FINLAND	32	48	75
INDIA	282	311	400
IRELAND	0	0	50
LUXEMBOURG	0	29	0
MEXICO	200	191	250
PARAGUAY	95	48	125
SINGAPORE	50	48	75
VENEZUELA	96	72	150
YUGOSLAVIA	96	96	160
TOTAL	964	968	1710
PROMOTE PROFESSIONAL MILITARY RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH GRANT TRAINING:			
BAHAMAS	44	48	60
BANGLADESH	336	263	375
BENIN	83	45	75
BURKINA FASO	17	48	150
BURUNDI	141	144	170
CAPE VERDE	70	57	100
CHILE	0	0	100
COMOROS	0	29	50
CONGO	0	48	80
GAMBIA	62	57	75
GHANA	203	215	300
GUINEA-BISSAU	6	48	75
GUYANA	0	0	50
ICELAND	22	29	50
IVORY COAST	161	120	150
MALDIVES	22	24	35
MALI	156	144	150
MAURITANIA	77	48	75
NEPAL	125	95	125
NIGERIA	0	96	100
PANAMA	5106	2105	3000
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	32	48	85
RWANDA	62	57	75
SAO TOME	0	43	50
SIERRA LEONE	60	57	100
SOLOMON ISLANDS	30	29	60
SRI LANKA	148	144	185
SURINAME	42	48	50
SWAZILAND	50	48	60
TANZANIA	0	0	75
TOGO	43	72	75
TONGA	47	48	60
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	39	48	50
UGANDA	8	96	200
[illegible]	0	2852	4000

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
PROMOTE PROFESSIONAL MILITARY RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH GRANT TRAINING (CONT).			
TOTAL	7298	7557	10496
TOTAL COUNTRY PROGRAMS	54375	51963	68000
CENTRAL COSTS	148	386	455
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS	54523	52349	68455

Note: Countries included in Eastern Caribbean are: Anguilla,Antigua, Barbados,British Virgin Islands,Dominica,Grenada,Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis,St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Economic Support Fund

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) advances U.S. economic, political and security interests by offering flexible grant or loan economic assistance to friendly countries of strategic concern to the United States. It is designed to provide the resources needed to achieve our foreign policy objectives of alleviating the causes of economic and political disruption that threaten security and independence by fostering meaningful economic reform and development. The Administrator of the Agency for International Development implements the ESF program in cooperation with, and under the overall policy direction of, the Secretary of State.

ESF is used primarily to fund balance of payments support to provide the time needed in which to make long-term policy adjustments, and to finance commodity import programs to ensure the accessibility of critical commodities when foreign exchange is not readily available. Depending on the recipient country's economic situation, the fast disbursing balance of payments or budgetary support provided through ESF can help promote the policy reform needed to facilitate sustainable growth by encouraging the adoption of less disruptive economic and financial policies. Where longer-term political and economic stability is the primary concern, the ESF finances infrastructure development and other capital projects, as well as development projects of direct benefit to the poor. Thus, properly structured, the ESF program provides the impetus for countries to address economic problems and make sensible policy reforms.

At present, however, increasing debt burdens coupled with only modest economic recovery continue to stretch the social and political fabric of many countries. Serious structural problems, exacerbated by the worldwide economic recession of the early 1980s and, in some cases, inadequate economic management, need to be addressed. Policy reform and creation of sustainable growth require constant emphasis. In order to encourage the kind of ongoing economic reform and development that promotes mutual security interests, the Administration has proposed an FY 1987 ESF program of [illegible] billion.

In the Near East, [illegible] billion in ESF will be used to support efforts to further peace and stability through economic assistance, especially to Israel and Egypt. Israel will receive $1.2 billion to ameliorate its balance of payments problems. Egypt is to receive $815 million to assist with short-term balance of payments and long-term development needs. ESF will also fund development activities in agriculture, training, and appropriate technology in Jordan, reconstruction assistance in Lebanon, the Middle East regional development projects in the West Bank and Gaza, regional cooperation activities between Israel and its Arab neighbors, and support for the American University in Beirut.

In North Africa, [illegible] million will be used in Morocco and Tunisia for agricultural credit, private sector enhancement, and other development activities. In the Persian Gulf area of the Middle East, an ESF program of [illegible] million will continue to support activities of the U.S.-Oman Joint Commission and other construction projects. In South Asia, [illegible] million will support agriculture, energy, and other development projects in Pakistan. In addition, [illegible] million is proposed to support counternarcotic

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ing assistance for development projects that benefit rural areas. ESF will provide aid to villagers living in the disrupted areas along the Thai-Kampuchea-Lao borders, will help support economic development programs in Fiji, and will fund continuation of the fisheries program in the South Pacific. ESF will also provide training and other assistance related to the needs of the non-Communist Cambodian resistance forces.

In addition to these country and regional programs, $1.5 million in ESF will be used to finance surveys for petroleum, natural gas and valuable minerals to benefit several of the small island nations of the South Pacific.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1985						ESTIMATED FY 1986		
	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OBLIGATIONS			BUDGET AUTHORITY		
	CARRY FORWARD	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	TOTAL	GRANT	LOAN	TOTAL	CARRY FORWARD	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	TOTAL
ROMOTE MIDDLE EAST PEACE:								l/m/	
EGYPT	0	1315000h/	1315000	1065000	0	1065000h/	251427	779955	1031382
ISRAEL	0	2700000h/	2700000	1950000	0	1950000h/	750000l/	1148400	1898400
JORDAN	0	270000h/	270000	95000	5000	100000h/	170000l/	9370	179370
LEBANON	73232a/	5000	78232	18775	0	18775	43357a/	1436	44793
MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL PROGRAM	0	23061h/	23061	18202	0	18202h/	4859l/	12920	17779
TOTAL	73232	4313061	4386293	3146977	5000	3151977	1219643	1952281	3171924
NHANCE COOPERATIVE EFENSE & SECURITY:									
DJIBOUTI	0	3500	3500	3500	0	3500	0	3350	3350
KENYA	0	25000	25000	25000	0	25000	0	14355	14355
LIBERIA	0	43000	43000	43000	0	43000	0	28710	28710
MOROCCO	0	15000	15000	1500	13500	15000	0	11484	11484
OMAN	0	20000	20000	5000	15000	20000	0	9570	9570
PANAMA	30000d/	20000	50000	50000	0	50000	0	5742	5742
PHILIPPINES	0	140000	140000	140000	0	140000	0	119625	119625
PORTUGAL	0	80000	80000	80000	0	80000	0	76560	76560
SOMALIA	0	30000	30000	30000	0	30000	0	22010	22010
SPAIN	0	12000	12000	12000	0	12000	0	11484	11484
SUDAN	0	114000	114000	114000	0	114000	0	39812	39812
TURKEY	0	175000	175000	90000	85000	175000	0	119625	119625
TOTAL	30000	677500	707500	594000	113500	707500	0	482328	482328
TER AND COMBAT AGGRESSION:									
CAMBODIA RESISTANCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3350	3350
CHAD	0	5000	5000	5000	0	5000	0	4785	4785
COSTA RICA	0	160000	160000	160000	0	160000	0	120582	120582
EL SALVADOR	90000d/	195000	285000	285000	0	285000	0	177043	177043
HONDURAS	72500d/	75000	147500	147500	0	147500	0	61248	61248
PAKISTAN	0	200000	200000	154800	45200	200000	0	239250	239250
THAILAND	0	8000f/	8000	8000	0	8000f/	0	5000	5000
TUNISIA	0	20000	20000	20000	0	20000	0	19140	19140
TOTAL	162500	663000	825500	780300	45200	825500	0	630400	630400
OMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY:									
AFGHANISTAN HUMAN. ASSISTANCE	0	4000g/	4000	543	0	543g/	3457g/	14355	17812
AFRICA - ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM	0	0i/	0	0	0	0i/	0	47850	47850
BELIZE	10000d/	4000	14000	1000	13000	14000	0	1914	1914
BOLIVIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14355	14355
BOTSWANA	0	10000	10000	10000	0	10000	0	7656	7656
CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL	28000d/	70000	98000	97993	0	97993	0	51678	51678
CYPRUS	0	15000	15000	15000	0	15000	0	14355	14355
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	50000d/	45000	95000	95000	0	95000	0	48000	48000
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	8033e/	23095k/	31128	31128	0	31128k/	0	25172	25172
ECUADOR	0	4414	4414	4414	0	4414	0	20097o/	20097
FIJI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	957	957
GUATEMALA	0	12500	12500	3000	9500	12500	0	47850	47850
HAITI	0	3000	3000	3000	0	3000	0	2871	2871
JAMAICA	0	81000j/	81000	16000	65000	81000j/	0	59334	59334
LATIN AMER. & CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	0	1490	1490	1490	0	1490	0	6699	6699
MADAGASCAR	0	3000	3000	3000	0	3000	0	2871	2871
MALAWI	0	15000i/	15000	15000	0	15000i/	0	0	0
MAURITIUS	0	7000i/	7000	7000	0	7000i/	0	1914	1914
MOZAMBIQUE	0	13000	13000	13000	0	13000	0	9570	9570
NIGER	0	5000	5000	5000	0	5000	0	4785	4785
OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH	0	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	0	1435	1435
PERU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9570	9570
SENEGAL	0	15000	15000	15000	0	15000	0	11484	11484

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (CONTINUED)
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ESTIMATED FY 1986 (CONTINUED)			PROPOSED FY 1987					
	OBLIGATIONS			BUDGET AUTHORITY			OBLIGATIONS		
	GRANT	LOAN	TOTAL	CARRY FORWARD	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	TOTAL	GRANT	LOAN	TOTAL
PROMOTE MIDDLE EAST PEACE:									
EGYPT	1031382	0	1031382	0	815000	815000	815000	0	815000
ISRAEL	1898400	0	1898400	0	1200000	1200000	1200000	0	1200000
JORDAN	89570	0	89570	90000 1/	18000	108000	104000	4000	108000
LEBANON	21943	0	21943	0	2000	2000	2000	0	2000
MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL PROGRAM	17779	0	17779	0	25000	25000	25000	0	25000
TOTAL	3059074	0	3059074	90000	2060000	2150000	2146000	4000	2150000
ENHANCE COOPERATIVE DEFENSE & SECURITY:									
DJIBOUTI	3350	0	3350	0	5000	5000	5000	0	5000
KENYA	14355	0	14355	0	22000	22000	22000	0	22000
LIBERIA	28710	0	28710	0	40000	40000	40000	0	40000
MOROCCO	3484	8000	11484	0	20000	20000	2000	18000	20000
OMAN	4000	5570	9570	0	18800	18800	5000	13800	18800
PANAMA	0	5742	5742	0	28000	28000	0	28000	28000
PHILIPPINES	119625	0	119625	0	95000	95000	95000	0	95000
PORTUGAL	76560	0	76560	0	80000	80000	80000	0	80000
SOMALIA	22011	0	22011	0	30000	30000	30000	0	30000
SPAIN	11484	0	11484	0	12000	12000	12000	0	12000
SUDAN	59812	0	59812	0	90000	90000	90000	0	90000
TURKEY	119625	0	119625	0	150000	150000	150000	0	150000
TOTAL	463016	19312	482328	0	590800	590800	531000	59800	590800
DETER AND COMBAT AGGRESSION:									
CAMBODIA RESISTANCE	3350	0	3350	0	5000	5000	5000	0	5000
CHAD	4785	0	4785	0	7000	7000	7000	0	7000
COSTA RICA	120582	0	120582	0	150000	150000	150000	0	150000
EL SALVADOR	177045	0	177045	0	240000	240000	240000	0	240000
HONDURAS	61248	0	61248	0	90000	90000	90000	0	90000
PAKISTAN	154750	84500	239250	0	250000	250000	158000	92000	250000
THAILAND	5000	0	5000	0	5000	5000	5000	0	5000
TUNISIA	19140	0	19140	0	20000	20000	20000	0	20000
TOTAL	545900	84500	630400	0	767000	767000	675000	92000	767000
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY:									
AFGHANISTAN HUMAN. ASSISTANCE	17812	0	17812	0	15000	15000	15000	0	15000
AFRICA - ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM	47850	0	47850	0	75000	75000	75000	0	75000
BELIZE	0	1914	1914	0	3000	3000	0	3000	3000
BOLIVIA	14355	0	14355	0	20000	20000	20000	0	20000
BOTSWANA	7656	0	7656	0	8000	8000	8000	0	8000
CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL	31678	0	31678	0	75000	75000	75000	0	75000
CYPRUS	14355	0	14355	0	3000	3000	3000	0	3000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	40000	0	40000	0	30000	30000	30000	0	30000
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	25172	0	25172	0	35000	35000	35000	0	35000
ECUADOR	20097	0	20097 a/	0	15000	15000	15000	0	15000
FIJI	957	0	957	0	1500	1500	1500	0	1500
GUATEMALA	23925	23925	47850	0	70000	70000	35000	35000	70000
HAITI	2871	0	2871	0	5000	5000	5000	0	5000
JAMAICA	39334	0	39334	0	100000	100000	100000	0	100000
LATIN AMER. & CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	6699	0	6699	0	12000	12000	12000	0	12000
MADAGASCAR	2871	0	2871	0	4000	4000	4000	0	4000
MALAWI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAURITIUS	1914	0	1914	0	3000	3000	3000	0	3000
MOZAMBIQUE	9570	0	9570	0	15000	15000	15000	0	15000
NIGER	4785	0	4785	0	7000	7000	7000	0	7000
OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH	1435	0	1435	0	1500	1500	1500	0	1500
PERU	9570	0	9570	0	37000	37000	37000	0	37000
SENEGAL	11484	0	11484	0	15000	15000	15000	0	15000

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (CONTINUED)
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1985						ESTIMATED FY 1986		
	BUDGET AUTHORITY			OBLIGATIONS			BUDGET AUTHORITY		
	CARRY FORWARD	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	TOTAL	GRANT	LOAN	TOTAL	CARRY FORWARD	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	TOTAL
OMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY ONT):									
SEYCHELLES	0	2000	2000	2000	0	2000	0	1914	1914
SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	957	957
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL	0	18937	18937	18924	0	18924	0	33495	33495
URUGUAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14355	14355
ZAIRE	416 c/	10000	10416	10010	405	10415 c/	0	9570	9570
ZAMBIA	0	40000 i/	40000	40000	0	40000 i/	0	15000	15000
ZIMBABWE	0	28000	28000	28000	0	28000	0	9570	9570
TOTAL	96449	433436	529885	436502	87905	524407	3457	481633	485090
HER:									
AMERICAN SCHOOLS & HOSPITALS	6000 b/	0	6000	6000	0	6000 f/	0	0	0
DEOB/REOB AUTHORITY	0	42794	42794	0	0	0	42794	0	42794
OTHER AVAIL. NO-YEAR FUNDS	0 n/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6000	42794	48794	6000	0	6000	42794	0	42794
HER COUNTRIES:									
MALI	0	18000 i/	18000	18000	0	18000 i/	0	0	0
POLAND	4000 b/	0	4000	0	0	0	4000	0	4000
RWANDA	0	12000 i/	12000	12000	0	12000 i/	0	0	0
TOTAL	4000	30000	34000	30000	0	30000	4000	0	4000
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/ OBLIGATIONS	372181	6159794	6531975	4995779	251605	5247384	1269894	3546642	4816536

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (CONTINUED)
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ESTIMATED FY 1986 (CONTINUED)			PROPOSED FY 1987					
	OBLIGATIONS			BUDGET AUTHORITY			OBLIGATIONS		
	GRANT	LOAN	TOTAL	CARRY FORWARD	NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY	TOTAL	GRANT	LOAN	TOTAL
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY (CONT):									
SEYCHELLES	1914	0	1914	0	2500	2500	2500	0	2500
SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL	957	0	957	0	1500	1500	1500	0	1500
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL	33495	0	33495	0	40000	40000	40000	0	40000
URUGUAY	14355	0	14355	0	15000	15000	15000	0	15000
ZAIRE	9570	0	9570	0	16000	16000	16000	0	16000
ZAMBIA	15000	0	15000	0	20000	20000	20000	0	20000
ZIMBABWE	9570	0	9570	0	11000	11000	11000	0	11000
TOTAL	459251	25839	485090	0	676000	676000	638000	38000	676000
OTHER:									
AMERICAN SCHOOLS & HOSPITALS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEOB/REOB AUTHORITY	35150	7644	42794	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER AVAIL. NO-YEAR FUNDS	0	0	0 n/	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	35150	7644	42794	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER COUNTRIES:									
MALI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POLAND	4000	0	4000	0	0	0	0	0	0
RWANDA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4000	0	4000	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/ OBLIGATIONS	4566391	137295	4703686	90000	4093800	4183800	3990000	193800	4183800

Note: Countries included in Eastern Caribbean are: Anguilla,Antigua,Barbados,British Virgin Islands,Dominica, Grenada,Montserrat,St. Christopher-Nevis,St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

a/ Funds carried forward from Lebanon's FY 1983 no-year supplemental; includes $22.830 million transferred by Congress to other accounts.

b/ A total of $10.0 million available from FY 1984 supplemental funds for the Zablocki Clinic in Poland, of which $6.0 million was obligated through the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program.

c/ Funds made available under deobligation/reobligation authority.

d/ Funds carried forward from FY 1984 supplemental funds.

e/ Unobligated funds carried forward from the $40.0 million transferred to Grenada from the Lebanon FY 1983 no year supplemental.

f/ Includes $3.0 million deobligated from Syria pipeline for use in Thailand.

g/ $4.0 million was deobligated from Syria pipeline for use in Afghanistan, of which $.543 million was obligated in FY 1985 and $3.457 million is carried forward in FY 1986 for obligation.

h/ Includes FY 1985 ESF Supplemental funds as follows: Budget Authority: Egypt $500 million; Israel $1,500 million; Jordan $250 million; and Middle East Regional $8.0 million; Obligations: Egypt $250 million; Israel $750 million; Jordan $80 million; and Middle East Regional 3.141 million.

i/ Funds made available out of Africa Economic Policy Reform as follows: Malawi $15 million; Mali $18 million; Mauritius $5 million; Rwanda $12 million; Zambia 25 million.

j/ Includes $11.0 million reprogrammed to Jamaica from the Lebanon FY 1983 no year supplemental.

k/ Includes $3.095 million for Grenada.

l/ Carry forward from FY 1985 Supplemental.

m/ Includes $1.427 million of available no-year funds.

n/ Other available no-year funds of $561.68.

o/ Includes $6.0 million deobligated/reobligated from Somalia to Ecuador.

Peacekeeping Operations

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Part II, Chapter 6, as amended, authorizes assistance to friendly countries and international organizations for peacekeeping operations which further U.S. national security interests. The United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai are two such international organizations. We are requesting $39.0 million in FY 1987 in support of both the UNFICYP and the MFO.

United Nations Force in Cyprus - Our request for UNFICYP is $9.0 million, the same as last year. The Force has 2,347 military and civilian personnel stationed in Cyprus. Six Western European countries and Canada contribute troops; Australia and Sweden provide civilian police. The U.N.-estimated cost of maintaining UNFICYP for the second half of 1985 was $50.3 million, of which $36.3 million was absorbed by the troop-contributing countries. The Force's deficit from previous years, however, is $122.2 million. The United States continues to try to reduce this figure in various ways, including urging contributions from non-contributing U.N. members and seeking means to reduce operating costs.

Multinational Force and Observers - The mission of the MFO, an independent international organization, is to implement the security arrangements envisioned for the U.N. in the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty. Egypt and Israel established the MFO in August 1981 by a protocol to the peace treaty after it became evident that the U.N. would be unable to participate. The U.S. witnessed the protocol, and Congress authorized U.S. participation in PL 97-132.

The MFO Director General is a retired U.S. State Department official. Under his overall direction, a Norwegian general commands the MFO's approximately 2,600-troop peacekeeping force and observers in the Sinai. Ten countries — Australia (to be replaced by Canada in early 1986), Colombia, Fiji, France, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the U.S., and Uruguay — contribute various infantry battalions and specialized support units. The 1,200-troop U.S. contingent includes an infantry battalion task force, a logistics support element and a group of officers for the force commander's staff. All of the civilian observers are American. In addition to troops, the U.S. also agreed to contribute one-third of the annual operating expenses of the MFO. The remaining two-thirds are contributed equally by Egypt and Israel.

To limit costs, MFO Headquarters has employed tight management procedures, resulting each year in consistently lower outlays than projected. Surplus funds have been used to reduce assessments for the following year. The U.S. share of the MFO surplus in FY 1984 was $12.0 million, and in FY 1985 it was $6.7 million. These surpluses were used to reduce our contributions in FY 1985 and FY 1986, respectively. The MFO has reduced its budget from $105.0 million in FY 1985 to $90.0 million in FY 1986 and FY 1987, which should substantially close the gap between the budget estimate and expenditures. The MFO's assessment on the U.S. for FY 1987, and our budget request, is $30.0 million.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
MULTINATL. FORCE & OBSERV. (MFO)	28000	23925	30000
UN FORCES IN CYPRUS	9000	8613	9000
CARIBBEAN PEACEKEEPING FORCE	7000	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/OBLIGATIONS	44000	32538	39000

SECTION V

Domestic Benefits

Domestic Benefits

This year for the first time we are including information on the domestic benefits of foreign military sales and the foreign military sales financing program. (The domestic benefits of the ESF program are not considered here.)

It is important to emphasize that this section is not intended to justify the security assistance program on the basis of identifiable domestic benefits. Whether or not the United States has a security assistance relationship with a particular country is a matter of foreign policy objectives and national security goals. It is, however, equally important for both critics and supporters of the program to understand that there are real economic benefits that accrue to us as a nation as a result of our security assistance programs. Almost all of the monies appropriated for security assistance are spent here in the United States; the program helps create or sustain jobs, and creates substantial tax returns to the U.S. Treasury.

The security assistance financing program, especially when combined with foreign military sales that are not financed by the United States, does not make a net contribution to the budget deficit. The elements of the financing program (MAP, FMSCR(C), FMSCR(T), and the forgiven credits for Israel and Egypt) fit together with those sales financed wholly or partly by other countries' national funds to generate the overall cash sales that are recorded as either FMS orders or commercial sales. The economic benefits of non-financed sales are considerable, if only in terms of lowering the foreign trade deficit. The total "contribution" of the FMS program to the economy exceeds $10 billion per year. Taken as a whole, the program is not a drain on the economy. Very often, the visible expense of security assistance in the Federal Budget obscures the fact that the United States clearly receives substantial economic benefits from the overall program.

Foreign military sales have been on a downward trend for the past four years. Even so, at the end of FY 1985 the undelivered balance of foreign military sales was approximately $50 billion. Actual disbursements by Defense Department procurement agencies on behalf of, and paid for by, foreign customers in the United States have averaged $10.6 billion annually for the past six years. This means that the foreign military sales program (whether the sale is financed by the U.S. Government or not) directly sustains or creates an estimated 265,000-371,000 man-years of jobs annually.* In addition, the $50.0 billion in "backorders" represents at least 1.3 million man-years of jobs "in the bank."

The American taxpayer is also the beneficiary of additional savings which are the result of the security assistance program. These savings are described in terms of "foregone costs" — that is, money saved as a direct result of actions taken to avoid certain expenditures. For example, if the United States maintains a conventional deterrent credible enough to avoid the outbreak of hostilities, then we are able to avoid the far greater costs of fighting a war. Equally, if we

*A Department of Defense study estimates that when indirect employment is included, total FMS outlays sustained over 651,000 jobs in 1985.

are able to support an ally in sustaining an armored division, for example, then we avoid the cost of having to provide that division ourselves. This armored division not only defends mutual interests, but in many cases also occupies defensive positions that we, for political reasons, could not. These "deterrence" savings, however, are more difficult to quantify than those that stem directly from security assistance and foreign military sales.

While foregone costs are difficult to determine, economic analysts have attempted to quantify the other savings of security assistance. Macroeconomic analysis done by independent firms has provided several models for estimating the costs to the U.S. taxpayer for security assistance programs such as the funded financing program. The basic model, which provides an informative way of visualizing the "net costs" of security assistance, is shown in Figure H below.

By applying this model to the Military Assistance Program, and to FMS concessional and Treasury-rate credit assistance, one can calculate a range of impacts of the program on the deficit and estimate the cost of the program to the taxpayer. Multipliers for this model vary from 1 to as much as 2.7 or higher. Indeed, some Department of Defense studies suggest multipliers considerably higher than 2.7. Some FMS payments, such as the government-to-government administrative surcharge when initially received, are transfer payments and by definition have a multiplier of 1. Other payments for the production of goods and services have higher multipliers. Tax rate multipliers vary according to the goods and services provided. Those requiring highly skilled and trained people, who earn relatively higher incomes, will produce a higher multiplier; those requiring lower skill levels will have a lower multiplier. Multipliers are notoriously difficult to define. For purposes

MACROECONOMIC FLOWS

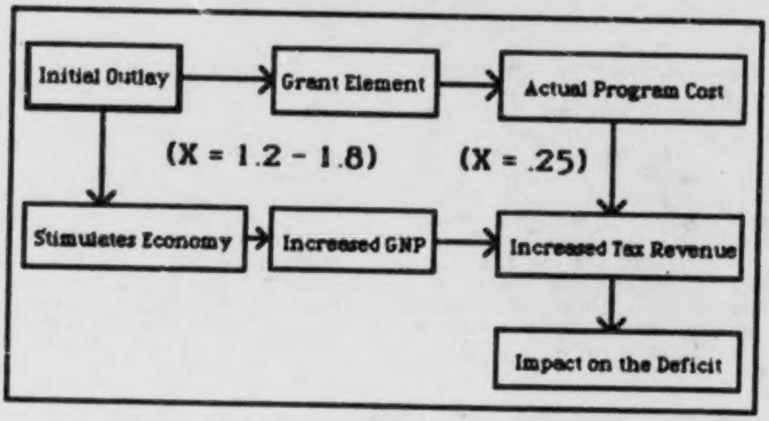


Figure H

of illustration, we use a multiplier range of between 1.2 and 1.8 and a marginal tax multiplier of .25.

A dollar of MAP can cost the taxpayer between 55 and 70 cents. $100 million in grant military aid spent solely in the United States sustains or creates some 2,500 jobs and should generate between $30 and $45 million in offsetting tax revenue. The net cost to the taxpayer, therefore, is in the range of $55-$70 million. By the time the money is spent, the FY 1986 MAP program of $748.4 million could generate offsetting federal government revenues of between $225 and $337 million. The $996.45 million MAP proposal for FY 1987 could produce revenue offsets of between $299 and $448 million. The net cost to the U.S. taxpayer would have a range of approximately $548-$698 million.

A dollar of FY 1987 concessional FMS credits can earn the taxpayer as much as ten cents. At the lower end of the spectrum, the multiplier effect can produce a net cost as low as four cents. For an initial outlay of $100 million in appropriated credit, one must first determine the "grant element" (i.e., the cost of the interest rate subsidy). We estimate that the grant element in FY 1987 will be 34.57 percent, yielding an actual program cost of $34.57 million. However, this expenditure should also cause the generation of between $30 and $45 million in offsetting tax revenues. Against a program cost of $34.6 million, the net effect of providing $100 million in concessional credit — which is spent in the United States and paid back with interest — can produce a gain of $10.4 million or a net cost of $4.6 million.

The FY 1986 concessional rate loan program of $877.2 million will have a program cost of approximately $310 million. The range of the effect on revenues should be between a net cost of $47 million and a net gain of $85 million. (We estimate the concessional element for FY 1986 was 35.32 percent.) The proposed FY 1987 concessional loan program of $775 million (with its slightly lower grant element) will have an actual program cost of approximately $268 million. The macroeconomic effect of the expenditures should range between a net cost of $36 million and a net gain of $81 million.

A dollar of Treasury-rate FMS credit can earn the taxpayer between 30 and 45 cents. Because the loans generated by the program are repaid at the Treasury rate of interest, the actual cost to the U.S. Government for Treasury-rate credits is considered to be zero (there is no grant element). When the macroeconomic impact of increased GNP and tax revenues is considered, the positive effect on the deficit is greater than with concessional credits. A Treasury-rate loan of $100 million, where the funds are spent in the United States and repaid on time with interest, should produce additional revenues of between $30 and $45 million. The FY 1986 program of $1,122.9 million could produce a range of offsetting tax revenues of between $337 and $505 million. The proposed FY 1987 program could generate additional revenues of between $536 and $804 million from a loan program of $1,786 million.

The forgiven FMS credits proposed for Israel and Egypt are a special case. To the extent that Israel spends these "grant" monies in the United States, they have the same macroeconomic effects as MAP funds. However, forgiven credits that are authorized for spending in Israel or for directed offset programs to support Israeli defense industries result in a 100 percent program cost to the taxpayer. The initial cost of the forgiven credit program in FY 1986 was $2,966.7 million. This in turn produced between $770 and $1,155 million in offsetting tax revenues. The proposed forgiven credit program for FY 1987 has a projected actual cost of $3,100 million and could generate between $810 and $1,215 million* in offsetting revenues.

This estimation of the macroeconomic impact of various elements of the "military" portion of the security assistance program allows comparison of program size with estimated program costs. It also makes possible a calculation of the range of potential effects of this program proposal on the deficit. (See Figure I below.)

The macroeconomic analysis of the on-budget program does not, however, present the entire picture. The financing program for foreign military sales is just a portion of the total FMS economic picture. The

DEFICIT IMPACT PROJECTIONS

($ Millions)

	Program	"Actual Cost"	Potential Range of Deficit Impact
MAP	$ 996.45	$ 996.45	+$ 548.05 to +$ 697.52
FMS (C)	$ 775.00	$ 267.92	−$ 80.83 to +$ 35.42
FMS (T)	$1,786.00	---	−$ 803.70 to −$ 535.80
Israel & Egypt	$3,100.00	$3,100.00	+$1,885.00 to +$2,290.00
TOTALS	$6,657.45	$4,364.37	+$1,548.52 to +$2,487.14

NOTE: A positive sign (+) indicates deficit increase; a negative sign (−), a deficit decrease.

Figure I

*Assumes $400 million in offshore procurement and directed offsets in FY 1986 and FY 1987.

non-financed sales are the larger portion. The foreign monies (i.e., non-financed sales) are funds that flow into the U.S. economy at no cost to the taxpayer. Over the last three years, the average Trust Fund balance for foreign national funds has been at least $4 billion. All Trust Fund monies are considered funds of the U.S. Treasury and count positively against the deficit. If the negative deficit impact calculated above is compared to the unappropriated $4 billion average Trust Fund balance, the result is that sales not only offset the calculated negative impact but actually reduce the deficit by almost $2.5 billion.

In addition to reducing the deficit, the disbursement of foreign national funds also has a positive economic impact. By adding the average Trust Fund balance to its actual disbursements of foreign national funds, we found that the total contribution of foreign governments to the U.S. economy amounted to $12 billion and $10.8 billion, respectively, in fiscal years 1984 and 1985. All too often, the part of the program financed by U.S. Government funds is seen as the total sales program, while the greater volume of unfinanced sales is ignored. Whether financed or non-financed, foreign military sales clearly make a significant, and positive, contribution to the U.S. economy. These "cash" sales and their economic by-products are, in the final analysis, simply the beneficial results of an instrument of foreign policy.

The security assistance program obviously must be paid for, and there are two costs. First is the program cost, which we have discussed above. Second is the opportunity cost (that is, the monies could have gone to other purposes) which we have not discussed. These costs are, in fact, part of the price of defending this country's interests around the world. Security assistance is a basic instrument of foreign policy. Viewed from this perspective, it is but a small portion of the cost this nation must pay to support its national security interests, to provide security for friends and allies, and to make a major contribution to U.S. security. The United States cannot avoid its global responsibilities nor its own defense needs. It must bear the cost of security assistance or put national interests at risk.

SECTION VI
Supporting Information

SECURITY ASSISTANCE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM

	Actual FY 1985	Estimated FY 1986	Proposed FY 1987
Foreign Military Sales Credit Program	4,939,500	4,966,830	5,661,000
Repayment Forgiven for Israel	(1,400,000)	(1,722,600)	(1,800,000)
Repayment Forgiven for Egypt	(1,175,000)	(1,244,100)	(1,300,000)
Other Concessional Rate Loans	(653,500)	(877,186)	(775,000)
Treasury Rate Loans	(1,711,000)	(1,122,944)	(1,786,000)
Budget Authority	4,939,500	4,966,830	5,661,000
Outlays	2,274,726	3,770,042	6,121,000

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

	Actual FY 1985	Estimated FY 1986	Proposed FY 1987
Country and Regional Programs	5,232,841	4,654,893	4,183,800
Reobligation of Country Programs	14,543	48,794	-
Total Program (Obligations)	5,247,384	4,703,687	4,183,800
Recovery of Prior Year Obligations	-1,427	-	-
Unobligated Balance Available, Start of Year	-372,223	-1,269,895	-90,000
Unobligated Balance Transferred, Net	16,100	22,850	-
Unobligated Balance Available, End of Year	1,269,895	90,000	-
Unobligated Balance Lapsing	64	-	-
Budget Authority	6,159,794	3,546,642	4,093,800
Budget Authority	6,084,000	3,540,642	4,093,800
Transferred From Other Accounts	15,000	-	-
Appropriation (Adjusted)	6,099,000	3,540,642	4,093,800
Reappropriation	60,794	6,000	-
Outlays	4,888,911	4,808,702	4,057,693

SECURITY ASSISTANCE FUNDING (Continued)
(Dollars in Thousands)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

	Actual FY 1985	Estimated FY 1986	Proposed FY 1987
Country Programs	776,560	700,141	948,450
General Costs	54,000	48,233	48,000
Total Obligations	830,560	748,374	996,450
Reimbursements from FMS Trust Fund	-4,130	-	-
Other Reimbursements	-3,376	-	-
Unobligated Balance, Start of Year	-18,500	-	-
Unobligated Balance Lapsing	546	-	-
Budget Authority	805,100	748,374	996,450
Outlays	847,939	761,105	992,269

STATUS OF SECTION 506(a) DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY

Country	Used a/		Reimbursed	
	FY	Amount	FY	Amount
Thailand	1980	1,100	1982	1,100
Liberia	1981	1,000	1982	1,000
El Salvador	1981	25,000	1982	5,000
El Salvador	1982	55,000		
Chad	1983	25,000		

a/ Reflects drawdown authorized based on Presidential Determination.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM

	Actual FY 1985	Estimated FY 1986	Proposed FY 1987
International Military Education and Training Program	56,221	52,147	68,830
Unobligated Programs	-600	-	-
Budget Authority	55,621	52,147	68,830
Outlays	43,721	52,988	59,497

SECURITY ASSISTANCE FUNDING (Continued)
(Dollars in Thousands)

GUARANTEE RESERVE

	Actual FY 1985	Estimated FY 1986	Proposed FY 1987
Disbursement for Guaranteed Claims (Obligations)	762,225	808,155	801,392
Financing:			
Collections from FMS Borrowers	371,935	677,908	765,034
Change in Fund Balance			
Fund Balance - Start of Year	551,904	270,614	140,367
Fund Balance - End of Year	270,614	140,364	104,009
Budget Authority	109,000	-	-
Outlays	390,290	130,247	36,358

SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND

	Actual FY 1985	Estimated FY 1986	Proposed FY 1987
Purchases of Equipment (Obligations)	302,115	311,025	350,000
Financing:			
Collections Credited Under Public Law	-94,553	-100,000	-100,000
Receipts From FMS Trust Fund	-85,341	-125,000	-200,100
Recovery of Prior Year Obligations	-2,582	-	-
Change in Unobligated Balances	-119,639	-86,025	-49,900
Budget Authority	-	-	-
Outlays	57,534	-52,214	-11,273

SECURITY ASSISTANCE FUNDING (Continued)
(Dollars in Thousands)

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

	Actual FY 1985	Estimated FY 1986	Proposed FY 1987
Peacekeeping Operations Program (Obligations)	44,000	32,538	39,000
Budget Authority	44,000	32,538	39,000
Outlays	37,110	43,220	37,164

AIR BASE CONSTRUCTION IN ISRAEL

	Actual FY 1985	Estimated FY 1986	Proposed FY 1987
Beginning Balance:			
Appropriation	953	795	-
Contract Authority	5,819	5,819	-
Ending Balance:			
Appropriation	795	-	-
Contract Authority	5,819	-	-
Outlays	158	795	-

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF AUTHORIZATIONS & APPROPRIATIONS
(Dollars in Thousands)

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	EXECUTIVE BRANCH REQUEST		AUTHORIZED		APPROPRIATED	
	BUDGET AUTHORITY	PROGRAM	BUDGET AUTHORITY	PROGRAM	BUDGET AUTHORITY	PROGRAM
1969	120,000	296,000	296,000	296,000	296,000	-
1970	275,000	350,000	250,000	340,000	70,000	-
1971	772,500	885,000	750,000 a/	840,000 a/	700,000 a/	-
1972	510,000	982,000	400,000	550,000	400,000	-
1973	527,000	629,000	400,000 b/	550,000	400,000 b/	-
1974	2,725,000	2,960,000	2,525,000 c/	2,930,000 c/	2,525,000 c/	-
1975	555,000	872,000	405,000	872,500	300,000	-
1976 d/	2,430,200	2,430,200	1,298,750	2,968,375	1,205,000	-
1977	2,179,600	2,179,600	740,000	2,022,100	740,000	-
1978	707,750	2,217,500	682,000	2,152,350	675,850	-
1979 e/	1,042,500	5,767,500	1,044,300	6,155,500	1,024,500	-
1980	658,880 f/	2,188,000 f/	673,500	2,235,000	645,000 b/	-
1981	734,000	2,840,000 g/	500,000	3,116,000	500,000 b/	3,046,187 b/
1982	1,481,800	4,054,400	800,000	4,069,525	800,000	3,883,500
1983	950,000 h/	5,273,300 h/	800,000	4,169,525	1,175,000 b/	5,106,500 b/
1984	1,000,000	5,656,000	1,315,000	5,761,500	1,315,000 b/	5,716,250 b/
1985	5,100,000	5,100,000	r/	r/	4,939,500 b/	4,939,500 b/
1986	5,655,000	5,655,000	5,371,000	5,371,000	5,190,000	5,190,000 t/
1987	5,661,000	5,661,000				

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

FISCAL YEAR	EXECUTIVE BRANCH REQUEST	AUTHORIZED	APPROPRIATED
1964	435,000	380,000	330,000
1965	-405,000	405,000	401,000
1966	764,000	684,000	684,000
1967	750,000	715,000	690,000
1968	720,000	660,000	600,000
1969	595,000	410,000	365,000
1970	515,000	414,600	395,000
1971	600,000	414,600	414,600
1972	800,000	618,000	550,000
1973	848,800	i/	600,000 i/
1974	732,000	629,000	611,500
1975	1,425,300	1,377,000	1,200,000
1976	1,923,300	1,856,200	1,739,900
197T	50,200	464,100 j/	279,700 j/
1977	1,893,500	1,895,000	1,757,700
1978	2,232,200	2,235,000 k/	2,219,300 k/
1979 l/	2,204,400 m/	2,202,000	2,282,000
1980	2,115,100 m/n/	1,935,000	1,946,000 b/
1981	2,030,500	2,065,300	2,104,500 b/
1982	2,931,500	2,973,500	2,926,000
1983	2,886,000 o/	2,873,500	2,962,250 b/
1984	2,949,000 p/	3,074,000	3,254,250 b/q/
1985	3,438,100	r/	6,084,000 s/
1986	4,024,000	3,800,000	3,706,000 t/u/
1987	4,093,800		

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF AUTHORIZATIONS & APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (Continued)

NOTE: Military Assistance Program included Foreign Military Sales Financing Program prior to FY 1969.

a/ Includes $500,000 thousand for Israel authorized by P.L. 91-441 and appropriated by P.L. 91-665.
b/ CRA limitation.
c/ Includes $2,200,000 thousand for Emergency Security Assistance requested, authorized and appropriated for Israel.
d/ Includes transitional quarter (FY 197T).
e/ Includes a $2,200,000 thousand supplemental program for Israel and a $1,500,000 supplemental program for Egypt.
f/ Includes a $10,000 thousand amendment for Sudan and $15,000 thousand for Oman.
g/ Includes $200,000 thousand proposed budget amendment for Egypt.
h/ Reflects the amended budget request but not the supplemental budget request for program increase of $525,000 thousand for guaranty loans.
i/ CRA level - $618,000 thousand. There was no authorization level in FY 1973.
j/ Section 506 of the International Security Assistance and Arms Control Act of 1976, P.L. 94-329, quarter not to exceed one-fourth of the total amount authorized in that Act for FY 1976.
k/ Includes $300,000 thousand for Portugal; also $20,000 thousand for Lebanon, authorized as Disaster Assistance, but appropriated in the Security Supporting Assistance (SSA) account.
l/ Includes a $300,000 thousand supplemental for Egypt and $100,000 thousand for Turkey.
m/ Executive Branch request included ESF and PKO in one account--Security Supporting Assistance (SSA).
n/ Includes an $80,000 thousand supplemental for Central America.
o/ Reflects initial budget request. Does not include the $294,500 thousand supplemental budget request.
p/ Reflects initial budget request. Does not include the $340,500 thousand supplemental appropriation for Central America or the $10,000 thousand for Poland.
q/ Includes supplemental appropriation (P.L. 98-332).
r/ Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution Authority (P.L. 98-473).
s/ Includes FY 1985 Supplemental of $2,258,000 thousand.
t/ Reflects amounts appropriated under PL 99-190 (final CRA). Pursuant to P.L. 99-177 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings) $159.358 million of ESF and $223.170 million of FMSCR are not available for obligation.
u/ Includes $6.0 million reappropriation.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF AUTHORIZATIONS & APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)
(Dollars in Thousands)

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	EXECUTIVE BRANCH REQUEST	AUTHORIZED	APPROPRIATED
1950	1,400,000	1,314,000	1,314,000
1951	5,222,500	5,222,500	5,222,500
1952	6,303,000	5,997,600	5,744,000
1953	5,425,000	4,598,400	4,219,800
1954	4,274,500	3,681,500	3,230,000
1955	1,778,300	1,591,000	1,192,700
1956	1,959,200	1,450,200	1,022,200
1957	2,925,000	2,225,000	2,017,500
1958	1,900,000	1,600,000	1,340,000
1959	1,800,000	1,605,000	1,515,000
1960	1,600,000	1,400,000	1,300,000
1961	2,000,000	a/	1,800,000
1962	1,885,000	1,700,000	1,600,000
1963	b/	1,700,000	1,325,000
1964	1,405,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1965	1,055,000	1,055,000	1,130,000
1966	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,470,000
1967	917,000	875,000	792,000
1968	620,100	510,000	500,000
1969	420,000	375,000	375,000
1970	425,000	350,000	350,000
1971	690,000	690,000	690,000
1972	705,000	500,000	500,000
1973	780,000	553,100 c/	553,100 c/
1974 d/	685,000	512,500	450,000 e/
1975 f/	985,000	600,000	475,000
1976 g/h/	790,000	245,875	252,200
1977	279,000	235,800	264,550
1978	230,000	228,900	220,000 i/
1979	133,500	133,500	83,375
1980	160,200 j/	111,900 k/	110,000 c/
1981	104,400	106,100	110,200 c/
1982 l/	131,400	231,400	171,412
1983	557,000 m/	238,500 n/	383,325 c/
1984	747,000 o/	639,700	711,750 c/p/
1985	924,500	q/	805,100 c/
1986	949,350	805,100	782,000 r/
1987	994,450		

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF AUTHORIZATIONS & APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)
(Dollars in Thousands)

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR	EXECUTIVE BRANCH REQUEST	AUTHORIZED	APPROPRIATED
1976 a/	37,000	33,750	28,750
1977	32,200	30,200	25,000
1978	35,000	31,000	30,000
1979	32,100	31,800	27,900
1980	32,900	31,800	25,000 c/
1981	32,500	34,000	28,400 c/
1982	42,000	42,000	42,000
1983	53,700 n/	43,000	46,000
1984	56,532	56,452	51,532 c/
1985	60,910	q/	56,221 c/
1986	65,650	56,221	54,490 r/
1987	68,830		

NOTE: Military Assistance Program included International Military Education and Training Program prior to FY 1976.

a/ The Mutual Security Act of 1959, P.L. 86-108, approved July 24, 1959, states "There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President for the fiscal year 1961 and 1962 such sums as may be necessary from time to time to carry out the purpose of this chapter, which sums shall remain available until expended."

b/ Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 authorized $1,700,000 thousand; no executive branch request for authorization was required.

c/ CRA limitation.

d/ Includes funds requested separately for proposed International Military Education and Training Program finally authorized and appropriated as part of the Military Assistance Program. Does not include $2,500,000 thousand for Section 506 drawdown authority.

e/ Includes $5,000 thousand transferred to AID.

f/ Does not include $75,000 thousand for Section 506 drawdown authority.

g/ Includes transitional quarter (FY 197T).

h/ Does not include $275,000 thousand for Section 506 drawdown authority.

i/ Includes $40,200 thousand subsequently rescinded.

j/ Includes a $50,000 thousand supplemental for Turkey.

k/ Includes a $1,700 thousand Senate supplemental for Sudan.

l/ Does not include $7,100 thousand reimbursement for Section 506 drawdown authority.

m/ Reflects the amended budget request but not the $187,000 thousand supplemental budget request.

n/ Reflects initial budget request; excludes $1,000 thousand supplemental request.

o/ Reflects initial budget request; excludes $259,050 thousand supplemental request for Central America.

p/ Includes supplemental appropriation of $201,750 thousand for Central America.

q/ Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution (P.L. 98-473).

r/ Reflects amounts appropriated under P.L. 99-190 (final CRA). Pursuant to P.L. 99-177 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings) $33.626 million of MAP and $2.343 million of IMET are not available for obligation.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF AUTHORIZATIONS & APPROPRIATIONS (Continued)
(Dollars in Thousands)

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

FISCAL YEAR	EXECUTIVE BRANCH REQUEST	AUTHORIZED	APPROPRIATED
1979	a/	30,900	27,400
1980	a/	21,100	22,000 b/
1981	25,000	25,000	25,000 c/
1982	19,000	19,000	14,000 d/
1983	43,474	19,000	31,100 c/
1984	46,200	46,200	46,200 c/
1985	49,000	e/	44,000 c/
1986	37,000	37,000	34,000 f/
1987	39,000		

AIR BASE CONSTRUCTION IN ISRAEL

FISCAL YEAR	EXECUTIVE BRANCH REQUEST	AUTHORIZED	APPROPRIATED
1979	800,000	800,000	800,000

a/ Executive Branch request included ESF and PKO in one account--Security Supporting Assistance (SSA).

b/ CRA limitation (P.L. 96-123).

c/ CRA limitation

d/ In addition, $125,000 thousand appropriated under CRA (P.L. 97-51) and authorized by P.L. 97-132 for the Multinational Force and Observers.

e/ Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution (P.L. 98-473).

f/ Reflects amount appropriated under P.L. 99-190 (final CRA). Pursuant to P.L. 99-177 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings) $1.462 million of this amount is not available for obligation.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
PROMOTE MIDDLE EAST PEACE:			
EGYPT	130	134	163
JORDAN	400	369	427
LEBANON	83	64	92
TOTAL	613	567	682
ENHANCE COOPERATIVE DEFENSE & SECURITY:			
DJIBOUTI	8	6	9
GREECE	167	161	212
KENYA	134	127	147
LIBERIA	92	75	115
MOROCCO	97	96	125
OMAN	21	20	29
PANAMA	183	180	239
PHILIPPINES	472	464	568
PORTUGAL	83	80	83
SOMALIA	72	69	107
SPAIN	226	201	228
SUDAN	122	97	153
TURKEY	270	236	297
TOTAL	1947	1810	2312
DETER AND COMBAT AGGRESSION:			
CHAD	11	10	12
COSTA RICA	71	65	76
EL SALVADOR	263	258	276
HONDURAS	321	316	370
KOREA	233	215	267
PAKISTAN	110	103	150
THAILAND	326	309	352
TUNISIA	161	145	181
YEMEN	67	57	85
TOTAL	1563	1478	1769
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY:			
BELIZE	79	63	79
BOLIVIA	72	65	81
BOTSWANA	34	34	48
BURMA	24	24	37
CAMEROON	10	13	20
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	7	6	11
COLOMBIA	721	724	757
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	167	164	201
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	87	88	96
ECUADOR	169	167	163
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	3	3	6
FIJI	16	16	18
GABON	7	8	8
GUATEMALA	123	107	130
GUINEA	8	10	11
HAITI	45	44	58
INDONESIA	103	118	209
JAMAICA	72	67	80
MADAGASCAR	12	5	6
MALAWI	23	20	32
MALAYSIA	110	103	133
NIGER	12	14	17
PERU	161	170	194
SENEGAL	31	23	27
SEYCHELLES	3	5	7
URUGUAY	21	20	26

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET (CONTINUED)

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY (CONT):			
ZAIRE	73	68	94
ZIMBABWE	34	29	36
TOTAL	2217	2180	2385
PROMOTE KEY INTERESTS THROUGH FOREIGN MILITARY CASH SALES/ COMMERCIAL EXPORTS:			
ALGERIA	13	11	30
ARGENTINA	0	2	15
AUSTRIA	7	8	11
BRAZIL	0	2	15
FINLAND	5	7	10
INDIA	19	21	27
IRELAND	0	0	5
LUXEMBOURG	0	3	0
MEXICO	76	74	87
PARAGUAY	19	13	27
SINGAPORE	12	11	18
VENEZUELA	49	38	73
YUGOSLAVIA	4	4	7
TOTAL	204	194	325
PROMOTE PROFESSIONAL MILITARY RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH GRANT TRAINING:			
BAHAMAS	24	25	32
BANGLADESH	48	42	50
BENIN	5	3	5
BURKINA FASO	0	3	9
BURUNDI	6	6	8
CAPE VERDE	4	3	6
CHILE	0	0	15
COMOROS	0	3	5
CONGO	0	4	7
GAMBIA	4	4	5
GHANA	40	31	41
GUINEA-BISSAU	0	4	7
GUYANA	0	0	8
ICELAND	8	9	15
IVORY COAST	12	9	11
MALDIVES	3	3	6
MALI	11	10	12
MAURITANIA	3	2	3
NEPAL	12	10	12
NIGERIA	0	7	7
PACAMS	0	0	0
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	10	9	16
RWANDA	3	3	4
SAO TOME	0	4	5
SIERRA LEONE	6	6	9
SOLOMON ISLANDS	4	4	8
SRI LANKA	16	16	21
SURINAME	3	4	9
SWAZILAND	8	8	9
TANZANIA	0	0	5
TOGO	2	6	6
TONGA	11	11	13
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	11	13	14
UGANDA	0	7	14
USARSA	0	0	0

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER IMET (CONTINUED)

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
PROMOTE PROFESSIONAL MILITARY RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH GRANT TRAINING (CONT):			
TOTAL	254	269	397
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	6798	6498	8070

Note: Countries included in Eastern Caribbean are: Anguilla, Antigua, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Monserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Estimating Foreign Military Sales

Foreign Military Sales (FMS) policies are derived from U.S. statutes, Presidential policies, Department of State instructions, and Department of Defense directives which implement the provisions of these statutes, policies and instructions. Offers to sell defense articles and services (including training) under FMS procedures are made only in response to specific requests from foreign governments or eligible international organizations.

Sales estimates are developed through an analysis of each country's ongoing projects and known potential new programs. These estimates are made under conditions of extreme budgetary uncertainty. Projections are based on: analyses of interests expressed by potential purchasers which may or may not result in official requests; judgments as to which requests may be approved and which may result in actual sales offers after completion of a thorough, and sometines lengthy, U.S. Government review process; and a judgment as to which final U.S. offers to sell the country may actually accept. The latter requires not only an estimate of how essential the military equipment is to the country's defense needs, but also an estimate of whether the purchase will be approved internally during the purchasing country's budget process. We also include in our projections an estimate of potential requests for major increases in scope (amendments) to prior-year cases. These amendments are reflected as a sale in the current fiscal year.

Each phase of the request/offer/acceptance process has many variables which make it difficult to determine exactly when a particular sale may occur. A variance of one day in a purchasing country's acceptance of a single significant proffered sale agreement could shift the recording of the transaction from one fiscal year to the next. In addition, U.S. agreements cannot always be segregated on a cash or financing basis when Letters of Offer and Acceptance are accepted by purchasing countries. Similarly, for countries eligible for U.S. financing, it is not always possible to determine until full payment has been made how much of that payment was from U.S. financing.

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES & CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1985			ESTIMATED FY 1986			PROPOSED FY 1987		
	TOTAL SALES	DEFENSE ART/SERV	CONSTR/ DESIGN	TOTAL SALES	DEFENSE ART/SERV	CONSTR/ DESIGN	TOTAL SALES	DEFENSE ART/SERV	CONSTR/ DESIGN
PROMOTE MIDDLE EAST PEACE:									
EGYPT	482632	454581	28051	400000	386004	13996	600000	600000	0
ISRAEL	95216	95216	0	300000	300000	0	300000	300000	0
JORDAN	119970	119970	0	100000	100000	0	100000	100000	0
LEBANON	13268	13268	0	3000	3000	0	3000	3000	0
TOTAL	711086	683035	28051	803000	789004	13996	1003000	1003000	0
ENHANCE COOPERATIVE DEFENSE & SECURITY:									
DJIBOUTI	1318	1318	0	2000	2000	0	2000	2000	0
GREECE	107010	107010	0	500000	500000	0	500000	500000	0
KENYA	23537	23537	0	25000	25000	0	23000	23000	0
LIBERIA	11737	3970	7767	13000	13000	0	13000	13000	0
MOROCCO	69293	69293	0	80000	80000	0	80000	80000	0
OMAN	1141	1141	0	20000	20000	0	35000	35000	0
PANAMA	17478	17478	0	20000	20000	0	25000	25000	0
PHILIPPINES	39175	39175	0	100000	100000	0	100000	100000	0
PORTUGAL	16665	16665	0	100000	100000	0	100000	100000	0
SOMALIA	32941	32941	0	30000	30000	0	30000	30000	0
SPAIN	428863	428863	0	400000	400000	0	380000	380000	0
SUDAN	41498	41498	0	60000	60000	0	80000	80000	0
TURKEY	456243	456243	0	700000	700000	0	700000	700000	0
TOTAL	1246899	1239132	7767	2052000	2052000	0	2352000	2352000	0
DETER AND COMBAT AGGRESSION:									
CHAD	3177	3177	0	10000	10000	0	10000	10000	0
COSTA RICA	18073	18073	0	5000	4356	644	5000	5000	0
EL SALVADOR	146002	141072	4930	150000	135375	14625	150000	150000	0
HONDURAS	101963	100673	1290	90000	83523	6477	90000	90000	0
KOREA	262707	262707	0	500000	500000	0	500000	500000	0
PAKISTAN	251116	251116	0	300000	300000	0	300000	300000	0
THAILAND	648746	648746	0	120000	120000	0	200000	200000	0
TUNISIA	9732	9732	0	30000	30000	0	40000	40000	0
YEMEN	7974	7974	0	20000	20000	0	20000	20000	0
TOTAL	1449490	1443270	6220	1225000	1203254	21746	1315000	1315000	0
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY:									
BELIZE	856	856	0	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	0
BOLIVIA	2689	2689	0	5000	2000	3000	5000	5000	0
BOTSWANA	9298	9298	0	5000	5000	0	5000	5000	0
BURMA	59	59	0	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	0
CAMEROON	756	756	0	7000	7000	0	5000	5000	0
CIVIC ACTION - AFRICA	0	0	0	7000	7000	0	10000	10000	0
COLOMBIA	789	789	0	10000	10000	0	10000	10000	0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	4388	4388	0	6000	6000	0	5000	5000	0
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	12988	12988	0	10000	10000	0	10000	10000	0
ECUADOR	1492	1492	0	5000	5000	0	5000	5000	0
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	2000	2000	0
FIJI	349	349	0	500	500	0	500	500	0
GABON	0	0	0	5000	5000	0	5000	5000	0
GUATEMALA	1783	1783	0	10000	10000	0	15000	15000	0
GUINEA	121	121	0	5000	5000	0	5000	5000	0
HAITI	328	328	0	500	500	0	500	500	0
INDONESIA	20365	20365	0	60000	60000	0	300000	300000	0
JAMAICA	3646	3646	0	8000	8000	0	8000	8000	0
MADAGASCAR	38	38	0	3000	3000	0	3000	3000	0
MALAWI	73	33	40	2000	2000	0	2000	2000	0
MALAYSIA	6655	6655	0	50000	50000	0	80000	80000	0
MOZAMBIQUE	0	0	0	3000	3000	0	5000	5000	0
NIGER	2120	2055	65	5000	3753	1247	5000	5000	0
PERU	762	762	0	5000	4000	1000	10000	10000	0

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES & CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1985			ESTIMATED FY 1986			PROPOSED FY 1987		
	TOTAL SALES	DEFENSE ART/SERV	CONSTR/ DESIGN	TOTAL SALES	DEFENSE ART/SERV	CONSTR/ DESIGN	TOTAL SALES	DEFENSE ART/SERV	CONSTR/ DESIGN
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY (CONT):									
SENEGAL	2110	2110	0	5000	5000	0	5000	5000	0
URUGUAY	122	122	0	1000	1000	0	5000	5000	0
ZAIRE	12870	12870	0	10000	10000	0	15000	15000	0
TOTAL	84655	84550	105	211000	205753	5247	323000	323000	0
PROMOTE KEY INTERESTS THROUGH FOREIGN MILITARY CASH SALES/ COMMERCIAL EXPORTS:									
ALGERIA	40	40	0	15000	15000	0	20000	20000	0
ARGENTINA	5724	5724	0	5000	5000	0	5000	5000	0
AUSTRALIA	301864	301864	0	300000	300000	0	300000	300000	0
AUSTRIA	14617	14617	0	20000	20000	0	20000	20000	0
BAHRAIN	226533	226533	0	100000	100000	0	10000	10000	0
BELGIUM	8735	8735	0	10000	10000	0	50000	50000	0
BRAZIL	19381	19381	0	12000	12000	0	15000	15000	0
CANADA	397631	397631	0	100000	100000	0	150000	150000	0
CHINA	430	430	0	100000	100000	0	100000	100000	0
DENMARK	201366	201366	0	70000	70000	0	120000	120000	0
FINLAND	17	17	0	5000	5000	0	5000	5000	0
FRANCE	95783	95783	0	150000	150000	0	100000	100000	0
GERMANY	1447396	1447396	0	280000	280000	0	300000	300000	0
INDIA	11	11	0	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	0
IRELAND	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITALY	175271	175271	0	250000	250000	0	100000	100000	0
JAPAN	325886	325886	0	450000	450000	0	400000	400000	0
KUWAIT	93580	93580	0	100000	100000	0	80000	80000	0
LUXEMBOURG	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEXICO	5080	5080	0	10000	10000	0	10000	10000	0
NETHERLANDS	120881	120881	0	50000	50000	0	150000	150000	0
NEW ZEALAND	15649	15649	0	10000	10000	0	10000	10000	0
NORWAY	35770	35770	0	30000	30000	0	100000	100000	0
QATAR	293	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAUDI ARABIA	3534373	2791373	743000	4000000	4000000	0	4000000	4000000	0
SINGAPORE	349580	349580	0	180000	180000	0	50000	50000	0
SWEDEN	10778	10778	0	10000	10000	0	20000	20000	0
SWITZERLAND	8227	8227	0	100000	100000	0	50000	50000	0
TAIWAN	660000	660000	0	640000	640000	0	620000	620000	0
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	77535	77535	0	130000	130000	0	150000	150000	0
UNITED KINGDOM	736459	736459	0	500000	500000	0	500000	500000	0
VENEZUELA	10875	10875	0	20000	10000	10000	20000	20000	0
YUGOSLAVIA	97	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8879890	8136890	743000	7668000	7658000	10000	7456000	7456000	0
PROMOTE PROFESSIONAL MILITARY RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH GRANT TRAINING:									
BANGLADESH	1341	1341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ICELAND	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIGERIA	7662	7662	0	40000	40000	0	50000	50000	0
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	187	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SIERRA LEONE	83	44	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	9274	9235	39	40000	40000	0	50000	50000	0
OTHER COUNTRIES:									
BRUNEI	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	0
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	80674	80674	0	100000	100000	0	100000	100000	0
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	12461968	11676786	785182	12100000	12049011	50989	12500000	12500000	0

Note: Countries included in Eastern Caribbean are: Anguilla,Antigua,Barbados,British Virgin Islands,Dominica, Grenada,Montserrat,St. Christopher-Nevis,St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act

The Office of Munitions Control (OMC), Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, Department of State, administers the United States Government program to control commercial exports of defense articles and services, including related technical data. The program is designed to further U.S. security and foreign policy objectives and, thereby, promote regional and world peace.

The data on commercial arms sales are compiled by the Office of Munitions Control based on information current as of 30 September 1985. The data are the best present sources permit.

The chart illustrating commercial exports is in two parts. The first part shows the dollar value totals by country of actual exports during fiscal year 1985. These export figures were compiled from and are supported by "shippers export documents" and completed licenses returned to the Office of Munitions Control from ports of exit by the United States Customs Service.

The second part shows the estimated total dollar values for fiscal years 1986-87. These estimates are made under conditions of uncertainty. They were developed by assessing the actual dollar value of licenses that have been approved for the particular countries during the previous two fiscal years. Factors considered by the OMC which cannot be weighed statistically are the availability of the materiel to be shipped, the urgency of delivery placed on the materiel by the recipient, and how quickly the "shippers export documentation" will be returned to OMC after actual shipment. All Office of Munitions Control licenses are approved for two calendar years, thereby allowing potential shipments throughout parts of three fiscal years. Therefore, stated OMC estimates are usually between 40 percent and 60 percent of the actual dollar value of licenses approved in the two previous fiscal years.

As export documentation is actually received in OMC, the estimated data are replaced by actual data.

COMMERCIAL EXPORTS LICENSED OR APPROVED UNDER THE AECA
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	ESTIMATED FY 1987
PROMOTE MIDDLE EAST PEACE:			
EGYPT	49589	50000	75000
ISRAEL	185717	450000	500000
JORDAN	6628	30000	40000
LEBANON	1434	1000	2000
TOTAL	243368	531000	617000
ENHANCE COOPERATIVE DEFENSE & SECURITY:			
DJIBOUTI	0	1	1
GREECE	46314	30000	50000
KENYA	95	2000	2000
LIBERIA	37	100	100
MOROCCO	1915	5000	10000
OMAN	2625	15000	25000
PANAMA	594	2000	5000
PHILIPPINES	9098	10000	25000
PORTUGAL	2923	5000	10000
SPAIN	16724	50000	75000
SUDAN	16	20	25
TURKEY	11448	15000	20000
TOTAL	91789	134121	222126
DETER AND COMBAT AGGRESSION:			
CHAD	62	5	5
COSTA RICA	9336	500	500
EL SALVADOR	2196	5000	5000
HONDURAS	1167	2000	5000
KOREA	36041	150000	250000
PAKISTAN	6386	35000	40000
THAILAND	15965	30000	50000
TUNISIA	19	5000	5000
YEMEN	1315	10	10
TOTAL	72487	227515	355515
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY:			
ANTIGUA	2	1	1
BARBADOS	69	250	250
BELIZE	16	20	20
BOLIVIA	141	1500	1500
BOTSWANA	0	1	1
BURMA	147	300	300
CAMEROON	48	500	500
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	10	1	1
COLOMBIA	6373	5000	5000
CYPRUS	28	5	5
DOMINICA	11	1	1
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	180	100	100
ECUADOR	2260	5000	10000
FIJI	257	50	100
GABON	8	1000	1000
GUATEMALA	135	50	50
GUINEA	27	10	20
HAITI	3168	20	25
INDONESIA	23088	20000	30000
JAMAICA	265	2000	4000
MALAWI	0	2	2
MALAYSIA	15748	20000	30000
MAURITIUS	7	5	5
MOZAMBIQUE	0	10	10
NIGER	6	0	0
PERU	2574	3000	5000

COMMERCIAL EXPORTS LICENSED OR APPROVED UNDER THE AECA (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	ESTIMATED FY 1987
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY (CONT):			
SENEGAL	8	10	10
SEYCHELLES	2	0	0
ST. LUCIA	2	0	0
URUGUAY	338	500	1500
ZAMBIA	69	20	50
ZIMBABWE	189	20	50
TOTAL	55176	59376	89501
PROMOTE KEY INTERESTS THROUGH FOREIGN MILITARY CASH SALES/ COMMERCIAL EXPORTS:			
ALGERIA	558	2500	3000
ARGENTINA	3992	5500	6000
AUSTRALIA	181133	100000	150000
AUSTRIA	2377	5000	5000
BAHRAIN	460	1500	1500
BELGIUM	28908	50000	50000
BRAZIL	5240	30000	30000
CANADA	2467	50000	50000
CHINA	3151	100000	150000
DENMARK	13588	40000	40000
FINLAND	3027	5000	5000
FRANCE	30329	25000	35000
GERMANY	509955	375000	400000
INDIA	11153	30000	50000
IRELAND	2822	2000	5000
ITALY	62180	150000	200000
JAPAN	301647	350000	450000
KUWAIT	1018	5000	10000
LUXEMBOURG	1241	2500	5000
MEXICO	6687	10000	20000
NETHERLANDS	23823	50000	100000
NEW ZEALAND	34115	5000	10000
NORWAY	15514	30000	50000
PARAGUAY	60	50	50
QATAR	1544	2000	5000
SAUDI ARABIA	186481	150000	150000
SINGAPORE	18466	100000	125000
SWEDEN	15427	75000	100000
SWITZERLAND	22209	50000	75000
TAIWAN	100000	100000	150000
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	11220	25000	30000
UNITED KINGDOM	127128	250050	300050
VENEZUELA	13871	50000	75000
YUGOSLAVIA	1003	20000	30000
TOTAL	1742794	2246100	2865600
PROMOTE PROFESSIONAL MILITARY RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH GRANT TRAINING:			
BAHAMAS	91	50	50
BANGLADESH	733	500	500
BURUNDI	91	50	50
CHILE	964	500	500
GAMBIA	9	50	50
GHANA	20	25	50
GUYANA	9	10	10
ICELAND	116	1000	1500
IVORY COAST	2	10	20
NEPAL	3	5	5
NIGERIA	1198	25000	30000

COMMERCIAL EXPORTS LICENSED OR APPROVED UNDER THE AECA (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	ESTIMATED FY 1987
PROMOTE PROFESSIONAL MILITARY RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH GRANT TRAINING (CONT):			
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1	1000	1000
SIERRA LEONE	3	0	0
SRI LANKA	855	2000	5000
SURINAME	6	0	0
TANZANIA	91	50	50
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	253	200	500
UGANDA	0	50	50
TOTAL	4445	30500	39335
OTHER COUNTRIES:			
ANDORRA	3	50	50
ANGUILLA	0	1	1
BERMUDA	46	20	20
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	1	1
BRUNEI	783	500	500
CANTON & ENDERBURY ISLANDS	2	0	0
CAYMAN ISLANDS	20	5	5
FALKLAND ISLANDS	5	2	2
FRENCH GUIANA	287	100000	100000
FRENCH POLYNESIA	9	20	20
HONG KONG	1578	10000	20000
MACAU	10	5	10
MONACO	13	5	5
NAURU	19	0	0
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	631	100	200
NEW CALEDONIA	7	5	5
NICARAGUA	1	0	0
ROMANIA	0	1500	1500
SAN MARINO	3	0	0
SOUTH AFRICA	299	200	500
SVALBARD & JAN MAYEN	7	50	50
SYRIA	132	0	0
TRUST TERRITORY PACIFIC ISLANDS	368	50	50
TOTAL	4224	112514	122919
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	63472	150000	200000
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	2277755	3491126	4511996

Excess Defense Articles

Defense articles no longer needed by the U.S. armed forces are referred to collectively as Excess Defense Articles (EDA), and are sold under the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program. EDA does not apply to articles previously provided under the Military Assistance Program (MAP).

In determining which defense articles are excess, the following definition, from section 644(g) of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended, is applied:

> "Excess defense articles means the quantity of defense articles owned by the United States Government, and not procured in anticipation of military assistance or sales requirements, or pursuant to a military assistance or sales order, which is in excess of the Approved Force Acquisition Objective and Approved Force Retention Stock of all Department of Defense Components at the time such articles are dropped from inventory by the supplying agency for delivery to countries or international organizations ...."

As items actually become excess, they are made available for purchase by eligible countries under FMS procedures. Prices are computed on the basis of condition as described in DOD 7290.3M, and range from a high of 50 percent of original acquisition value for new equipment to a low of 5 percent for equipment in need of repairs. This price range applies to defense articles which are not intended to be replaced. Section 21(a)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) requires that the purchaser pay the replacement cost of defense articles which are intended to be replaced.

Section 31(d) of the AECA limits the annual acquisition value of EDA that may be provided to foreign governments by sales. The current limit, applicable to FY 1986, is $250 million. The ceiling is exclusive of ships and their on-board stores and supplies transferred in accordance with the AECA.

EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES SOLD UNDER FOREIGN MILITARY SALES

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACQUISITION VALUE	FY 1985 SALES VALUE
PROMOTE MIDDLE EAST PEACE:		
ISRAEL	901	306
TOTAL	901	306
ENHANCE COOPERATIVE DEFENSE & SECURITY:		
PANAMA	199	21
PHILIPPINES	143	50
TURKEY	1350	508
TOTAL	1692	579
DETER AND COMBAT AGGRESSION:		
KOREA	434	152
PAKISTAN	29	10
THAILAND	1395	346
TOTAL	1858	508
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY:		
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	130	20
TOTAL	130	20
PROMOTE KEY INTERESTS THROUGH FOREIGN MILITARY CASH SALES/ COMMERCIAL EXPORTS:		
AUSTRALIA	38	12
CANADA	1755	115
GERMANY	1	*
TAIWAN	11218	2980
TOTAL	13012	3107
PROMOTE PROFESSIONAL MILITARY RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH GRANT TRAINING:		
ICELAND	24	1
TOTAL	24	1
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	774	170
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	18391	4691

Guarantee Reserve Fund

The Guarantee Reserve Fund (GRF) was created by Congress on 16 December 1980 to guarantee Foreign Military Sales (FMS) loans extended by the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) and commercial lending institutions. Prior to that date, from inception of the guaranty loan program in 1964 to 1980, funds used to guarantee loans were maintained in a segregated reserve within the MAP account and, after 1968, in the FMS credit appropriation account. The reserve account was initially capitalized by obligation of a portion of the annual appropriation equivalent to 25 percent of the principal amount of the guarantees issued during the current fiscal year. These obligations allowed the reserve account balance to rise in proportion to the outstanding guaranty liability. Because missed payments were so rare in the early years of the program, Congress reduced the 25 percent reserve requirement to 10 percent in 1974. Congress eliminated the annual appropriation requirement entirely in FY 1981 when the GRF was authorized.

GRF disbursements are made to a lender only when a guaranty loan payment is missed by a borrower. In this situation, the Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA), as guarantor, is subrogated to the rights of the lender to collect the corresponding missed payment. Under GRF procedures, when a borrower remits a missed payment the funds are credited to the GRF, thereby causing the fund to rise or fall depending on the frequency and/or timing of missed payments, reschedulings, and payment recoveries.

When borrowers miss a payment, the amount payable becomes the overdue installment of principal and interest plus interest charged at the rate specified in the promissory note. If the arrearage is not repaid within 60 days, the borrower must pay an additional charge of four percent on the installment for each day the payment remains unpaid. Borrowers who elect to reschedule must do so on a multilateral basis through the Paris Club process. Such reschedulings have a long-term adverse effect on the GRF cash balance due to arrearages owed the Fund being recovered in installments over a long period of time.

On November 15, 1985, the Administration provided a report to Congress on the GRF which traced the economic developments that have had an impact on the program over the thirty years since its inception and the various replenishment options. In the GRF report, the Administration offered to work with the relevant Congressional committees to avoid a situation where the GRF may prove to be inadequate to make payments to the FFB — payments guaranteed by the "full faith" of the U.S. Government.

The value of guaranteed loans outstanding as of 30 September 1985 was $21.8 billion. In accordance with Section 25(a)(7) of the Arms Export Control Act, below is a statement of the total amount of funds in the reserve as of the end of FY 1985, and as estimated for the end of FY 1986 and FY 1987.

Guarantee Reserve Fund
($ in Millions)

	FY85	FY86	FY87
Opening Balance	552	271	140
Expenditures	-762	-808	-801
Repayments	372	678	765
Appropriation	109	-	-
Closing Balance	271	141	104

	FY85	FY86	FY87
Guaranteed Loans Outstanding, Closing Balance	21,828	21,034	20,214
Percent of Guaranteed Loans Outstanding Protected by Closing Reserve Balance	1.2	0.7	0.5

Principal Amount of FMS Financing Issued	$26,975,384
Principal Amount of FMS Financing Expended	-$23,413,774
Principal Amount of FMS Financing Unexpended	$ 3,561,610

Principal Amount Repaid to date	$5,137,363
Interest paid to date	$8,165,142

Consolidated Repayment Schedule
Estimated as of 30 September 1985

($ in Millions)

	Principal	Interest	Total
FY 1986	$ 804	$2,400	$3,204
FY 1987	820	2,379	3,199
FY 1988	782	2,298	3,080
FY 1989	867	2,211	3,078
FY 1990	945	2,113	3,058
FY 1991	967	2,000	2,967
FY 1992	986	1,886	2,872
FY 1993	990	1,777	2,767
FY 1994	1,080	1,659	2,739
FY 1995	1,059	1,535	2,594

Special Defense Acquisition Fund

The purpose of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) is to finance the acquisition of defense articles and services in anticipation of authorized foreign military sales. The SDAF enhances our ability to meet urgent foreign needs for military equipment while minimizing adverse impacts on U.S. readiness. Chapter 5 of the Arms Export Control Act established the SDAF as a revolving fund under the control of the Department of Defense.

SDAF capitalization funds are not appropriated, although Congressional authority to obligate SDAF funds must be part of annual appropriations legislation. The SDAF is capitalized — through time -- by receipts from asset use charges, charges for the proportionate recoupment of nonrecurring research, development and production costs, and the sales of defense articles or services acquired with SDAF funds.

Day-to-day SDAF management is provided by the Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency. SDAF items are normally sold or allocated for sale prior to the actual delivery from production. Consistent with the purposes of SDAF, the recipient can purchase the item with less than "normal" procurement lead time. Management of the SDAF is monitored closely both within the Department of Defense and by the General Accounting Office, which issued a supportive report in 1985.

From past experience, it is clear that the SDAF has become a very useful foreign policy tool and has helped promote cooperative forward planning. The SDAF would be even more useful if its obligation authority extended beyond the end of each current fiscal year. Contract opportunities have been missed when obligation authority expiration has precluded coordination of SDAF buys with those of the Military Departments (which have three-year obligation authority). Programs have slipped by over a year in some instances. This year the Administration is requesting a two-year obligation authority which will permit greater synchronization of SDAF procurements and planning with Military Departments.

For each of the 1985 and 1986 fiscal years, the Congress provided SDAF obligation authority of $325 million. The obligation authority being requested for FY 1987 is $350 million; this is the program level that can be supported with the capital and receipts from expected SDAF sales.

A steady annual procurement program of $400 million would provide the capability to acquire the diversified items needed for rapid responses to a variety of urgent needs, and to undertake larger procurement orders at economical rates. To work toward this program level, and avoid working capital shortfalls, we propose to increase capitalization from $1.0 billion to $1.1 billion in FY 1987. Ultimately, to sustain a $400 million annual program, the SDAF capitalization level will need to be $1.5 billion.

Based on preliminary discussions with the Military Departments, and surveys of country needs, the following items are possible SDAF procurement candidates in FY 1987:

o Infantry Equipment, Ordnance and Support Items
o Anti-Tank Missiles, Rockets, and Projectiles
o Air-to-Air Missiles and Ordnance
o Tactical Radios and Communications Security Equipment

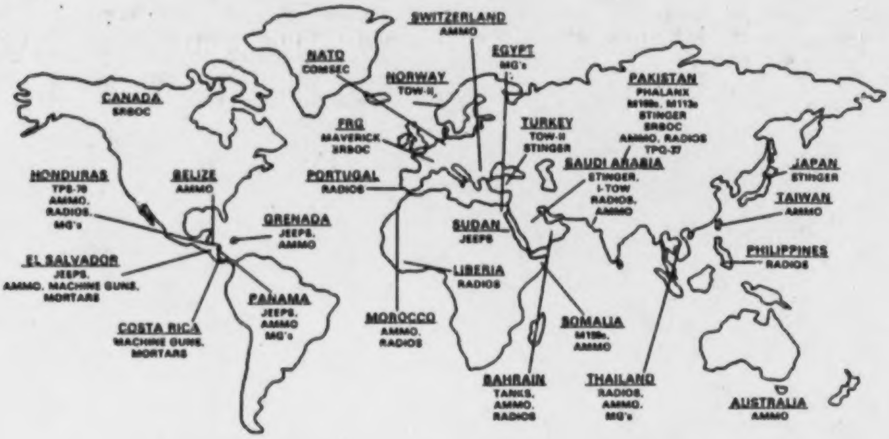
- Tactical Radars
- Improved-TOW Vehicles
- Anti-Shipping/Anti-Radiation Missiles
- Aircraft Long-Lead Support
- Military Vehicles
- Supply Support Procurement
- Ammunition and Ordnance of all types
- Infantry/Cavalry Fighting Vehicles
- Towed Howitzers, and Associated Ammo, Trucks and Machine Guns

tions Security Equipment

- Surface-to-Air Missiles and Gun Systems
- Air-to-Surface Missiles and Munitions
- Utility and Attack Helicopters, Engines and Spares
- Multiple-Launch Rocket Systems and Rockets

Sales agreements for SDAF items concluded in FY 1985 demonstrated the SDAF's utility in supporting

SDAF IMPACTS IN CRITICAL AREAS


SWITZERLAND
AMMO
NATO
COMSEC
EGYPT
MG's
NORWAY
TOW-II,
PAKISTAN
PHALANX
M198s, M113s
STINGER
SRBOC
AMMO, RADIOS
TPQ-37
CANADA
SRBOC
FRG
MAVERICK
SRBOC
TURKEY
TOW-II
STINGER
SAUDI ARABIA
STINGER,
I-TOW
RADIOS,
AMMO
JAPAN
STINGER
HONDURAS
TPS-70
AMMO,
RADIOS,
MG's
BELIZE
AMMO
PORTUGAL
RADIOS
TAIWAN
AMMO
GRENADA
JEEPS,
AMMO
SUDAN
JEEPS
PHILIPPINES
RADIOS
EL SALVADOR
JEEPS,
AMMO, MACHINE GUNS,
MORTARS
LIBERIA
RADIOS
PANAMA
JEEPS,
AMMO
MG's
MOROCCO
AMMO,
RADIOS
SOMALIA
M198s,
AMMO
COSTA RICA
MACHINE GUNS,
MORTARS
BAHRAIN
TANKS,
AMMO,
RADIOS
THAILAND
RADIOS,
AMMO,
MG's
AUSTRALIA
AMMO

- **SDAF PROMOTES COOPERATIVE FORWARD PLANNING WITH COUNTRIES**

U.S. foreign policy objectives. Ammunition sales totaled over $8.7 million and provided thirteen nations with accelerated programs. Sales of over $1.4 million in communications security equipment to NATO nations not only saved lead time, but supported U.S.-NATO standardization and interoperability goals. Chaff rounds worth $3 million were sold to six nations, helping to avoid diversions from the U.S. Navy and to save two years in lead time. In addition, there were sales of M198 howitzers, tactical army radios, jeeps, and trucks. By using the SDAF to speed-up delivery dates to friendly countries, or to replenish U.S. stocks in shorter than normal procurement lead times, the SDAF has supported security assistance objectives and minimized diversions of U.S. equipment.

These accelerated programs were responsive to recipient countries' needs and served to enhance foreign confidence in our ability to respond to the security requirements of allies and friends.

For several items, U.S. defense production was significantly enhanced by SDAF procurements during FY 1985: production lines were extended, higher levels of production were achieved, and favorable add-on contracts were established for these items from current and projected buys/production. This was especially evident in the Phalanx, Firefinder radar, Standard Missile, tactical radios, communications security equipment, multiple-launch rocket systems, and TOW-2 missile procurements where higher production volume resulted in lower pricing for both the ultimate FMS customer and the U.S. taxpayer.

Stockpiling of Defense Articles for Foreign Countries

Section 514(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA), as amended, sets an annual ceiling on the value of additions to stockpiles of defense articles located abroad that may be set aside, earmarked, reserved, or otherwise earmarked from U.S. military-service stocks for use as war reserve stocks for allied or other foreign countries (other than for NATO). For FY 1987, proposed legislation sets a ceiling of $125 million. Defense articles added to stockpiles under this ceiling will come from existing stocks.

As the term "war reserve" implies, these stocks are intended for use only in emergencies. All of the additions under the FY 1987 ceiling would be held in the Republic of Korea (ROK), with some of the stocks stored, under agreed arrangements, at ROK Government facilities. (The International Security Assistance Act of 1979 authorized the establishment of the new stockpiles at Korean facilities.) In all cases, title to and control of the additions remains with the U.S. Government. Pursuant to section 514(a) of the FAA, any transfer to an allied or friendly country must be in accordance with the provisions of the security assistance legislation prevailing at the time of the proposed transfer.

Some of the additions in FY 1987 may consist of overseas U.S. defense stocks currently identified as war reserves for U.S. armed forces which would be identified in FY 1987 as war reserves to be held for a contingency on the Korean peninsula. These additions will not be wholly relocated to Korea in FY 1987. When relocated, their value will not be counted a second time against a limitation in section 514(b).

Value of Annual Additions to War Reserve Stocks for Allies

(Authorized Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Amount
FY 1976 and 197T	96,750
FY 1977	125,000
FY 1978	270,000
FY 1979	90,000
FY 1980	95,000
FY 1981	85,000
FY 1982	130,000
FY 1983	125,000
FY 1984	125,000
FY 1985	240,000
FY 1986	300,000
FY 1987	125,000

Overseas Military Program Management

Except for those countries where programs are limited and can be administered by embassy staff, American military personnel are responsible for the careful planning and effective management of U.S. security assistance programs overseas. These personnel, who make up the Security Assistance Organization (SAO), advise and report to the Chief of the U.S. diplomatic mission and are required to maintain direct liaison between the mission and the host country defense establishment on security assistance matters.

Equally important, these personnel must develop a relationship with the host country defense establishment which fosters realistic and effective cooperative procurement planning, and evaluation and implementation of the host country's security assistance program. These efforts are key to developing a defense infrastructure capable of fully integrating new or upgraded weapons and support systems into the existing structure. Professional interface and realistic cooperative planning ensures effective and efficient security assistance programs.

The principal mission of these personnel, which is vital to the successful implementation of our international security assistance relationships, is the in-country management of International Security Assistance programs conducted under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act.

Careful review of SAO size and composition is continuous. During the past year, management efforts have been intensified to ensure that SAOs are staffed to conduct their in-country mission in an economical, viable and efficient manner.

The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program includes separate organizations dedicated solely to the security assistance mission in 53 countries. Administration of these activities in 17 other countries is carried out by the Defense Attache Office, augmented with personnel assigned to perform security assistance management functions. In an additional 87 countries with which the U.S. maintains a security assistance relationship, embassy personnel manage the program.

The following is a glossary of Overseas Military Program Management organizations:

DAO - Defense Attache Office
JUSMAAG - Joint US Military Assistance Advisory Group
JUSMAG - Joint US Military Assistance Group; Joint US Military Advisory Group; Joint - US Military AID Group
JUSMMAT - Joint US Military Mission for Aid to Turkey
KUSLO - Kenya-US Liaison Office
LIBMISH - US Military Mission, Liberia
MAAG - Military Assistance Advisory Group
MAP - Military Assistance Program, Jordan
MILGP - Military Group
MUSLO - Morocco-US Liaison Office
ODC - Office of Defense Cooperation
ODRP - Office of Defense Representative, Pakistan
OMC - Office of Military Cooperation
SAMS - Security Assistance Management Staff
SAO - Security Assistance Office
USLODJ - US Liaison Office, Djibouti
USLOK - US Liaison Office, Kuwait
USLOT - US Liaison Office, Tunisia
USMDAO - US Mutual Defense Assistance Office
USMILGP - US Military Group
USMLO - US Military Liaison Office
USMTM - US Military Training Mission
ZAMISH - US Military Mission, Zaire

OVERSEAS MILITARY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL FY 1985			ESTIMATED FY 1986			PROPOSED FY 1987		
	ORGANI-ZATION	MAP COSTS	FMS COSTS	TOTAL	MAP COSTS	FMS COSTS	TOTAL	MAP COSTS	FMS COSTS	TOTAL
PROMOTE MIDDLE EAST PEACE:										
EGYPT	OMC	888	3547	4435	931	3700	4631	962	3933	4895
ISRAEL	DAO	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3
JORDAN	MAP	925	576	1501	950	600	1550	1000	652	1652
LEBANON	OMC	365	297	662	240	180	420	247	178	425
TOTAL		2178	4423	6601	2121	4483	6604	2209	4766	6975
ENHANCE COOPERATIVE DEFENSE & SECURITY:										
DJIBOUTI	USLODJ	18	17	35	106	109	215	103	106	209
GREECE	JUSMAG	727	1325	2052	730	1360	2090	785	1436	2221
KENYA	KUSLO	221	335	556	250	460	710	295	484	779
LIBERIA	LIBMISH	854	308	1162	930	333	1263	1048	368	1416
MOROCCO	MUSLO	751	979	1730	690	910	1600	716	1012	1728
OMAN	OMC	281	290	571	280	288	568	324	335	659
PANAMA	MILGP	361	337	698	360	370	730	360	377	737
PHILIPPINES	JUSMAG	2399	881	3280	2350	922	3272	2053	1399	3452
PORTUGAL	MAAG	317	994	1311	320	1020	1340	314	1106	1420
SOMALIA	OMC	791	803	1594	730	770	1500	784	805	1589
SPAIN	JUSMAAG	1017	1060	2077	1060	775	1835	1053	1001	2054
SUDAN	OMC	958	770	1728	845	720	1565	891	751	1642
TURKEY	JUSMMAT	2522	2378	4900	2568	2511	5079	2681	2621	5302
TOTAL		11217	10477	21694	11219	10548	21767	11407	11801	23208
DETER AND COMBAT AGGRESSION:										
CHAD	b/	13	51	64	2	7	9	2	7	9
COSTA RICA	ODC	300	90	390	327	142	469	285	296	581
EL SALVADOR	MILGP	1274	449	1723	650	1230	1880	544	1646	2190
HONDURAS	MILGP	841	633	1474	1475	320	1795	1089	589	1678
KOREA	JUSMAG	7807	2210	10017	6408	2829	9237	5356	4152	9508
PAKISTAN	ODRP	387	934	1321	420	1075	1495	486	1176	1662
THAILAND	JUSMAG	2242	2146	4388	2046	1944	3990	2129	1792	3921
TUNISIA	USLOT	291	526	817	320	590	910	343	667	1010
YEMEN	OMC	1543	202	1745	1450	282	1732	1420	459	1879
TOTAL		14698	7241	21939	13098	8419	21517	11654	10784	22438
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY:										
BELIZE	USMLO	175	0	175	139	0	139	135	0	135
BOLIVIA	MILGP	422	78	500	439	52	491	435	51	486
BOTSWANA	OMC	24	36	60	50	90	140	68	106	174
BURMA	DAO a/	14	2	16	15	3	18	17	3	20
CAMEROON	DAO	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3
COLOMBIA	MILGP	516	320	836	540	370	910	601	415	1016
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	MAAG	351	158	509	343	173	516	353	205	558
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	USMLO	366	20	386	377	110	487	397	133	530
ECUADOR	MILGP	485	212	697	582	237	819	537	190	727
FIJI	b/	2	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	3
GUATEMALA	MILGP	257	144	401	257	143	400	292	129	421
HAITI	DAO a/	121	31	152	130	33	163	158	39	197
INDONESIA	MDAP	1163	1055	2218	1060	960	2020	1237	1101	2338
JAMAICA	USMLO	246	22	268	257	34	291	199	108	307
MADAGASCAR	DAO	11	0	11	11	0	11	11	0	11
MALAWI	DAO	4	0	4	3	0	3	3	0	3
MALAYSIA	DAO a/	211	119	330	230	153	383	269	187	456
MOZAMBIQUE	b/	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	5
NIGER	DAO	13	39	52	10	32	42	10	32	42
PERU	MAAG	545	266	811	463	208	671	486	248	734
SENEGAL	DAO a/	50	43	93	75	85	160	80	83	163
URUGUAY	ODC	366	114	480	374	120	494	404	147	551

OVERSEAS MILITARY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

		ACTUAL FY 1985			ESTIMATED FY 1986			PROPOSED FY 1987		
	ORGANI-ZATION	MAP COSTS	FMS COSTS	TOTAL	MAP COSTS	FMS COSTS	TOTAL	MAP COSTS	FMS COSTS	TOTAL
OTE REGIONAL STABILITY T):										
IRE	ZAMISH	1105	170	1275	1150	140	1290	1243	152	1395
MBABWE	DAO	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4
OTAL		6454	2829	9283	6519	2943	9462	6950	3329	10279
OTE KEY INTERESTS THROUGH IGN MILITARY CASH SALES/ ERCIAL EXPORTS:										
GERIA	DAO a/	2	24	26	6	213	219	13	264	277
GENTINA	MILGP	405	125	530	221	360	581	220	420	640
STRALIA	DAO a/	44	111	155	50	140	190	69	176	245
STRIA	DAO a/	34	101	135	46	87	133	61	96	157
RAIN	SAO	24	138	162	30	224	254	27	158	185
.GIUM	ODC	517	205	722	550	220	770	568	278	846
AZIL	USMLO	430	374	804	440	382	822	473	410	883
NADA	DAO a/	0	74	74	0	79	79	0	82	82
NMARK	ODC	318	43	361	350	46	396	418	49	467
LAND	DAO	3	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
ANCE	ODC	495	108	603	520	116	636	548	110	658
RMANY	ODC	162	946	1108	184	985	1169	178	1054	1232
DIA	ODC	228	88	316	238	106	344	235	115	350
CLAND	DAO	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	3	3
.LY	ODC	684	171	855	693	187	880	668	174	842
'AN	USMDAO	404	1004	1408	410	1030	1440	410	1092	1502
WAIT	USLOK	144	0	144	263	0	263	154	0	154
XICO	DAO a/	95	188	283	93	184	277	94	185	279
THERLANDS	ODC	333	129	462	382	140	522	412	160	572
' ZEALAND	DAO	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
WAY	ODC	178	200	378	204	214	418	196	206	402
AGUAY	ODC	350	55	405	380	64	444	411	68	479
AR	b/	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	4
DI ARABIA	USMTM	975	0	975	918	0	918	946	0	946
GAPORE	DAO a/	5	82	87	6	82	88	10	86	96
DEN	DAO	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3
TZERLAND	DAO	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	1	3
TED ARAB EMIRATES	OMC	105	946	1051	106	982	1088	92	859	951
TED KINGDOM	DAO a/	148	15	163	140	37	177	159	36	195
EZUELA	MILGP	112	844	956	113	876	989	117	905	1022
OSLAVIA	DAO a/	94	59	153	110	92	202	133	92	225
TAL		6293	6036	12329	6463	6855	13318	6622	7085	13707
TE PROFESSIONAL ARY RELATIONSHIPS GH GRANT TRAINING:										
AMAS	b/	5	0	5	27	0	27	27	0	27
GLADESH	DAO a/	18	3	21	18	3	21	18	3	21
GO	DAO	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3
NA	DAO a/	18	0	18	19	0	19	19	0	19
RY COAST	DAO	3	1	4	2	1	3	2	1	3
AL	DAO	10	0	10	15	0	15	13	0	13
ERIA	DAO a/	45	283	328	189	576	765	151	654	805
LANKA	DAO a/	15	2	17	18	3	21	21	3	24
NIDAD & TOBAGO	b/	0	0	0	5	0	5	4	0	4
TAL		117	289	406	296	583	879	258	661	919
RLDWIDE TOTAL		40957	31295	72252	39716	33831	73547	39100	38426	77526

Countries included in Eastern Caribbean are: Anguilla,Antigua,Barbados,British Virgin Islands,Dominica, Grenada,Montserrat,St. Christopher-Nevis,St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

rsonnel authorized to assist the DAO with security assistance management functions.

ganization to be determined.

OVERSEAS MILITARY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT - PERSONNEL STRENGTHS

	ORGANI-ZATION	ACTUAL FY 1985				ESTIMATED FY 1986				PROPOSED FY 1987			
		MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL
PROMOTE MIDDLE EAST PEACE:													
EGYPT	OMC	28	8	16	52	30	8	15	53	30	8	15	53
ISRAEL	DAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JORDAN	MAP	12	2	5	19	12	2	5	19	12	2	5	19
LEBANON	OMC	4	0	6	10	4	0	6	10	4	0	6	10
TOTAL		44	10	27	81	46	10	26	82	46	10	26	82
ENHANCE COOPERATIVE DEFENSE & SECURITY:													
DJIBOUTI	USLODJ	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
GREECE	JUSMAG	15	5	13	33	15	5	13	33	15	5	13	33
KENYA	KUSLO	4	1	3	8	5	2	2	9	5	2	3	10
LIBERIA	LIBMISH	6	2	2	10	6	2	2	10	6	2	2	10
MOROCCO	MUSLO	12	3	4	19	12	3	4	19	12	3	4	19
OMAN	OMC	4	0	1	5	4	0	1	5	4	0	1	5
PANAMA	MILGP	6	1	4	11	6	1	4	11	6	1	4	11
PHILIPPINES	JUSMAG	26	6	8	40	27	5	10	42	27	5	10	42
PORTUGAL	MAAG	12	4	9	25	12	4	9	25	12	4	9	25
SOMALIA	OMC	6	1	3	10	6	1	3	10	6	1	4	11
SPAIN	JUSMAAG	17	4	5	26	17	4	5	26	17	4	5	26
SUDAN	OMC	6	2	2	10	6	2	2	10	6	2	2	10
TURKEY	JUSMMAT	42	7	25	74	42	7	25	74	41	6	25	72
TOTAL		156	36	79	271	159	36	80	275	158	35	82	275
DETER AND COMBAT AGGRESSION:													
CHAD	b/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COSTA RICA	ODC	5	1	3	9	5	1	3	9	5	1	3	9
EL SALVADOR	MILGP	13	2	9	24	13	2	9	24	13	2	9	24
HONDURAS	MILGP	11	2	6	19	11	2	6	19	11	2	6	19
KOREA	JUSMAG	108	29	43	180	95	23	37	155	80	20	35	135
PAKISTAN	ODRP	11	2	12	25	11	2	12	25	11	2	12	25
THAILAND	JUSMAG	33	5	19	57	33	5	19	57	30	5	15	50
TUNISIA	USLOT	7	2	3	12	8	2	3	13	8	2	3	13
YEMEN	OMC	6	1	4	11	6	1	4	11	6	1	4	11
TOTAL		194	44	99	337	182	38	93	313	164	35	87	286
PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY:													
BELIZE	USMLO	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
BOLIVIA	MILGP	4	1	2	7	4	1	2	7	4	1	2	7
BOTSWANA	OMC	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2
BURMA	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
CAMEROON	DAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLOMBIA	MILGP	6	1	8	15	6	1	8	15	6	1	8	15
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	MAAG	6	0	3	9	6	0	3	9	6	0	3	9
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	USMLO	5	0	1	6	5	0	1	6	5	0	1	6
ECUADOR	MILGP	6	1	4	11	6	1	4	11	6	1	4	11
FIJI	b/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GUATEMALA	MILGP	3	0	3	6	3	0	3	6	3	0	3	6
HAITI	DAO a/	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
INDONESIA	MDAP	15	3	21	39	15	3	21	39	15	3	21	39
JAMAICA	USMLO	3	1	0	4	3	1	0	4	3	1	0	4
MADAGASCAR	DAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALAWI	DAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALAYSIA	DAO a/	3	1	1	5	3	1	1	5	3	1	1	5
MOZAMBIQUE	b/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIGER	DAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERU	MAAG	5	0	5	10	5	0	5	10	5	0	5	10
SENEGAL	DAO a/	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
URUGUAY	ODC	3	1	3	7	3	1	3	7	3	1	3	7

OVERSEAS MILITARY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT - PERSONNEL STRENGTHS (CONTINUED)

	ORGANIZATION	ACTUAL FY 1985				ESTIMATED FY 1986				PROPOSED FY 1987			
		MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOTAL
TE REGIONAL STABILITY):													
RE	ZAMISH	6	1	3	10	6	1	3	10	6	1	3	10
BABWE	DAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAL		69	10	57	136	70	11	57	138	70	11	57	138
TE KEY INTERESTS THROUGH GN MILITARY CASH SALES/ RCIAL EXPORTS:													
ERIA	DAO a/	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	4
ENTINA	MILGP	4	1	6	11	4	1	6	11	4	1	6	11
TRALIA	DAO a/	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
TRIA	DAO a/	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
RAIN	SAO	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
GIUM	ODC	5	2	5	12	5	2	5	12	5	2	5	12
ZIL	USMLO	6	3	6	15	6	3	6	15	6	3	6	15
ADA	DAO a/	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
MARK	ODC	3	2	4	9	3	2	4	9	3	2	4	9
LAND	DAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCE	ODC	3	3	5	11	3	3	5	11	3	3	5	11
MANY	ODC	6	3	8	17	6	3	8	17	6	3	8	17
IA	ODC	2	1	4	7	2	1	4	7	2	1	4	7
LAND	DAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LY	ODC	4	3	5	12	4	4	4	12	4	3	3	10
AN	USMDAO	6	6	5	17	6	6	5	17	6	6	5	17
AIT	USLOK	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4
ICO	DAO a/	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4
ERLANDS	ODC	4	2	2	8	4	2	2	8	4	2	2	8
ZEALAND	DAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WAY	ODC	3	1	2	6	3	1	2	6	3	1	2	6
AGUAY	ODC	3	0	4	7	3	0	4	7	3	0	4	7
AR	b/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DI ARABIA	USMTM	81	2	10	93	81	2	10	93	81	2	10	93
APORE	DAO a/	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	3	1	0	4
DEN	DAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TZERLAND	DAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TED ARAB EMIRATES	OMC	6	1	2	9	6	1	2	9	6	1	2	9
TED KINGDOM	DAO a/	1	2	0	3	1	2	0	3	1	2	0	3
EZUELA	MILGP	9	2	6	17	9	2	6	17	7	2	6	15
OSLAVIA	DAO a/	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
TAL		162	35	78	275	166	36	79	281	166	35	78	279
E PROFESSIONAL ARY RELATIONSHIPS H GRANT TRAINING:													
AMAS	b/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LADESH	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
GO	DAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	DAO a/	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
RY COAST	DAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AL	DAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ERIA	DAO a/	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	5
LANKA	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
IDAD & TOBAGO	b/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAL		2	3	3	8	2	3	3	8	2	3	3	8
LDWIDE TOTAL		627	138	343	1108	625	134	338	1097	606	129	333	1068

Countries included in Eastern Caribbean are: Anguilla,Antigua,Barbados,British Virgin Islands,Dominica, Grenada,Montserrat,St. Christopher-Nevis,St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

sonnel authorized to assist the DAO with security assistance management functions.

anisation to be determined.

Arms Control Considerations

President Reagan's arms transfer policy statement of July 1981 recognized that arms transfers, when used judiciously, play an important role in deterring aggression and fostering regional stability, thereby improving prospects for the peaceful resolution of disputes in such areas as the Middle East and Central America. Moreover, by helping friends and allies to meet their legitimate defense needs, conventional arms transfers demonstrate our enduring interest in their security and contribute to greater confidence in their own self-defense capability, thus reducing possible pressures to acquire nuclear explosives.

The proposed FY 1987 security assistance programs have been formulated in accordance with the Administration's conventional arms transfer policy as well as relevant statutory requirements. Under these guidelines, each request for arms is carefully evaluated on a case-by-case basis, primarily in terms of its net contribution to enhanced deterrence and defense. A wide range of factors, including arms control factors, is considered in evaluating prospective transfers. These include: whether the transfer is consistent with U.S. interests in maintaining stability within each region; whether the proposed transfer can be absorbed without overburdening the recipient's military support system or financial resources; and whether possible detrimental effects of the transfer are more than counterbalanced by positive contributions to U.S. and regional interests and objectives. Requests for coproduction or transfer of sensitive technology receive special scrutiny. Recognizing that first-line systems may not be appropriate to the needs of all countries, careful consideration is given to alternatives, including adaptations of U.S. military equipment.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) participates fully in the arms transfer and security assistance process to ensure that arms control considerations are reviewed for all proposed transfers. Pursuant to current legislation, all decisions to transfer arms and provide military assistance are coordinated with ACDA to determine the extent to which proposed transfers and assistance might:

- o contribute to an arms race;
- o increase the possibility of outbreak or escalation of conflict; or
- o prejudice the development of bilateral or multilateral arms control arrangements.

When requested by the Congress, ACDA, in consultation with the Departments of State and Defense, prepares arms control evaluations on proposed arms transfers which must be notified to the Congress under Section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act. ACDA is a member of the senior-level interagency Arms Transfer Management Group, which assists the Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, Science and Technology in advising the Secretary on arms transfer and security assistance matters. It also participates in the Security Assistance Program Review Working Group, which focuses on security assistance budget development and legislation to ensure that arms control aspects are considered in the development of all proposed programs.

The Administration retains a genuine interest in arms transfer restraint, and remains prepared to consider specific proposals directed toward that end. President Reagan, in his address to the U.N. General Assembly on October 24, 1985, proposed regional peace processes, including arms transfer restraint, to resolve conflicts in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Angola, and Nicaragua which are fueled by active Soviet involvement. The President proposed that a process of negotiation be established among the warring parties to bring about an improvement in internal political conditions, after which the United States and the Soviet Union should address how best to support the ongoing talks. The President went on to say:

> "In some cases, it might well be appropriate to consider guarantees for any agreements reached. But in every case the primary task is to promote this goal: verified elimination of the foreign military presence and restraint on the flow of outside arms."

Effective arms transfer limitations require the cooperation of all major suppliers. To date, however, there has been little or no genuine interest in arms transfer limitations shown by the Soviet Union or most other arms suppliers. The Soviet Union continues to use arms transfers as a major instrument for projecting power and influence, exploiting regional conflicts, and acquiring hard currencies. For example, during the period 1981-1984, the Soviet Union exported $38 billion in arms to developing countries, compared to $21 billion by the United States. Many other suppliers export arms primarily for commercial reasons.

There has also been little interest in effective arms transfer limitations on the part of arms recipients. As ACDA Director Kenneth Adelman stated in the Agency publication World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1985: "... [G]reater international restraint in arms transfers is more than a 'supply side' problem. It requires the cooperation of the arms recipient states. As long as the demand for new and refurbished military equipment remains strong and the international tensions generating that demand remain unabated, arms suppliers alone cannot induce restraint. Thus, we need to deal more effectively with the many underlying causes of arms transfers, and give more thought to regional-security and confidence-building measures designed to reduce pressures to buy arms."

In the face of these realities, the United States is strongly committed to helping its friends and allies maintain their security through prudent arms transfers which promote stability and reduce vulnerability, and to working with friends and adversaries alike to resolve conflicts through peaceful means.

Findings in Effect Pursuant to Section 3(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (Formerly the Foreign Military Sales Act, as Amended)

Pursuant to section 25(a)(8) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), the following is a listing of the countries and international organizations determined by the President to be eligible for the purchase of defense articles and services. Eligibility under section 3(a)(1) does not signify in itself that sales will in fact be made. The number in parenthesis following each listing corresponds to the date of the President's finding in the following list. Findings ,which have not been published in a previous edition of this document follow the listings.

EAST ASIA/PACIFIC

Australia (1)
Brunei (1)
Burma (1)
Cambodia (1)
China (25)
Fiji (5)
Indonesia (1)
Japan (1)
Korea (1)
Laos (1)
Malaysia (1)
New Zealand (1)
Papua-New Guinea (14)
Philippines (1)
Rep. of Vietnam (1)
Singapore (1)
Taiwan (1)
Thailand (1)

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan (1)
Algeria (21)(29)
Bahrain (5)
Bangladesh (15)
Egypt (6)
India (1)
Iran (1)
Israel (1)
Jordan (1)
Kuwait (1)
Lebanon (1)
Morocco (1)
Nepal (1)
Oman (1)
Pakistan (1)
Qatar (1)
Saudi Arabia (1)
Sri Lanka (1)
Tunisia (1)
United Arab Emirates (1)
Yemen Arab Republic (1)

EUROPE/CANADA

Austria (1)
Belgium (1)
Canada (1)
Denmark (1)
Finland (1)
France (1)
Germany (1)
Greece (1)
Iceland (1)
Italy (1)
Luxembourg (1)
Malta (1)
Netherlands (1)
Norway (1)
Portugal (1)
Spain (1)
Sweden (1)
Switzerland (1)
Turkey (1)
United Kingdom (1)
Yugoslavia (1)

AFRICA

Benin (1)
Botswana (10)
Chad (9)
Djibouti (19)
Equatorial Guinea (22)
Ethiopia (1)

AFRICA (Continued)

Gabon (1)
Ghana (1)
Guinea (1)
Ivory Coast (1)
Kenya (3)
Liberia (1)
Libya (1)
Madagascar (3)
Malawi (26)
Mali (1)
Mauritius (3)
Mozambique (28)
Niger (1)
Nigeria (1)
Rwanda (16)
Senegal (1)
Sierra Leone (27)
Somalia (8)
Togo (28)
Upper Volta (1)
Zaire (1)
Zimbabwe (20)

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Antigua & Barbuda (18)
Argentina (1)
Bahamas (2)
Barbados (11)
Belize (17)
Bolivia (1)
Brazil (1)
Chile (1)
Colombia (1)
Costa Rica (1)
Dominica (13)
Dominican Rep. (1)
Ecuador (1)
El Salvador (1)
Grenada (23)
Guatemala (1)
Haiti (1)
Honduras (1)
Jamaica (1)
Mexico (1)
Nicaragua (1)
Panama (1)
Paraguay (1)
Peru (1)
St. Christopher/Nevis (24)

AMERICAN REPUBLICS (Continued)

St. Lucia (13)
St. Vincent/the Grenadines (13)
Suriname (7)
Trinidad and Tobago (1)
Uruguay (7)
Venezuela (1)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

NATO and its Agencies (1)
United Nations and its Agencies (1)
Organization of American States (1)
International Commission of Control and Supervision in Vietnam (4)
International Commission of Control and Supervision in Laos (4)

DATES OF FINDINGS

1. January 2, 1973
2. December 13, 1973
3. October 29, 1974
4. April 26, 1973
5. August 5, 1975
6. March 25, 1976
7. April 14, 1976
8. November 5, 1976
9. September 1, 1977
10. February 6, 1979
11. June 21, 1979
12. March 3, 1980
13. March 13, 1980
14. December 16, 1980
15. January 15, 1981
16. February 27, 1981
17. November 23, 1981
18. April 8, 1982
19. May 17, 1982
20. October 26, 1982
21. April 8, 1983
22. November 28, 1983
23. April 3, 1984
24. April 9, 1984
25. June 12, 1984
26. February 4, 1985
27. February 5, 1985
28. February 11, 1985
29. April 10, 1985

Effect of Inflation

Inflation over the past decade introduces significant distortions into the security assistance programs summarized in this document. Approximate compensation can be made for the effects of inflation by converting the data for different programs into constant 1986 prices. The indices for fiscal years 1976-1986 are as follows:

Indices

(FY 1986 = 100)

Fiscal Year	Factor
1976	51.4
1977	55.3
1978	59.8
1979	64.9
1980	72.4
1981	80.4
1982	85.9
1983	89.4
1984	92.4
1985	96.2
1986	100.0

The following examples illustrate the use of this table for converting 1980 programs into 1986 dollars:

Conversion of FY 1980 Programs into FY 1986 Dollars

(Dollars in Thousands)

Purchaser	FY 1980 FMS Agreements	FY 1980 Commercial Exports Licensed	FY 1980 Total	Conversion Factor	Adjusted FY 1980 Total
Germany	392,826	153,400	546,226	X $\frac{100.0}{72.4}$	754,456
Taiwan	464,919	57,770	522,689	X $\frac{100.0}{72.4}$	721,946
Jordan	292,486	53,638	346,124	X $\frac{100.0}{72.4}$	478,072

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India . . . . [illegible]
Ireland . . . . [illegible]
Italy . . . . [illegible]
Japan . . . . [illegible]
Kuwait . . . . [illegible]
Luxembourg . . . . [illegible]
Mexico . . . . [illegible]
Netherlands . . . . [illegible]
New Zealand . . . . [illegible]
Norway . . . . [illegible]
Paraguay . . . . [illegible]
Qatar . . . . [illegible]
Saudi Arabia . . . . [illegible]
Singapore . . . . [illegible]
Sweden . . . . [illegible]
Switzerland . . . . [illegible]
Taiwan . . . . [illegible]
United Arab Emirates . . . . [illegible]
United Kingdom . . . . [illegible]
Venezuela . . . . [illegible]
Yugoslavia . . . . [illegible]

VI. Promote Professional Military Relationships through Grant Training

Botswana . . . . [illegible]
Bangladesh . . . . [illegible]
Benin . . . . [illegible]
Burkina Faso . . . . [illegible]
Burundi . . . . [illegible]
Cape Verde . . . . [illegible]
Chile . . . . [illegible]
Cameroon . . . . [illegible]
Congo . . . . [illegible]
Gambia . . . . [illegible]
Ghana . . . . [illegible]
Guinea-Bissau . . . . [illegible]
Guyana . . . . [illegible]
Iceland . . . . [illegible]
Ivory Coast . . . . [illegible]
Maldives . . . . [illegible]
Mali . . . . [illegible]
Mauritania . . . . [illegible]
Nepal . . . . [illegible]
Nigeria . . . . [illegible]
Panama Canal Area Military Schools . . . . [illegible]
Papua-New Guinea . . . . [illegible]
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United States of America

Congressional Presentation
for
Security Assistance Programs

Fiscal Year 1987
Volume II

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Introduction

Volume I of the Congressional Presentation Document illustrates how the Administration's security assistance programs are designed to promote overall U.S. defense and foreign policy goals.

This volume of the FY 1987 Presentation provides detailed information on individual country and regional programs. It is divided into three sections. Section I, describes the Major Funded Programs proposed for FY 1987. These programs include Military Assistance Program (MAP) grant funds, Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credits, and Economic Support Funds (ESF). Section II presents the non-funded security assistance Sales Programs anticipated for FY 1987. Section III reviews programs which are limited to grant International Military Education and Training.

As noted in Volume I, a number of broad foreign policy objectives are supported by the country and regional programs. These principal objectives, and their associated country and regional programs, are categorized in this volume as follows:

Section I - Major Funded Programs:

Promote Middle East Peace - Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, and the Middle East Regional Program.

Enhance Cooperative Defense and Security - Djibouti, Greece, Kenya, Liberia, Morocco, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, and Turkey.

Deter and Combat Aggression - Cambodia Resistance, Chad, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Korea, Pakistan, Thailand, Tunisia, and Yemen.

Promote Regional Stability - Afghanistan Humanitarian Assistance, Africa Economic Policy Reform Program, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Central America Regional Program, Civic Action-Africa, Colombia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Eastern Caribbean, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Latin America and Caribbean Regional Program, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Oceanographic Research Program, Peru, Senegal, Seychelles, South Pacific Regional Fisheries Development Program, Southern Africa Regional Program, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Section II - Sales Programs:

Promote Key Interests through FMS Cash Sales and Commercial Military Exports - Algeria*, Argentina*, Australia, Austria*, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil*, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland*, France, Germany, India*, Ireland*, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Mexico*, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay*, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore*, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Venezuela* and Yugoslavia*. (Asterisked countries also receive grant training under IMET.)

Section III - Training Programs:

Promote Professional Military Relationships through Grant Training - Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile*, Comoros, Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana*, Iceland*, Ivory Coast, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria*, Panama Canal Area Military Schools, Papua New Guinea*, Rwanda, Sao Tome, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago*, Uganda, and U.S. Army School of the Americas. (Asterisked countries are also FMS cash sales/commercial export customers).

Countries which receive IMET assistance, but which are also FMS cash customers with annual sales in excess of $0.5 million, are listed in the "FMS cash sales/commercial military exports" category.

Country and regional programs are listed alphabetically within each section. Each program narrative links U.S. policy goals and general program objectives. Specific aspects of each program are included in the individual program descriptions, including defense preparedness and economic performance.

Each country and regional program narrative in Sections I and II is divided into four parts:

Policy Goals, which outline important U.S. foreign policy and security interests and the justification for an overall security assistance relationship with the country or region in question;

Program Objectives, which list specific goals that the proposed security assistance program seeks to achieve;

Description of Program, which reviews in detail the components of the proposed security assistance program; and

Economic Considerations, which discusses the economic situation in each country or region and the economic justification for providing security assistance.

Pie charts are displayed for the major funded programs in Section I in order to graphically illustrate the types of U.S. foreign assistance being provided and the elements of the security assistance being programmed. The following legend is associated with the pie charts:

LEGEND

- ■ Spares/Support Sustainability
- ▪ Systems Upgrade
- ▩ New Systems
- ▦ Infrastructure
- □ C3
- ▤ ESF
- ▥ Other Economic

Following the narratives in Sections I and II, economic and military data tables which depict the recipient's economic situation are provided for each country and regional program. Various sources have been used for tabular information. Data are from U.S. Government agencies, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank. The data represent composite estimates.

The economic data tables' total debt figures include short, medium, and long term interest. Debt service ratios are calculated by dividing the sum of medium-term and long-term amortization plus short, medium, and long term interest by the sum of exports of goods and services. Per capita income numbers reflect conversions and official exchange rates from national currencies, and may not precisely reflect the true value of income per capita.

Because of insufficient authorizations and appropriations, Congressional earmarks, and a uniform 4.3 percent balanced-budget (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings) reduction taken from every country and regional program level, with no exemptions, virtually all countries are receiving less assistance in FY 1986 than they received in FY 1985, even though U.S. policy imperatives and country program requirements have not diminished. These reductions are reflected in all of the FY 1986 levels shown in this document.

SECTION I

Major Funded Programs

Afghanistan Humanitarian Assistance

Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Oppose Soviet occupation and aggression
- o Foster progress toward a negotiated settlement
- o Counter Soviet efforts to drive the civilian populace from the countryside
- o Encourage self-sufficiency among Afghans inside Afghanistan

Program Objectives:

- o Minimize the suffering of Afghan citizenry in the "free areas" of Afghanistan
- o Stem the outflow of refugees
- o Encourage voluntary repatriation of Afghans to resistance-controlled areas
- o Assist Afghans to develop expanding social service networks in resistance-controlled areas

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:

ESF

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program for war-affected Afghans will consist solely of economic assistance earmarked for this purpose by Congress. The program will not raise any arms control implications. Private U.S. and other voluntary organizations are likely to play a significant role in Afghan programs.

ESF: Though still in the design phase, the program will fund activities in the following sectors:

Health: Assistance will support development of extensive curative health services for combat-related injuries as well as general medical needs and preventive services for basic public health. Immunization equipment, medicines, and bandages will be provided. Training of Afghans in various medical fields, including para-medical skills, is also contemplated.

Education: ESF assistance will support, improve and expand existing lower and middle schools and the development of secondary school activities in resistance-controlled areas of Afghanistan. Activities may include basic training of teachers at all levels, provision of textbooks and other school supplies, funding of teacher stipends, and, if necessary, funding of school construction and repair costs.

Agriculture: Basic agricultural self-help programs will enable increased availability of food, and will promote domestic animal husbandry.

Commodity support: In response to widespread destruction of the basic means of production in rural Afghanistan, commodity support funds will provide food and other humanitarian goods, such as clothing, blankets, tents, seeds, pesticides, fertilizer, and draft animals to enable continued Afghan resistance and survival.

AFGHANISTAN HUMAN. ASSISTANCE

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	15000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	15000
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	0
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	0	0
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	n.a.
OTHER	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	0	0	0	0
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

*Less than $300,000 **Full dollars

Africa - Economic Policy Reform Program

Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Reverse Africa's economic stagnation
- o Promote economic growth through flexible support for policy reform
- o Support private sector development
- o Secure better coordination with other international aid donors

Program Objectives:

- o Support innovative economic policy reform in selected African countries
- o Strengthen the role of the private sector
- o Ensure that the assistance provided is appropriate for supporting reform efforts

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:

ESF

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program is designed to promote regional economic growth and stability, and will have no arms control implications. The program will consist of:

ESF: The proposed ESF program will provide additional support for those African countries which are implementing economic policy changes or have indicated a willingness and ability to pursue growth-oriented policies. ESF assistance will also help to strengthen and streamline the international assistance framework for Africa through improved bilateral and multilateral donor coordination at the country level. Programs may be either project or non-project, depending on the needs of the country and the type of assistance required. They could be developed in any important economic sector, however primary emphasis will be placed on those programs that address the Agency for International Development's (AID) strategic objectives: agriculture and food production. All programs will be designed to assist in the implementation of key economic policy changes.

Economic Considerations: While immediate drought problems have abated, Africa's stagnating economic growth and declining per capita food production continues. Many African countries have begun to address the necessary domestic economic reforms by instituting a wide variety of policy changes such as more revenue for farmers, lowered budget expenditures, realistic exchange rates, and other reforms. Such measures are expensive and unpopular in the short run and require strong donor support to achieve their goal.

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Belize

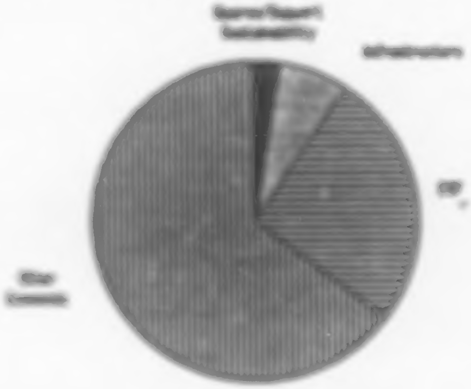
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Support development of defense forces capable of maintaining internal security
- o Protect and strengthen a functioning democracy
- o Suppress narcotics trafficking
- o Help create a diversified and sustainable economic infrastructure

Program Objectives:

- o Provide officer and technical training for Belize Defense Force (BDF) personnel
- o Help complete the acquisition of weapons, uniforms, radios and field equipment for a third rifle company
- o Furnish ammunition, pyrotechnics, and spare parts for training and operations
- o Provide balance of payments support to assist economic diversification

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program involves a small amount of military equipment that will not threaten Belize's neighbors or raise other arms control concerns. The program will consist of:

MAP: The grant MAP program is designed to equip a third rifle company; to continue standardization of vehicles and weapons; and to provide spare parts and other items. Individual equipment for the light infantry unit will constitute the majority of the program. Belize is not expected to make any significant FMS cash or commercial purchases.

IMET: The IMET program will provide professional education to BDF officers, technical and platoon level training, and operational training.

ESF: ESF assistance will provide balance of payments support and will help Belize meet its foreign exchange needs while attempting to diversify its sugar-based economy. ESF is an important complement to Belize's IMF program.

Economic Considerations: Belize faces a fiscal deficit and a balance of payments deficit due to a loss in export earnings from a depressed sugar market. An IMF standby program was activated in 1984, and the Government of Belize is in compliance with its terms. A major part of the IMF's program is the elimination of parastatal enterprises. Diversification from sugar is the Government's primary economic goal, with citrus, tourism and mariculture as promising alternatives. Economic growth should be about 2 percent in 1986.

BELIZE

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	3000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	7500
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	2500
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	100
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	1000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	14100
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	1000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	20

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	500	479	1000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	500	479	1000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	834
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	834
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	1000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	1000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	0	1	6	19	n.a.
OTHER	9	6	7	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	*	*	*	*
OTHER	0	0	4	1	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	*	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	1:0.6	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	181	184	176	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	1203	1150	1099	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	64	83	113	133
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	6.00%	12.00%	15.00%	17.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Bolivia

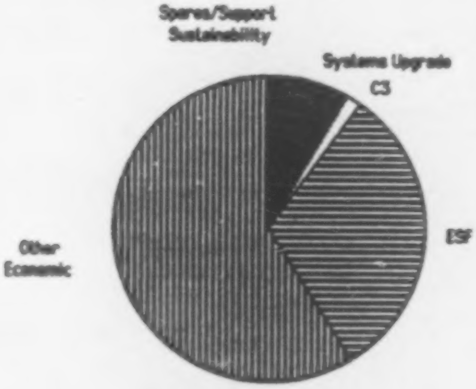
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Encourage political and economic reform and development
- o Support preservation and consolidation of democracy
- o Promote economic stabilization and growth
- o Sustain anti-narcotics programs

Program Objectives:

- o Support the ongoing economic recovery program and reactivation of the private sector
- o Upgrade deteriorated basic equipment in all military services
- o Help develop managerial/technical skills in Bolivia's armed forces
- o Continue improving anti-narcotics capabilities

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program raises no adverse arms control issues. The program will consist of:

MAP: Bolivia's defense budget has been limited severely as a result of its economic crisis. Grant MAP support will help Bolivia retain a minimal level of performance in carrying out essential functions of internal security, anti-narcotics operations, and patrolling of vast border areas. The status of the military's materiel is extremely poor in all services. The frequent groundings of Bolivia's few aircraft have seriously hampered its drug interdiction operations. MAP is intended to support acquisition of communications gear, trucks and jeeps, riverine patrol craft, and vehicle and aircraft spare parts.

IMET: The IMET program is designed to provide managerial and technical training in communications, maintenance, logistics, and operations. IMET will also serve to promote closer relations between the Bolivian and U.S. armed forces.

ESF: ESF support will help sustain implementation of the economic stabilization policies pursued by the new Bolivian government. Particular emphasis will be placed on reactivating the private sector. ESF will help finance a large balance of payments gap and ease the social and political tensions resulting from major economic restructuring.

Economic Considerations: The Paz government inherited an economy in extreme disorder, with inflation over 20,000 percent annually and a fiscal deficit of 28 percent of GDP. In August 1985, drastic economic reforms were adopted to restore economic order and growth. The Government eliminated price controls, cut subsidies, and imposed a public sector wage and hiring freeze. Already, economic indicators have improved significantly. Further fiscal measures are expected as part of an anticipated standby agreement with the IMF. Bolivia has requested emergency aid to help ensure success of its recovery plan.

BOLIVIA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	20000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	9292
P.L. 480	28277
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	4675
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	400
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	6000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	68644
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	3000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	1500

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	3000	2870	6000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	3000	2870	6000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			532

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	2689
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2689
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	5000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	3000
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	5000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	5000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	25	33	61	43	n.a.
OTHER	76	61	76	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	1	*	*	*
OTHER	78	1	1	7	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	1:0.0	0	0	0
OTHER	1:1.0	1:0.0	1:0.0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	17000	4215	21215
FY 1986	0	1094	1094
FY 1987	0	740	740
FY 1988	0	742	742
FY 1989	600	714	1314
FY 1990	800	617	1417
FY 1991	800	519	1319
FY 1992	800	420	1220
FY 1993	800	323	1123
FY 1994	800	222	1022
FY 1995	800	123	923
TOTAL	22400	9729	32329
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	6512	6227	6590	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	1121	1032	1084	0
TOTAL BUDGET	830	1360	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	3240	3100	3626	4331
FMS DEBT	11	11	7	6
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	40.00%	38.00%	39.00%	44.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Botswana

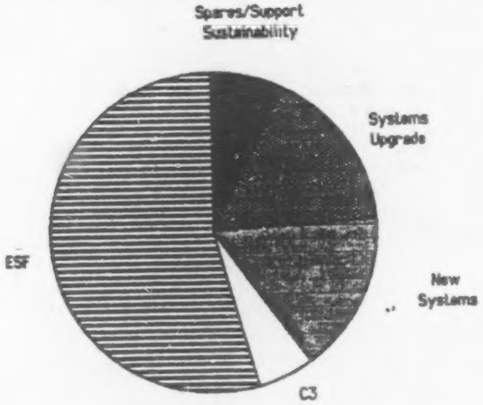
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Support Botswana's moderating and stabilizing role in southern Africa
- o Assist Botswana's economic development efforts
- o Continue visible support for a moderate, pro-West nation that exemplifies a successful multiracial democracy

Program Objectives:

- o Improve Botswana Defense Force mobility and border control capabilities
- o Support improved military management
- o Help modernize educational capabilities
- o Aid economic recovery after four years of drought

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will support democratic Botswana in promoting regional stability by meeting its needs in the control of its extensive borders with South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Namibia. The program will raise no adverse arms control implications, and will consist of:

FMS and MAP: Grant MAP financing and FMS concessional credit assistance will support Botswana Defense Force plans to upgrade foreign source equipment, and to purchase additional U.S. armored vehicles, U.S.-made artillery systems for border defense, TOW, training systems, and communications equipment.

IMET: The primary objective of the IMET program is to support management and leadership training for future Botswana Defense Force leaders. Training will emphasize basic operations, maintenance, and administrative coursework with the goal of basic infrastructure development.

ESF: ESF assistance will be used entirely for development programs. The focus of these programs will be on education and agriculture, and on promoting domestic stability through a broadened economic base.

Economic Considerations: The U.S. considers Botswana fiscally prudent. Botswana's free-market economy is led by a strong mineral sector, primarily diamonds. Traditional livestock and agriculture activities have suffered from long periods of drought, and require increased public sector support. This support has badly strained the Government's budget, of which defense represents only 5 percent. Declines in the average 8.5 percent GDP are predicted.

BOTSWANA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	8000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	1878
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	400
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	6000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	2000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	10278
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	3000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	1

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	9298
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	9298
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	3000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	3000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	1520	389	1909
FY 1986	2458	1010	3468
FY 1987	1798	932	2730
FY 1988	1698	863	2561
FY 1989	1648	718	2366
FY 1990	1982	563	2545
FY 1991	1960	384	2344
FY 1992	1601	252	1853
FY 1993	667	164	831
FY 1994	667	130	797
FY 1995	667	95	762
TOTAL	16666	5500	22166
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			2830

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	5000	0	2000
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	5000	0	2000
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	4000	3350	6000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	9000	3350	8000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			297

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	14	17	13	21	n.a.
OTHER	65	67	63	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	*	*	*	*
OTHER	0	1	1	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	1:0.1	1:0.0	1:0.0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	941	.772	932	916
PER CAPITA GDP**	1002	788	923	872
TOTAL BUDGET	400	400	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	296	281	317	315
FMS DEBT	1	1	6	13
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.04%
DEBT SERV RATIO	8.00%	5.00%	6.00%	7.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Burma

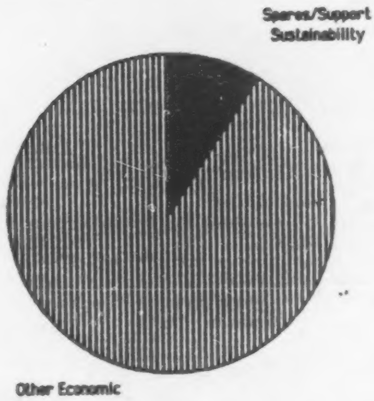
Policy Goals:

o Promote regional stability
o Improve national defense and anti-insurgency capabilities
o Support continued bilateral cooperation in narcotics control
o Sustain good U.S.-Burmese relations

Program Objectives:

o Help upgrade aging basic military weaponry and equipment
o Assist in improving Burma's airmobile capabilities
o Promote development of indigenous military training capabilities
o Support improved narcotics interdiction efforts

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will have no adverse arms control impact because Burma's defense acquisitions are limited in quantity and sophistication. The program will finance procurement of spare parts and ammunition for previously-acquired U.S. systems, and will consist of:

MAP: Grant MAP funding will assist Burma in replacing old and worn weaponry through acquisition of M-16s and small arms, and in improving its airmobile capability by supplementing funding of helicopter or fixed-wing cargo aircraft. This support will enhance the armed forces' counter-insurgency capabilities and will contribute to the success of U.S.-Burmese narcotics control efforts.

IMET: Military education and training assistance will help Burma improve its counter-insurgency operational capability and develop expertise and systems needed for effective management of its armed forces. Emphasis will be placed on operations, maintenance, logistics and communications/electronics training, and senior officers orientation.

Economic Considerations: Burma's decision to cooperate with the U.S. on major new anti-narcotics programs has added to the cost of anti-insurgency operations at a time when Burma's economic base has weakened considerably. Export earnings fell below $350 million during the 1984-85 period due partly to the depressed world rice market. A low per capita GNP, and a total foreign debt of over $2 billion, exacerbates a debt service ratio that is nearing 45 percent. Defense accounts for about one-third of Burma's total national expenditures.

BURMA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	10000
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	8825
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	350
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	1000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	20175
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	1000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	300

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	59
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	59
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	1000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	1000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	1000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	0	1000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	1	6	4	14	n.a.
OTHER	214	212	222	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	2	5	1	1
OTHER	10	46	19	17	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	1:0.3	1:1.2	1:0.1	0
OTHER	1:0.1	1:0.2	1:0.1	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	5889	5963	6189	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	167	166	168	0
TOTAL BUDGET	940	1000	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	2145	2430	2826	3000
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	44.00%	46.90%	66.00%	76.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Cambodia Resistance

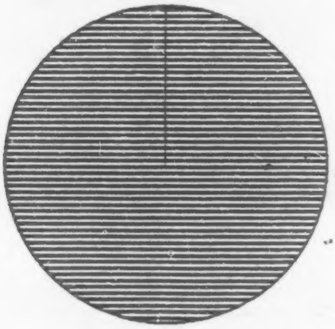
Policy Goals:

- o Deter and combat aggression
- o Support ASEAN efforts toward a Cambodian settlement
- o Respond to the ASEAN appeal of February 1985 to support the non-communist resistance forces
- o Strengthen non-communist forces to provide an alternative to the Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge

Program Objectives:

- o Increase U.S. support for ASEAN policy on Cambodia
- o Improve effectiveness of non-communist resistance forces

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program for the non-communist resistance forces in Cambodia (the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the Sihanoukist National Army) consists entirely of economic aid. No FMS or MAP funding is sought; therefore, the proposed program will raise no arms control implications.

ESF: ESF assistance will be used to contribute to the effectiveness of the non-communist resistance forces and will help to restore the pool of skilled manpower which has been depleted by the ravages of the Khmer Rouge years and the depredations of Vietnam's continuing occupation. Depending on the outcome of discussions with the Royal Thai Government, funds may be used for training and other humanitarian assistance directly related to the needs of the resistance forces. Training might be provided in paramedical, vocational, and possibly other similar areas. Some funds may be used to improve secondary education for the displaced Khmer along the Thai-Cambodia border. No arms, ammunition, or military training will be funded.

This assistance program is designed to contribute to ASEAN's policy of seeking a political settlement to the Cambodian problem based on Vietnamese withdrawal and free elections. It is important to the U.S. that ASEAN, which is already assisting the non-communist resistance, retain the lead on Cambodia policy. The Administration believes, therefore, that this program would be best administered by Thailand, on behalf of ASEAN, rather than by creating a direct role for the United States.

CAMBODIA RESISTANCE

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	5000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	5000
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	0
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	0	0
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	n.a.
OTHER	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	0	0	0	0
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Cameroon

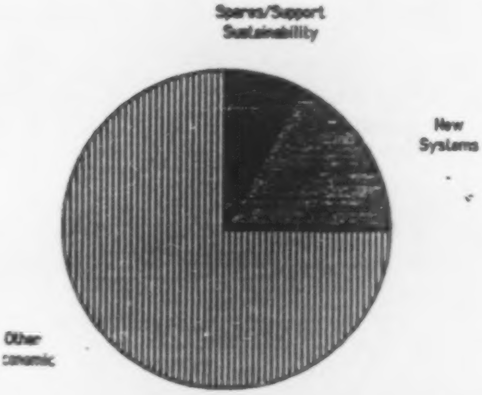
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Encourage continued opposition to Libyan aggression
- o Help sustain Western orientation and economic ties
- o Enhance the current excellent cooperative relationship

Program Objectives:

- o Help Cameroon meet its requirements for improved air, coastal naval, and anti-armor defense capabilities
- o Improve overall defense capabilities
- o Complement and support France's lead role in providing military and developmental assistance

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program is designed to help Cameroon improve its air, coastal naval, and anti-armor defense capabilities. The anticipated acquisitions will not introduce new capabilities into the region nor have an adverse effect on regional stability. The program will consist of:

FMS: Proposed FMS credits will be used to purchase coastal patrol craft to defend offshore oil fields and borders, to counter smuggling, and to support fisheries and pollution control. FMS funds will also support procurement of cargo vehicles for logistics and civil assistance, and anti-tank missiles and armored cars or light tanks to improve defensive anti-armor capability. Commercial purchases may include air defense fighters, helicopters, and transport aircraft.

IMET: The essential objectives of the IMET program are: (1) to encourage military professionalism through attendance at U.S. service schools at the advanced career, command and staff, and War College levels; (2) to enhance the indigenous army, navy, and air force training capability; (3) to further develop the expertise and systems needed for effective armed forces management; and (4) to promote a better understanding of the U.S. and its commitment to the principles of internationally-recognized human rights.

Economic Considerations: Cameroon has enjoyed growth rates of 6-7 percent in recent years as a result of sound management of its oil resources and a high degree of agricultural self-sufficiency. Cameroon is attempting to overcome ingrained problems which threaten further economic progress, such as low administrative efficiency, corruption, poorly managed parastatals, and inadequate customs and revenue collections systems. Current development plans concentrate on upgrading a long-neglected infrastructure and providing more jobs.

CAMEROON

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	21890
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	2219
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	300
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	7000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	31409
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	3000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	300

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	724
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	724
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	7000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	7000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	3000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID			
AS OF 9/30/85	3343	0	3343
FY 1986	2862	828	3690
FY 1987	2240	687	2927
FY 1988	1650	530	2180
FY 1989	1250	360	1610
FY 1990	356	230	585
FY 1991	667	235	902
FY 1992	667	197	864
FY 1993	667	164	831
FY 1994	667	130	797
FY 1995	667	95	762
TOTAL	15014	3485	18499

ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN 8916

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT			
CREDIT	5000	0	7000
TREASURY	0	0	7000
CONCESSIONAL	5000	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	5000	0	7000

FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985 0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	13	13	11	20	n.a.
OTHER	131	132	106	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	1	2	22	10	0
OTHER	25	20	74	33	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:0.1	1:0.2	1:2.0	1:0.5	0
OTHER	1:0.2	1:0.1	1:0.7	0	n.a.

n.a. = not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	6611	6812	6878	7070
PER CAPITA GDP**	730	740	730	747
TOTAL BUDGET	1370	1300	1870	0
TOTAL DEBT	2000	2053	2100	2032
FMS DEBT	3	5	3	7
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	17.00%	21.00%	33.00%	20.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Central African Republic

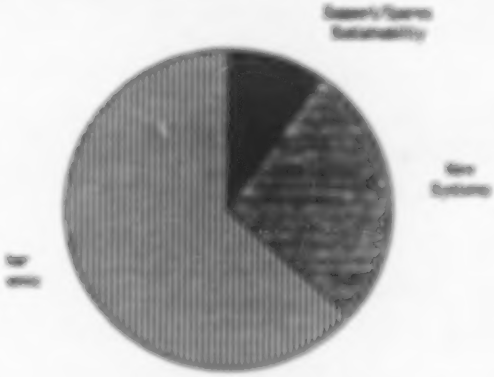
Policy Goals:

o Promote regional stability
o Support continued opposition to Libyan aggression
o Encourage Western democratic orientation

Program Objectives:

o Complement French efforts to enhance preparedness against potential Libyan regional aggression
o Enhance supply and personnel transport capabilities
o Improve overall caliber of the Central African Republic army officer corps through training

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program is designed to help the Central African Republic (CAR) improve its ability to transport personnel and supplies. The equipment proposed is non-lethal and will not adversely affect regional stability. The program will consist of:

MAP: Grant MAP assistance will enable the CAR to purchase ground vehicles -- probably two and one-half ton trucks -- which will help consolidate the army's ground fleet and bring it up to full complement. The program will also include a spare parts and training package. This assistance will complement, but not supplant, French assistance.

IMET: The objectives of the proposed IMET program are to provide professional education to future leaders of the Central African Republic army, and to introduce members of this leadership sector to American values and institutions, as well as to U.S. military procedures. The funds will be used to send approximately ten officers to basic courses, including infantry, transportation, and engineering training. Another five officers will receive advanced training in ranger, special forces, and combat-support courses.

Economic Considerations: The Central African Republic has made significant strides in the past year in coming to terms with its debt burden and in initiating economic reforms. With an annual per capita income of approximately $310, it is one of the world's least developed countries. The Government turned in an exemplary performance on a 1984-85 IMF standby agreement, thereby beginning the process of recovery. A follow-up agreement will facilitate preparation of a five-year development program aimed at stimulating real economic growth. About eighty-five percent of the country's 2.7 million people are engaged in subsistence agriculture. The main constraints to development are a poor transportation infrastructure and weak internal and international marketing systems.

Central America Regional Program

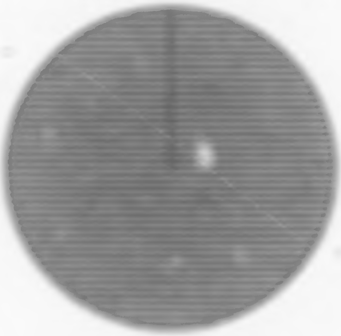
Policy Goals:

- o Foster the conditions necessary for sustained economic growth
- o Improve living conditions
- o Advance the cause of democracy
- o Strengthen hemispheric political, economic, social and security links
- o Promote peaceful change while resisting the violation of democracy by force and terrorism
- o Prevent externally-supported insurgent groups from seizing and expanding control in a vital area
- o Counter Soviet efforts to increase their presence in the region

Program Objectives:

- o Support the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America
- o Encourage foreign capital inflows
- o Stimulate export-led growth and an outward looking regional economy
- o Help remove key trade and investment constraints
- o Improve agricultural and industrial productivity
- o Increase export and domestic food crop production
- o Rationalize the management of the region's natural resource base

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



ESF

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program consists solely of economic assistance, and therefore will not raise any arms control implications.

ESF: The ESF program will help fund the following projects: a trade credit insurance program to encourage increased private sector credit to the region; a trade and development corporation project to provide investment, loan and equity financing for extra-regional trading ventures; and a shelter and urban development project to provide affordable housing and infrastructure services for lower income groups. ESF assistance will also be used to support continuation of a regional agricultural higher education project to produce a professional human resource base to address Central America's agricultural problems; a project for various types of short- and long-term training in the U.S., an administration of justice program designed to strengthen judicial systems in Central America; and a program to support private and voluntary organizations committed to promoting democracy.

Economic Considerations: Since 1979, high oil prices, insurgency, political instability, capital flight, declines in export commodity prices, and antiquated judicial systems have conspired to stymie Central American efforts to integrate -- and thereby make more competitive -- their economies. The Central America program provides funding so that countries in the region can continue their efforts towards economic integration. The program's support of judicial reform and private groups dedicated to promoting democracy will assist Central Americans in overcoming obstacles to political and economic development.

CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	75000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	75000
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	0
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
USG ACTIVE DEBTS			
AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL BUDGET			
CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	0	0
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	n.a.
OTHER	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EXPORT	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	0	0	0	0
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DEBT SERV RATIO	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Chad

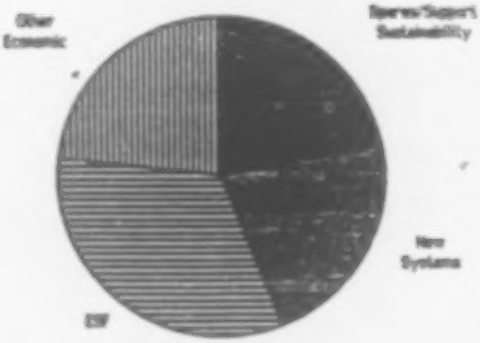
Policy Goals:

- o Deter and combat aggression
- o Promote regional stability
- o Support the territorial integrity of Chad
- o Support and complement France's lead role in providing military and economic assistance
- o Encourage a Western orientation

Program Objectives:

- o Improve the effectiveness of the Chadian armed forces through equipment modernization and training in land and air defense
- o Improve surface mobility and firepower
- o Support logistics and resupply capability
- o Promote infrastructure development
- o Support economic reform and development projects

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will contribute to regional security and will not pose a threat to Chad's neighbors. The program will consist of:

MAP: The grant MAP financing program is designed to help Chad meet its urgent requirements for airlift capability, anti-armor defense, and air defense to deter Libyan aggression. The program will also support the establishment of a logistics base. The most important programs financed by MAP will be continued support for Chad's C-130 aircraft and Redeye air defense weapons, and procurement of additional V-150 armored cars, two and one-half ton trucks, small arms and ammunition, vehicle spares and individual uniforms and equipment.

IMET: The objectives of the proposed IMET program are: to help the Chadian military develop the systems and operational and maintenance expertise needed for effective management; to encourage an indigenous training capability; and to promote a better understanding of the U.S. and demonstrate our commitment to democratic principles and human rights.

ESF: The ESF program will help the Government to develop technical and administrative capability by furnishing training and equipment to its National Roads Office. Training will be directed toward road maintenance brigades, equipment workshop personnel, and supervisory staff. A central road maintenance vehicle workshop will be rebuilt and re-equipped.

Economic Considerations: Chad is among the world's poorest countries. Annual per capita income is $88; GDP in 1984 was $360 million; and the country's growth rate from 1960-1982 was negative 2.8 percent. The population is employed primarily in subsistence agriculture and livestock herding. Cotton is Chad's principal cash crop, and provides 70 percent of the country's earnings.

CHAD

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	7000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	4000
P.L. 480	1002
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	250
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	9000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	21252
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	10000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	5

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	5177
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	5177
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	10000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	10000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	10000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	10000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID			
AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED			
FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT			
CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	5000	5742	9000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	5000	5742	9000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	1	4	7	13	n.a.
OTHER	46	31	35	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	0	0	7	11	3
OTHER	5	2	5	6	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	1:1.0	1:0.8	0
OTHER	1:0.1	1:0.1	1:0.1	0	n.a.

n.a - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	205	169	178	133
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	13.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Civic Action - Africa

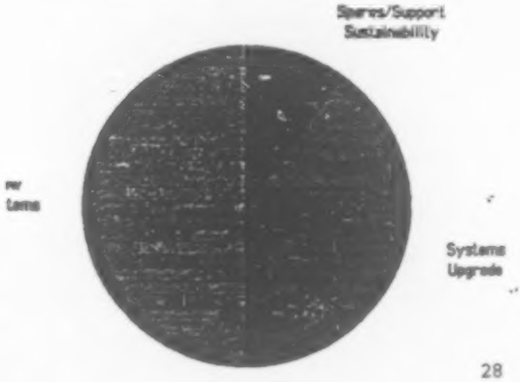
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Improve African armed forces' capability to plan and implement projects that benefit the civilian populations
- o Foster greater understanding between the military and civilian sectors in Africa
- o Encourage military institutions to participate in economically productive activities
- o Assist the military in protecting and using their nations' natural resources

Program Objectives:

- o Support improved engineering skills of African armed forces
- o Encourage development of indigenous capabilities to conduct civic action projects
- o Enhance capabilities of coastal security forces
- o Help improve overwater patrol, surveillance, and search and rescue capabilities
- o Help improve military medical capabilities
- o Support development of disaster relief and transportation infrastructure

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 Civic Action program is designed to continue the initiative begun in FY 1985. In addition to ensuring completion of projects such as those begun in Senegal, Niger, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Togo and the Ivory Coast, the FY 1987 program will allow for additional short-term projects in other selected African countries. It will contribute to regional stability by encouraging African defense establishments to participate in nation building and civic action projects. The provision of funds and training for these purposes will not have adverse arms control implications. The program will consist of:

MAP: The proposed grant MAP program will continue to focus on projects that include: infrastructure development, education, sanitation, disaster relief, transportation, and health care. In addition, the coastal security portion of the program will continue to focus on the needs of coastal states for forces that are capable of patrolling their waters and enforcing maritime laws and fishing treaties. Assistance for coastal security will also provide equipment and training that builds search and rescue, anti-smuggling, and pollution control capabilities.

CIVIC ACTION - AFRICA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	10000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	10000
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	10000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	7000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	7000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	10000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	10000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	5000	4785	10000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	5000	4785	10000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	n.a.
OTHER	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	0	0	0	0
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Colombia

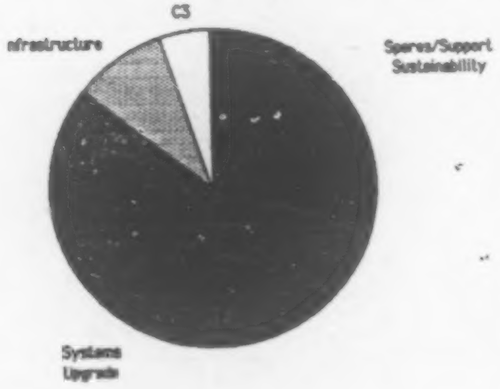
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Encourage political and economic reform and development
- o Support efforts against communist insurgents and narcotics traffickers
- o Increase support for a friendly democratic government
- o Sustain cooperative defense and anti-narcotics arrangements

Program Objectives:

- o Sustain and increase internal mobility through helicopter maintenance programs
- o Improve maintenance and support capability through spare parts and personnel training
- o Continue supporting Colombia's capability to counter insurgents and narcotics traffickers

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will contribute to regional stability and will have no adverse arms control implications. The program will consist of:

FMS and MAP: FMS financing and MAP grants will help Colombia contain terrorist and insurgent groups which, alone or in cooperation with narcotics traffickers, seek to overthrow the democratic government and disrupt the economy. Colombia will use the assistance to maintain its helicopter fleet in order to increase counter-insurgency and anti-terrorist capabilities. Helicopters play the key role in defense against insurgency and narcotics-supported terrorism.

IMET: The primary objective of the IMET program is to train military personnel at all levels to achieve needed operational readiness for Colombia's helicopter fleet. IMET will also help to further strengthen the long-standing professional relationship between our armed forces.

Economic Considerations: Colombia's economic problems are similar to those of its neighbors, but not as severe and without the large debt overhang common in the region. In consultation with the IMF and commercial creditors, Colombia has adopted an independent adjustment program which has allowed it to meet external obligations as well as external financing needs for the next two years. Colombia's GDP has grown 2 percent in 1985, and the fiscal deficit has been reduced to 2 percent of GDP (as compared to 7.6 percent in 1984). Inflation of 24 percent has been very close to the 21 percent target. Nevertheless, unemployment remains at historic levels (14.5 percent) and the carefully calibrated economic plan does not allow Colombia leeway for significant increases in existing military or civilian programs.

COLOMBIA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	10180
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	950
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	10000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	10000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	31130
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	10000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	5000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	789
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	789
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	10000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	10000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	10000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	10000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	106057	28454	134511
FY 1986	11039	2419	13458
FY 1987	5306	2381	7687
FY 1988	5306	1897	7203
FY 1989	4537	1246	5783
FY 1990	3768	760	4528
FY 1991	3776	325	4101
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	139789	37482	177271
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			30351

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	9570	10000
TREASURY	0	9570	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	10000
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	10000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	9570	20000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			19633

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	3	2	1	2	n.a.
OTHER	70	73	67	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	12	19	22	16	9
OTHER	31	108	4	654	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:4.0	1:9.5	1:22.0	1:8.0	0
OTHER	1:0.4	1:1.4	1:0.1	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	36388	38972	38512	36616
PER CAPITA GDP**	1361	1433	1399	1298
TOTAL BUDGET	5290	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	8978	10308	11269	11612
FMS DEBT	44	40	26	39
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	32.00%	30.00%	37.00%	40.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Costa Rica

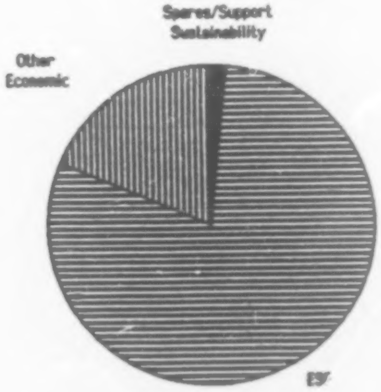
Policy Goals:

- o Deter and combat aggression
- o Support Costa Rica's territorial integrity
- o Protect a functioning democracy
- o Promote economic growth

Program Objectives:

- o Sustain improved capabilities of public security force to counter aggression and terrorist activity
- o Help maintain previous military equipment purchases
- o Support procurement of spare parts, training, munitions, and technical assistance
- o Continue to promote economic reform and stability through balance of payments support
- o Restore export-led economic growth

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will not raise any arms control concerns. It will consist of:

MAP: The grant MAP financing program will support procurement of small arms, personal gear, and follow-on support for existing aircraft, patrol boats, and other defense equipment.

IMET: The IMET program will sustain the operational proficiency of Costa Rica's public security force in such areas as logistics, operations, maintenance and border control techniques.

ESF: ESF funds will be used to assist the Government of Costa Rica in reducing its balance of payments deficit; improving its external debt management; stabilizing the economy; and financing imports for industry and agriculture, with emphasis on manufacturing industries producing for export markets.

Economic Considerations: Costa Rica has successfully completed the first phase of its economic recovery program by reducing its inflation rate and reversing economic decline. The goal in the next phase of its recovery program is to increase trade, expand exports into new overseas markets, and maintain existing levels of real income. Due to the need to pursue an austerity program, Costa Rica cannot afford the price of enhancing its public security force. From 1983 to 1985, Costa Rica has been assisted by two IMF standby agreements, a World Bank Structural Adjustment Loan, and two sets of commercial bank and Paris Club reschedulings of external debt. Costa Rica probably will continue to need balance of payments support and debt reschedulings throughout the remainder of the 1980s.

COSTA RICA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	150000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	16000
P.L. 480	18000
PEACE CORPS	3158
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	250
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	3100
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	190508
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	5000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	500

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	11000	2393	3100
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	11000	2393	3100
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	16073
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	16073
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	5000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	4356
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	644
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	5000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	5000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	6	44	201	175	n.a.
OTHER	25	18	20	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	*	1	3	10
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	1:0.0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	5000	1201	6201
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	5000	1201	6201
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	2624	2607	3074	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	1136	1124	1260	0
TOTAL BUDGET	340	400	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	3181	3120	3700	3696
FMS DEBT	2	2	1	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	29.00%	20.00%	34.00%	31.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Cyprus

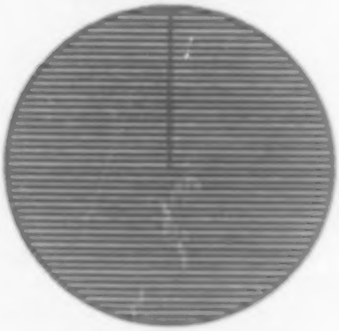
Policy Goals:

- Promote regional stability
- Demonstrate concern for the people of Cyprus and an active interest in promoting a fair and final settlement
- Continue constructive bilateral cooperation

Program Objectives:

- Encourage and support bicommunal confidence building
- Promote cooperation between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities
- Provide support and assistance to promote a just and lasting settlement

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program consists entirely of economic assistance. The program is consistent with Section 620C of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and will have no adverse arms control implications.

ESF: ESF assistance will help fund activities which promote bicommunal cooperation. A continuing effort is being made to identify the types of bicommunal projects that will contribute effectively to reconciliation between the Cypriot and Turkish communities in Cyprus.

Economic Considerations: The economy in southern Cyprus has performed well in recent years. There has been a high level of growth, with practically full employment and low inflation rates. This performance has been accompanied by budget and balance of payments deficits of 7-9 percent of GDP. According to World Bank statistics, per capita income in southern Cyprus in 1984 was $3,590. The economy of northern Cyprus has not performed as well: it has suffered from high unemployment, high inflation, and a serious and growing trade deficit. Per capita income in the north is estimated to be one-third of that in the south.

CYPRUS

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	[illegible]
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	[illegible]
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	0
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL CREDIT			
CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	0	0
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	EST [illegible]
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.A.
OTHER	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.A.	N.A.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.A.
ECONOMIC/MILI- TARY RATIO:					
U.S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OTHER	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.A.

N.A. - NOT AVAILABLE

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID			
AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GDP	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
TOTAL BUDGET	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
TOTAL DEBT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DEBT SERV RATIO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*LESS THAN $500,000 **FULL DOLLARS

Djibouti

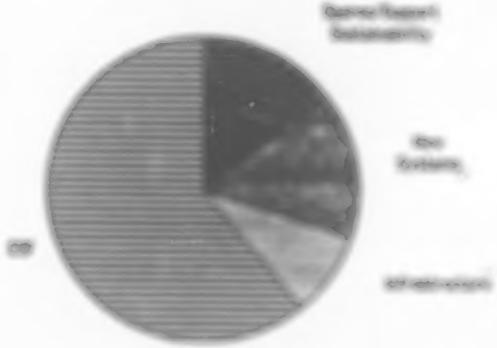
Policy Goals:

- o Enhance cooperative defense and security
- o Continue access to Djibouti's harbor and airport
- o Promote continued pro-West orientation
- o Encourage economic development and growth

Program Objectives:

- o Improve military construction effectiveness
- o Upgrade military transport capability
- o Augment military logistical efficiency
- o Provide balance of payments support to facilitate economic reform

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will contribute to stability in a volatile region, without posing a threat to Djibouti's neighbors, by strengthening the civic action capabilities and overall self-defense posture of Djibouti's modest armed forces. The program will consist of:

MAP: The MAP program will enhance inland transportation and airlift rescue capabilities through procurement of a second small aircraft. It will continue to help support Djibouti's engineering company and support its maintenance and supply costs. Utility vehicles and generators purchased with MAP funds will help improve military logistical capabilities. In addition, Djibouti plans to meet its military training needs by establishing a military education institute.

IMET: The IMET program will focus on training Djibouti's engineering company in the operation and maintenance of equipment. U.S. training will help form a cadre of skilled technicians to improve the effectiveness and scope of Djibouti's military construction efforts.

ESF: The ESF program is designed to assist the transition of resource-poor Djibouti from reliance on external support to self-generated economic growth. ESF resources will facilitate economic policy reform and play an important role in helping Djibouti overcome high unemployment and foreign exchange shortages.

Economic Considerations: Djibouti is a resource-poor country which grows only about 3 percent of its own food. Djibouti's port is the center of economic activity and is directly affected by regional conflicts. The country faces rising unemployment, mounting external debts, and declining budget reserves. With a per capita GDP of approximately $480, Djibouti relies heavily on French budgetary support. This support has declined recently because France has scaled back its economic assistance.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dominican Republic

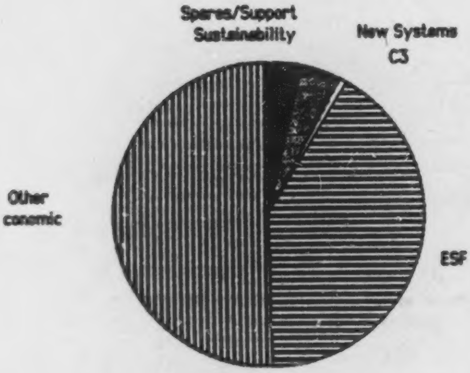
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Protect the strategically important Caribbean flank
- o Enhance political and social stability
- o Strengthen democratic processes and institutions
- o Support economic development and expansion
- o Expand bilateral cooperation

Program Objectives:

- o Enhance counter-insurgency capabilities
- o Improve narcotics and illegal migration interdiction
- o Continue depoliticization of the military
- o Support continued economic adjustment and prevention of food shortages
- o Improve natural disaster preparedness

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will have no adverse arms control impact. The program will consist of:

FMS and MAP: MAP grants and FMS credits will permit continued procurement of command, control, and communications equipment; small patrol boats; spare parts; support equipment; and possibly additional A-37 aircraft. The patrol boats will help meet legitimate defense needs and allow more effective cooperation in narcotics interdiction efforts.

IMET: The IMET program will support continued professionalization of the military and will foster development of an indigenous training capability. Training will cover equipment operation and maintenance, command and control procedures, management, and other related skills.

ESF: ESF assistance will help address the need for balance of payments support. Local currency funds will provide credit to the private sector for business development and export expansion, and to the public sector for productive infrastructure projects. Private sector development, including small industry and agriculture, will be emphasized.

Economic Considerations: The Dominican Republic is facing an economic crisis due to an acute shortage of foreign exchange and slow growth. Unemployment is at 25-30 percent and inflation is at 30-35 percent. The country is actively engaged in a comprehensive economic adjustment program including IMF, Paris Club, and commercial debt rescheduling agreements. Economic assistance accounts for over 90 percent of the U.S. program in recognition of the country's economic difficulties. For the same reason, the terms of economic and military assistance are concessionary, where possible.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	50000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	29658
P.L. 480	31602
PEACE CORPS	2342
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	850
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	7000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	3000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	124452
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	5000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	100

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	3000	0	3000
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	3000	0	3000
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	5000	3828	7000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	8000	3828	10000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			300

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	4388
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	4388
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	6000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	6000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	5000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	5000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	36	83	46	137	n.a.
OTHER	27	17	20	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	4	2	6	3
OTHER	0	5	4	4	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	1:0.1	1:0.0	1:0.0	0
OTHER	0	1:0.3	1:0.2	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	4007	3388	7395
FY 1986	2317	3354	5671
FY 1987	1724	1722	3446
FY 1988	2058	1517	3575
FY 1989	1911	1247	3158
FY 1990	1816	1027	2843
FY 1991	2016	836	2852
FY 1992	2016	632	2648
FY 1993	1400	449	1849
FY 1994	1400	314	1714
FY 1995	1401	176	1577
TOTAL	22066	14662	36728
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			4275

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	7210	7918	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	1292	1379	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	1180	1070	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	2296	2459	2784	2876
FMS DEBT	7	11	16	17
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%
DEBT SERV RATIO	26.00%	33.00%	35.00%	32.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Eastern Caribbean

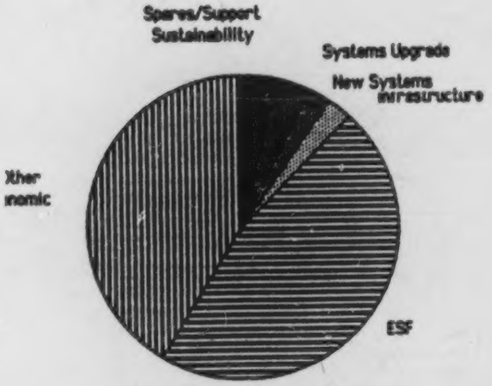
Policy Goals:

- Promote regional stability
- Safeguard democratic governments
- Support regional security cooperation
- Improve cooperation on narcotics traffic eradication
- Promote balanced economic development

Program Objectives:

- Enhance national defense capabilities
- Promote an effective Regional Security System (RSS)
- Improve maritime search and rescue, narcotics interdiction, and customs control capabilities
- Promote private investment and agricultural diversification

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program for Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines will contribute to regional security and will not raise any arms control concerns. The program will consist of:

MAP: The proposed program will help maintain a minimum level of country and regional security (through the RSS) against low-level internal and external threats, and will enhance the islands' capabilities for maritime search and rescue, narcotics interdiction, and immigration/emigration control. MAP funds will also be used for Coast Guard and basic light infantry equipment and training, small unit training, and upgraded equipment for Special Service Units (especially trained elements from each RSS state's small security force) and regional exercises.

IMET: The IMET program will help train key military management personnel, emphasizing development of national training capabilities, personnel management, and equipment operation skills. It will also help identify future national/regional security leaders and familiarize them with U.S. values and international security goals.

ESF: The objectives of the ESF program are to promote balanced economic development, increased private investment and agricultural diversification. In Grenada, ESF will also be used to meet serious reconstruction needs.

Economic Considerations: The Eastern Caribbean states' economic problems stem from poor infrastructure, dependence on price-volatile commodity exports, and underdeveloped private sectors. They need help in improving this situation, and could not meet even the modest military requirements addressed in this all-grant program if they had to make cash purchases or assume the debt burden of FMS loans.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	35000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	31334
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	3348
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	400
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	9000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	79082
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	10000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	12988
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	12988
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	10000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	10000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	10000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	10000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	5000	7178	9000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	5000	7178	9000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	n.a.
OTHER	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	0	0	0	0
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Ecuador

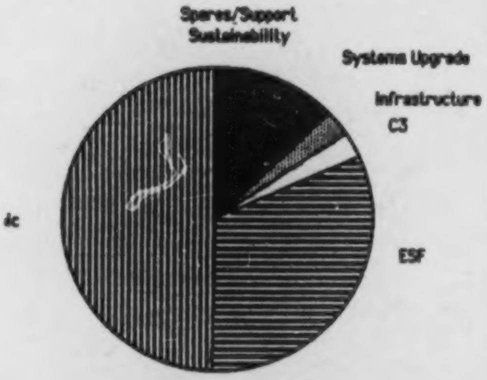
Policy Goals:

o Promote regional stability
o Combat small but growing terrorist movement
o Encourage continuation of democratic processes and economic reform and development
o Support elimination of illicit narcotics trafficking
o Conserve good human rights record
o Further market-oriented economic approach

Program Objectives:

o Continue training/equipping security forces to meet challenges from terrorists and narcotics traffickers
o Promote economic stability by providing balance of payments support
o Improve foreign exchange position to allow increased imports
o Improve Ecuador's ability to implement market-oriented policies

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will not adversely affect stability in the Andean region nor constitute an arms control concern. The program will consist of:

MAP: The MAP program is a key component in efforts to help Ecuador protect its young democratic institutions from totalitarian terrorist insurgents and the corruption inherent in illicit narcotics trafficking. Expected MAP purchases of ground transport vehicles, communications gear, medical equipment, small arms, automatic weapons, and spare parts will be used to combat well-heeled narcotics traffickers and internationally-assisted terrorists.

IMET: The IMET program will be used for training security forces in the command, control and communications functions needed to combat terrorist and narcotics trafficker threats.

ESF: ESF assistance comprises the main component of the U.S. security assistance program. It will help Ecuador confront its foreign exchange liquidity problem and cushion the impact of a projected balance of payments deficit. ESF will also support needed increases of imports to the private sector, improve the Government's ability to carry out key development projects, and support implementation of free-market oriented economic policies. The local currency that the ESF program generates will be used to encourage productive investment by the private sector and support official development investment.

Economic Considerations: Ecuador is restructuring its statist-oriented economy toward a market-based free enterprise system. The economy may grow by more than 2.5 percent in 1985, with above 20 percent inflation and 10 percent unemployment. Ecuador's $7.2 billion external debt has been partly rescheduled, and the Government is complying with the terms of an IMF standby agreement. A balance of payments deficit of about $40 million has been projected.

ECUADOR

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	15000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	22500
P.L. 480	495
PEACE CORPS	2800
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	845
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	650
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	8000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	50290
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	5000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	10000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	1492
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1492
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	5000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	5000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	5000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	5000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	33014	11893	44907
FY 1986	5720	4002	9722
FY 1987	2674	2450	5124
FY 1988	3035	2257	5292
FY 1989	2995	1910	4905
FY 1990	2844	1583	4427
FY 1991	3109	1266	4375
FY 1992	2488	937	3425
FY 1993	1867	713	2580
FY 1994	1867	515	2382
FY 1995	1866	320	2186
TOTAL	61499	27826	89325
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	4000	3828	0
TREASURY	2000	1914	0
CONCESSIONAL	2000	1914	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	2000	0	8000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	6000	3828	8000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			1435

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	5	7	10	40	n.a.
OTHER	27	30	28	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	7	13	39	11	6
OTHER	98	270	160	156	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:1.4	1:1.9	1:3.9	1:0.3	0
OTHER	1:3.6	1:9.0	1:5.7	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	13946	13845	12597	12551
PER CAPITA GDP**	1668	1688	1422	1378
TOTAL BUDGET	2250	2150	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	6211	6320	8269	8372
FMS DEBT	23	22	23	29
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	42.00%	54.00%	30.00%	27.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Egypt

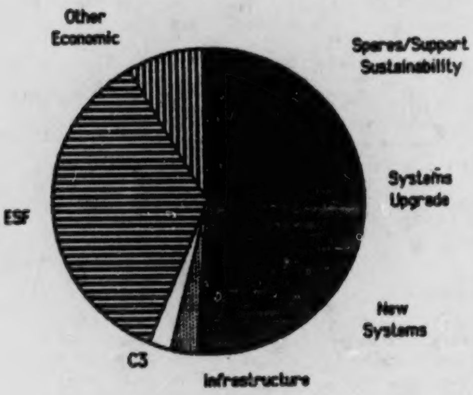
Policy Goals:

- o Promote Middle East peace
- o Support Egyptian commitment to peace with Israel and an expanded peace process
- o Enhance regional stability
- o Promote Egyptian readiness and military self-sufficiency
- o Support Egypt's moderate domestic and regional policies

Program Objectives:

- o Support continued procurement of modern aircraft and equipment for armor units
- o Improve integration of nationwide air defense force
- o Improve operations and maintenance; replace obsolete Soviet equipment with U.S. systems
- o Promote economic stability and support development projects

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will not affect regional arms relationships or contribute to instability. The program will consist of:

FMS: FMS credits will fund progress payments as well as logistical, maintenance, and training support for existing weapons systems, particularly air defense (surface-to-air missiles, radars, air defense integration, and F-16 and E-2C aircraft). A significant purchase of 155mm ammunition for previously procured M-109 self-propelled howitzers is also expected. Large progress payments will be required as part of cash-flow financing for previous acquisitions. Therefore, the emphasis for the remaining funds will be to ensure sufficient support for previously procured equipment.

IMET: IMET furthers Egyptian military self-sufficiency by training Egyptian personnel to operate and maintain U.S. equipment. It provides access to U.S. military management concepts and military doctrine, and strengthens U.S.-Egyptian military ties. The program trains some 120 military personnel annually.

ESF: The Commodity Import Program (CIP) and cash transfers will provide critical balance of payments support. U.S. economic assistance, including PL-480, helps ensure adequate food supplies and supports projects to help Egypt meet basic needs, including water and sewage, health, education, industry, electricity and communications.

Economic Considerations: Egypt faces serious economic problems. Annual GDP growth of about 4 percent is down from about 9 percent in 1974-82. The heavy debt burden and balance of payments deficit make all-grant FMS assistance vital. Egypt's balance of payments deficit was projected at $500 million in FY 1984-85 due to the stagnation or decline of major foreign exchange earners. Its budget deficit approaches 20 percent of GDP, and its growing foreign debt exceeds $32 billion. Egypt recognizes its serious economic problems and has begun to take steps to address them.

EGYPT

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	815000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	189910
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	2000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	1300000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	2306910
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	600000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	75000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	482632
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	454581
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	28051
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	400000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	386004
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	13996
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	600000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	600000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	1043928	1043928
FY 1986	0	986480	986480
FY 1987	0	540442	540442
FY 1988	0	541209	541209
FY 1989	36585	541271	577856
FY 1990	73170	535405	608575
FY 1991	86570	525016	611586
FY 1992	117073	512656	629729
FY 1993	156089	499119	655208
FY 1994	199969	477843	677812
FY 1995	221953	453342	675295
TOTAL	891409	6656711	7548120
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	1175000	1244100	1300000
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	1175000	1244100	1300000
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	1175000	1244100	1300000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			268353

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	897	926	1031	1062	n.a.
OTHER	308	337	267	n.a.	*n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	206	990	1189	390	662
OTHER	423	1202	771	1288	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:0.2	1:1.1	1:1.1	1:0.2	0
OTHER	1:1.4	1:3.6	1:2.9	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	24776	28986	35192	39422
PER CAPITA GDP**	570	649	788	863
TOTAL BUDGET	15110	18960	19720	0
TOTAL DEBT	22364	23792	25252	26472
FMS DEBT	2050	2730	3630	4330
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.09%	0.12%	0.14%	0.17%
DEBT SERV RATIO	52.00%	43.00%	45.00%	49.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

El Salvador

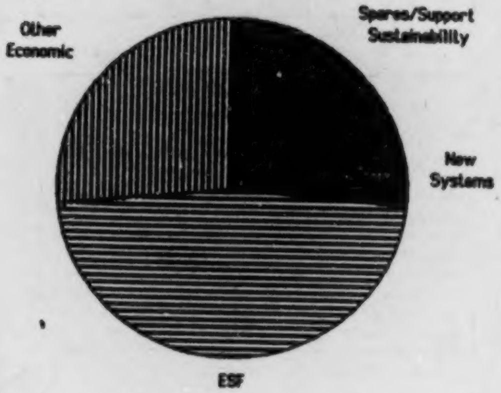
Policy Goals:

o Deter and combat aggression
o Reduce and eliminate terrorism
o Help the democratic Salvadoran government defend itself against anti-democratic insurgency
o Foreclose military victory to insurgents to bring them into democratic process
o Support consolidation of constitutional democratic process
o Promote political, social and economic progress, and respect for human rights
o Maintain production and employment, and support adjustments to encourage growth

Program Objectives:

o Sustain higher level of Salvadoran armed forces operations against the insurgent threat
o Support armed forces through training and equipment improvements
o Confront new insurgent tactics of small-unit operations and increased urban and rural terrorism
o Help strengthen economy and promote private sector-led growth

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program does not call for introduction of new or sophisticated systems. The program will consist of:

MAP: Grant MAP financing will permit procurement of ammunition, spare parts and supplies, medical support, and communications equipment. Major procurement items will include UH-1H and Hughes 500 helicopters, O-2A/B, A-37 and training aircraft, and naval patrol craft. Aircraft procurement is calculated to offset expected combat losses. Major emphasis will be on improving mobility and small unit operations, and enhancing counter-terrorism capabilities.

IMET: The IMET program will support continued training of officers and units of the expanded Salvadoran force structure, and will help develop skills to operate and maintain new equipment. IMET will also support creation of more Salvadoran training cadres.

ESF: ESF is designed to counter insurgent targetting of production facilities and the economic infrastructure; to provide emergency assistance to families displaced by the insurgency; to maintain employment and productivity; and to increase economic growth. ESF will also help finance essential imports and bolster the economy while Salvadorans make needed adjustments. Counterpart Salvadoran currency will promote private sector export diversification and agrarian reform.

Economic Considerations: El Salvador's real GDP per capita declined by over one-third during 1979-83. Real growth of less than 2 percent in 1984-85 was still under the population growth rate. The Government's budget deficit is soaring; while inflation is climbing toward 30 percent. El Salvador remains dependent on imported production inputs and essential consumer goods and services.

EL SALVADOR

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	240000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	85000
P.L. 480	52725
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	1600
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	134650
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	513975
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	150000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	5000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	146002
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	141072
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	4930
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	150000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	135375
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	14625
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	150000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	150000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGJ	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	5100	16719	21819
FY 1986	3183	22219	25404
FY 1987	4292	11675	15967
FY 1988	8492	11070	19562
FY 1989	11725	9880	21605
FY 1990	13625	8353	21978
FY 1991	13203	6722	19925
FY 1992	12865	5224	18089
FY 1993	12870	3749	16619
FY 1994	11099	2277	13376
FY 1995	8899	1130	10029
TOTAL	103353	99018	204373
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	10000	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	10000	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	124750	125367	134650
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	134750	125367	134650
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			9192

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	99	171	228	249	n.a.
OTHER	13	8	10	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	13	34	56	97	116
OTHER	3	1	9	20	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:0.1	1:0.3	1:0.2	1:0.4	0
OTHER	1:0.2	1:0.1	1:0.9	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	3459	3586	4037	4364
PER CAPITA GDP**	710	717	772	847
TOTAL BUDGET	690	710	780	0
TOTAL DEBT	1011	1174	1403	1386
FMS DEBT	16	32	79	97
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.02%	0.03%	0.06%	0.06%
DEBT SERV RATIO	12.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Equatorial Guinea

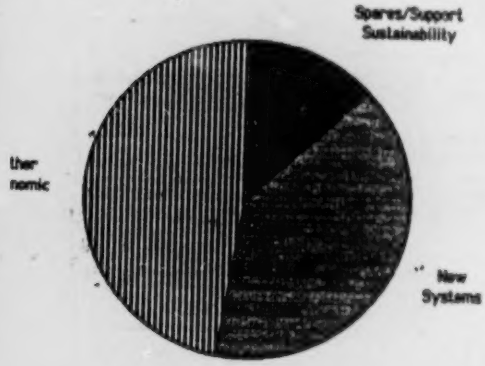
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Enhance domestic stability and political integration
- o Enhance Equatorial Guinea's ability to exercise sovereignty over its territory
- o Reduce Soviet-bloc influence and promote Western orientation

Program Objectives:

- o Enhance security of principal ports
- o Help establish the country's capability to patrol its territorial waters and control fishing activity within its economic resource zone
- o Permit monitoring of petroleum exploration activities

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will promote stability in Central Africa by improving Equatorial Guinea's coastal and territorial patrol capabilities and by reducing its reliance on the Soviet Union and other radical states for military aid. Anticipated acquisition of a naval patrol boat maintenance capability will pose no threat to the security of Equatorial Guinea's neighbors. The program will consist of:

MAP: The proposed MAP program will provide funds for the establishment of small maintenance facilities for the country's fledgling naval fleet. One patrol boat is expected to be provided under FY 1986 MAP. The ability to patrol a relatively large water territory will permit fuller exercise of sovereignty over the country's potentially rich maritime resources.

IMET: The proposed IMET program will focus on training for coast guard and naval officers in operations, logistics, and boat maintenance.

Economic Considerations: Once one of the most prosperous in Africa, Equatorial Guinea's national economy was devastated during the years of former President Macias (1969-79). Although reliable production figures are not available, per capita GDP is estimated between $100 and $200. With the adoption of an IMF standby program and the signing of a Paris Club agreement in 1985, Equatorial Guinea's financial and balance of payments posture has improved. Moreover, its entry into the Central African Financial Community's Franc zone has given the country a stable and convertible currency for the first time. There is no industry in the country, and the vast majority of the population lives below the poverty level. Economic reforms have stimulated increased production of cacao. The country is believed to have oil resources, but these have yet to be exploited.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	1000
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	107
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	130
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	1000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	2237
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	2000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	1000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	2000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID			
AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	957	1000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	957	1000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	0	0	0	2	n.a.
OTHER	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	0	*	*	*	*
OTHER	10	11	14	3	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	68	93	103	110
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	23.00%	18.00%	24.00%	47.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Fiji

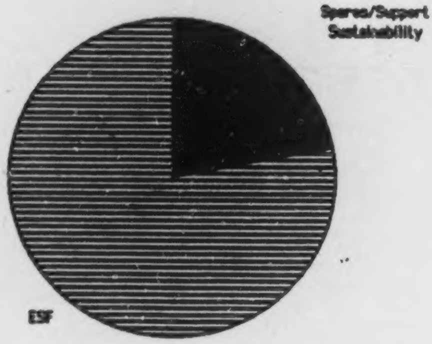
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Oppose Soviet efforts to gain regional foothold
- o Maintain port access for U.S. ships and aircraft
- o Encourage continued moderate pro-Western policies
- o Preserve access to regional fisheries resources
- o Encourage continued constructive participation in international organizations and peacekeeping efforts

Program Objectives:

- o Improve the training of and assist in standardizing equipment for the Royal Fiji Military Forces (RFMF)
- o Sustain Fiji's ability to contribute to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) in the Sinai
- o Support Fiji's economic development goals, emphasizing private sector initiatives

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program for Fiji will contribute to regional security and will have no adverse arms control impact. The program will consist of:

MAP: The proposed grant MAP program will help finance standardization of infantry small arms, enhancing the readiness of Fiji's military forces and helping to improve interoperability with U.S. and allied military forces.

IMET: The IMET program will provide training to RFMF military trainers, concentrating primarily on basic areas such as infantry skills and equipment maintenance.

ESF: The ESF program will be used primarily to promote Fiji's economic development goals by providing funds to support increased private enterprise development. ESF assistance will also help promote economic growth.

Economic Considerations: The very modest economic and security assistance programs for Fiji will not have any significant short-term macroeconomic effects. ESF will support development goals, with emphasis on the private sector. MAP funds will enhance Fiji's ability to continue supporting the Middle East peace process, particularly through its participation in multinational peacekeeping forces in the region, especially in light of slow U.N. reimbursement.

FIJI

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	1500
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	400
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	1896
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	125
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	300
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	4221
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	500
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	100

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	349
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	349
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	300
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	300
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	300
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	300
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	300	287	300
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	300	287	300
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	3	2	2	4	n.a.
OTHER	28	30	22	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	1	1	*	*
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	1:0.3	1:0.5	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	1238	1195	1115	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	1904	1811	1663	0
TOTAL BUDGET	350	340	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	297	277	336	321
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	7.00%	7.00%	9.00%	11.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Gabon

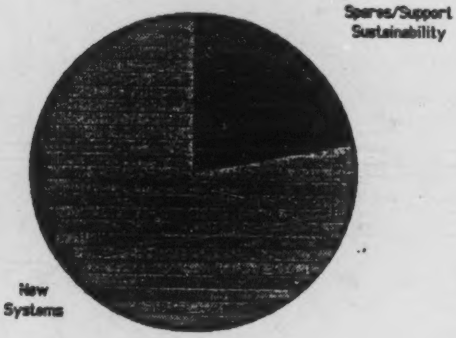
Policy Goals:

o Promote regional stability
o Support a pro-Western government which has been a positive force in the region
o Encourage bilateral defense cooperation
o Maintain Western access to Gabonese ports and airfields
o Maintain U.S. access to oil and manganese exports

Program Objectives:

o Increase mobility of Gabon's armed forces
o Promote effective quick reaction capabilities of the armed forces
o Continue exposure of Gabonese military to U.S. armed forces and U.S. military equipment

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will focus on providing equipment to build a highly mobile and well-equipped quick reaction force. None of the anticipated purchases will adversely affect the stability of the region. The program will consist of:

FMS: Gabon's principal purchases under the FMS treasury-rate credit program will consist of trucks (two and one-half ton and five ton) and jeeps, as well as M-16 rifles and ammunition, and aircraft armaments.

IMET: The proposed training program will focus on maintenence, logistics, operations, and communications, as well as instruction in professional development. The IMET program will support our overall focus on Gabon's need for an effective quick reaction capability.

Economic Considerations: Although Gabon has the highest per capita income in Black Africa ($2,613 in 1983), real growth rates in recent years have been near zero due to weak world prices for its four principal export commodities — petroleum, manganese, uranium, and wood. Although outlays on most development projects are being kept to a minimum, approximately $2 billion is being spent on the Trans-Gabon railroad. For the first time, this will link the heavily-forested interior with the coastal areas, and open up more areas for exploitation of mineral and wood resources.

GABON

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	1627
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	150
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	5000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	6777
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	5000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	1000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	5000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	5000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	5000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	5000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	7952	2340	10292
FY 1986	4452	584	5036
FY 1987	1796	380	2176
FY 1988	1060	180	1240
FY 1989	700	82	782
FY 1990	300	15	315
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	16260	3581	19841
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			9251

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	5000
TREASURY	0	0	5000
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	0	5000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	1	1	1	4	n.a.
OTHER	41	60	58	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	2	*	*	*
OTHER	23	13	8	20	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	1:2.0	0	0	0
OTHER	1:0.6	1:0.2	1:0.1	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	3743	3603	3142	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	3434	3246	2781	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	1397	1336	1388	1319
FMS DEBT	5	6	6	8
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
DEBT SERV RATIO	16.00%	17.00%	17.00%	19.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Greece

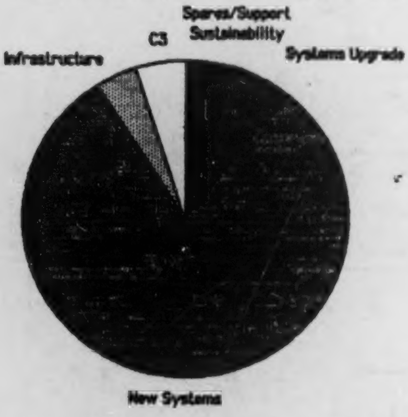
Policy Goals:

- o Enhance cooperative defense and security
- o Support Greece's role in NATO
- o Preserve access to vital U.S. military installations
- o Support modernization of Greek armed forces
- o Demonstrate U.S. commitment to bilateral relationship

Program Objectives:

- o Enhance air defense capability by initiating procurement of a modern fighter
- o Support naval modernization
- o Improve armor and anti-armor capability
- o Upgrade military communications through improved command and control systems
- o Improve general readiness with emphasis on combat support

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: In addition to the proposed FY 1987 funded security assistance program, Greece will likely make cash purchases through FMS or commercial procedures. By increasing NATO capabilities, this program will enhance stability in Europe, but will neither disturb the balance in the Aegean nor have an adverse arms control impact. The program will consist of:

FMS: The FMS credit financing program will assist Greece with its long-range program to modernize and upgrade defense capabilities to meet both its own security needs and NATO modernization and force goals. Planned purchases include: F-16 fighters, M-48 tanks, communications systems and radar equipment, helicopters, portable and guided missile systems, ammunition, tank and APC conversion kits, combat support vehicles, ship weapons systems, spare parts and anti-tank weapons.

IMET: The IMET program will increase the proficiency of future military instructors and planners in tactical and technical training, and will provide professional military education and resource management training. IMET will also provide technical training in the U.S. to enhance skills on equipment already purchased. This increased professional military interface will reinforce long-term and mutually beneficial relationships.

Economic Considerations: Since 1979, Greece's economy has been marked by low growth, high inflation, increasing unemployment, and a widening current account deficit. In October 1985, the government announced austerity measures aimed at reducing the current account deficit and public sector borrowing by devaluing the Greek Drachma 15 percent. This more restrictive financial framework will make foreign exchange for military purchases tighter. However, Greece is unlikely to defer high priority F-16 and M-48 tank purchases, and Frigate programs.

GREECE

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	1730
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	500000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	501730
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	500000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	50000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	107010
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	107010
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	500000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	500000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	500000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	500000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	752949	446228	1199177
FY 1986	71896	159237	231133
FY 1987	52250	184780	237030
FY 1988	41309	194077	235386
FY 1989	24484	191711	216195
FY 1990	30334	189901	220235
FY 1991	40749	186639	227388
FY 1992	51888	183361	235249
FY 1993	65546	179767	245313
FY 1994	84570	173701	258271
FY 1995	102669	165221	267890
TOTAL	1318664	2254623	3573287
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			1338032

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT			
CREDIT	500000	430650	500000
TREASURY	242000	83546	500000
CONCESSIONAL	258000	347104	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	500000	430650	500000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			61358

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	n.a.
OTHER	21	17	18	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	165	167	219	156	193
OTHER	313	255	282	132	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	1:14.9	1:15.0	1:17.6	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	36939	38141	34815	33466
PER CAPITA GDP**	3796	3896	3535	3380
TOTAL BUDGET	14920	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	8300	9900	10900	12700
FMS DEBT	802	978	1134	1363
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.10%	0.10%	0.11%	0.12%
DEBT SERV RATIO	15.00%	17.00%	18.00%	22.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Guatemala

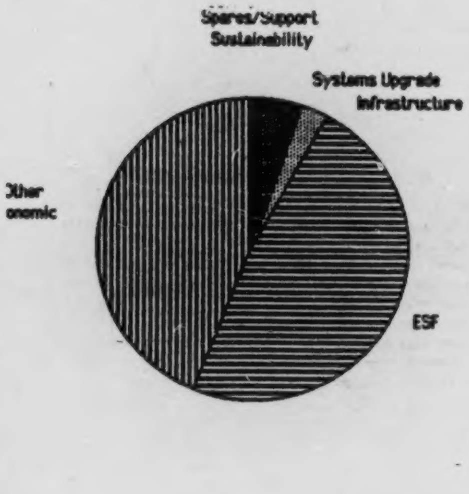
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Encourage political reform and development
- o Strengthen the stability of the new democratic government
- o Reinforce Guatemala's capacity to respond effectively to guerrilla threats and terrorist activity
- o Contribute to the enactment of a comprehensive economic adjustment program
- o Foster increased respect for human rights
- o Promote a friendly, cooperative bilateral relationship

Program Objectives:

- o Increase operational capability of helicopter fleet
- o Improve civic action capabilities
- o Enhance command and control
- o Enhance cooperative relationship with Guatemalan military
- o Assist new government in responding to the economic and social needs of its people, thereby helping erode the basis of appeal for extremists

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will help Guatemala upgrade its obsolescent military equipment and improve the professionalism of its security forces. It will contribute to regional stability by helping Guatemala meet threats to its security. The program will consists of:

MAP: Constant use of limited end items and a lack of resources have eroded Guatemala's counter insurgency capability. Grant MAP will support containment of the insurgency, and will improve the mobility of the Guatemalan armed forces by permitting the purchase of spare parts, aircraft and helicopters. Purchases of engineering/construction equipment and mobile medical facilities are also contemplated.

IMET: The principal objective of the IMET program is to increase professionalization of the Guatemalan military. Funds will also be used to upgrade English-language programs to allow more officers to receive U.S. training.

ESF: ESF assistance will help resolve severe economic problems, thereby enhancing political stability. U.S. aid will also contribute to a policy dialogue leading to a comprehensive adjustment program designed to correct structural economic weaknesses that impair growth.

Economic Considerations: Given its debt-service burden of over 50 percent of export earnings in 1987, and IMF austerity requirements as a precondition to renewed lending, Guatemala will be unable to improve its security capabilities without concessional lending, MAP grants, and ESF support.

GUATEMALA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	70000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	40000
P.L. 480	23690
PEACE CORPS	3175
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	500
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	10000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	147365
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	15000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	30

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	1785
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1785
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	10000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	10000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	15000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	15000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	10707	2013	12720
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	10707	2013	12720
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			14251

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	4785	10000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	4785	10000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	19	22	36	37	n.a.
OTHER	14	12	14	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	2	1	1	2
OTHER	1	37	3	38	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	1:0.1	1:0.0	1:0.0	0
OTHER	1:0.1	1:3.1	1:0.2	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	8608	8728	9035	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	1211	1192	1201	0
TOTAL BUDGET	1430	1300	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	1400	1675	1966	2401
FMS DEBT	*	*	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	12.00%	14.00%	17.00%	21.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Guinea

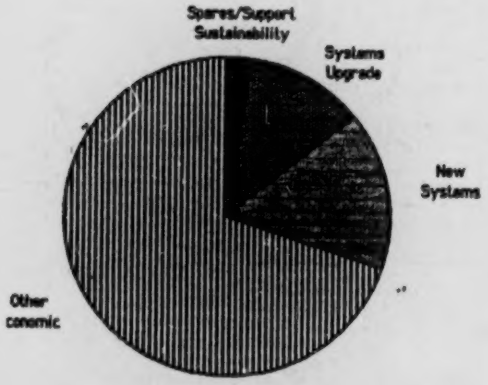
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Provide an alternative to East bloc security assistance
- o Promote genuine nonalignment
- o Encourage a lessening of East bloc access to ports and airfields
- o Promote fisheries protection and coastal surveillance awareness

Program Objectives:

- o Improve Guinea's capability to monitor and protect coastal waters
- o Help create air surveillance capability and naval support facilities for patrol boats
- o Upgrade Guinea's army communications capabilities
- o Promote continued economic recovery and independence

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program aims to support Guinea's own efforts to protect its offshore natural resources, particularly its rich fisheries, which suffer from unrestricted fishing. Enhancement of Guinea's coastal surveillance capability will have no adverse arms control implications. The program will consist of:

MAP: The proposed MAP program will enhance Guinea's coastal surveillance capability. Anticipated MAP purchases include: three patrol boats, one surveillance aircraft, and army field communications. The program will also promote design and construction of ship maintenance facilities. Guinea's LDC status and austere defense budget precludes all but grant MAP assistance.

IMET: The objective of the IMET program is to balance training among the three services. While continuing to support professional and technical training for the navy, IMET will be applied increasingly to army and air force training. Training will focus on basic logistics and maintenance, and professional development courses for senior officers.

Economic Considerations: Guinea is mineral-rich and endowed with agricultural potential. A quarter century of socialist economics under the previous government, however, undermined Guinea's infrastructure, discouraged all but subsistence farming, led to a bloated and ineffective government bureaucracy and resulted in extensive foreign debt. The present government, with the assistance of the IMF, the World Bank, and international donors, is working to develop the private sector, encourage foreign investment, and minimize government interference in the economy. With a GNP per capita of $300, Guinea is one of Africa's less developed nations despite extensive foreign exploitation of its bauxite and diamond resources.

GUINEA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	3730
P.L. 480	8000
PEACE CORPS	251
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	150
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	5000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	17131
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	5000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	20

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	121
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	121
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	3000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	5000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	5000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	3000	1914	5000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	3000	1914	5000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	12	8	6	7	n.a.
OTHER	29	24	23	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	0	0	*	*	*
OTHER	0	5	0	4	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	1:0.2	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	1339	1334	1473	1449
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	20.00%	21.00%	25.00%	31.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Haiti

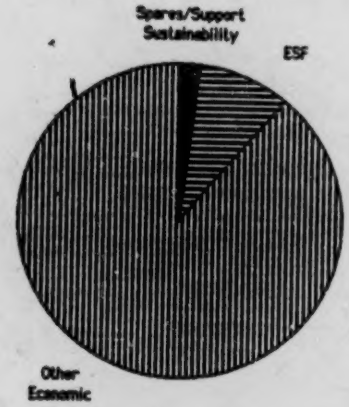
Policy Goals:

- Promote regional stability
- Encourage political and economic reform and development
- Support continued cooperation on migrant and narcotics issues
- Promote private sector institutions

Program Objectives:

- Continue strengthening the Haitian Navy's capability to interdict narcotics smugglers and migrants in cooperation with U.S. Coast Guard
- Promote job-creating, private sector activities through expanded credit and training
- Strengthen Haitian capability to conduct sea and air search and rescue operations
- Strengthen military skills and professionalism
- Foster an appreciation of U.S. political institutions and values

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program is designed to enhance narcotics interdiction efforts and military professionalism, and will not have any adverse arms control implications. The program will consist of:

MAP: The modest MAP grant program will be used to purchase communications equipment, spare parts, and repair services for Haitian naval vessels used in joint patrols with the U.S. Coast Guard. The Haitian Navy urgently needs to overhaul and repair its deteriorating vessels to maintain an operational capability. The Government will eventually be required to invest in replacement craft to maintain surveillance and patrolling activities.

IMET: The IMET program will emphasize creating the skills needed for effective operation and maintenance of equipment acquired from the U.S., and promoting a better understanding of the American people, values, and political system. Consequently, all of the proposed training will take place in the United States.

ESF: ESF assistance will finance several development activities with non-governmental organizations in such areas as credit and small enterprise development and low-cost housing. A portion of funds will also be used to improve the Haitian public sector's ability to attract and support private-sector investment, and to design and implement viable development projects.

Economic Considerations: All U.S. security assistance is requested on a grant basis because, as the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere with no natural resources, Haiti cannot sustain new external debts. The Haitian Government is already constrained in servicing its external debts by its limited export base.

HAITI

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	5000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	23256
P.L. 480	25036
PEACE CORPS	1261
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	600
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	500
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	55673
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	500
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	25

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	528
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	528
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	500
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	500
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	500
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	500
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	1408	480	1888
FY 1986	60	79	139
FY 1287	50	74	124
FY 1988	60	68	128
FY 1989	80	60	140
FY 1990	80	51	131
FY 1991	80	41	121
FY 1992	80	32	112
FY 1993	80	22	102
FY 1994	80	12	92
FY 1995	40	4	44
TOTAL	2098	923	3021
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	300	479	500
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	300	479	500
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	48	43	39	60	n.a.
OTHER	27	36	37	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	*	1	1	*
OTHER	7	0	3	2	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	1:0.0	1:0.0	0
OTHER	1:0.3	0	1:0.1	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	1469	1476	1630	1821
PER CAPITA GDP**	288	292	318	332
TOTAL BUDGET	290	270	280	0
TOTAL DEBT	441	548	563	602
FMS DEBT	1	1	1	1
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	15.00%	14.00%	10.00%	13.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Honduras

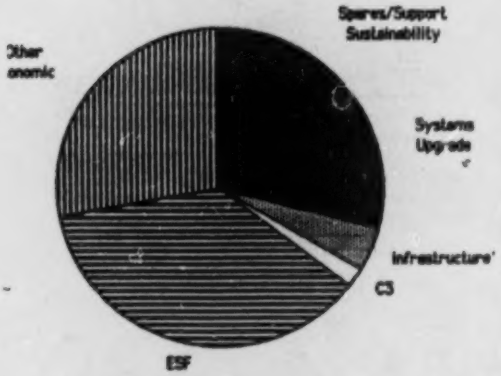
Policy Goals:

- o Deter Nicaraguan aggression
- o Promote regional stability
- o Maintain U.S.-Honduran security cooperation
- o Strengthen democratic institutions
- o Encourage social and economic development

Program Objectives:

- o Provide an effective deterrent by strengthening national defense capabilities
- o Continue development of coastal patrol and interdiction
- o Encourage economic policy adjustments to achieve sustained growth
- o Expand economic and social opportunities through vigorous private sector production

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will contribute to regional stability and will have no adverse arms control implications. The program will consist of:

MAP: The proposed MAP program will contribute to selective modernization and modest expansion of the Honduran armed forces to provide a minimum deterrent capability, including equipment for a communications battalion, and air defense weapons for infantry units on the Nicaraguan border. In addition, MAP funds will be used to continue the mobility improvement program through procurement of helicopters, trucks, and coastal landing craft, and to sustain acquisition of spare parts, fuel, ammunition, and logistical support. Improved training and communications facilities and weaponry for coastal patrol craft will enhance Honduras' ability to respond effectively to externally-supported terrorism, insurgency or attack.

IMET: The IMET program will provide professional training to key personnel, emphasizing command skills, resource management, and technical training for administrative, maintenance, logistics, intelligence and communications personnel.

ESF: ESF will promote economic reform and domestic stability by providing critical economic resources for raw materials and capital and intermediate goods. These funds will support Honduran efforts to implement key structural policy adjustments leading to sustained economic growth and development.

Economic Considerations: Honduras is the poorest country in Central America. Low export prices, large debt-service requirements, and the economic costs of the conflict in Central America have contributed to a severe economic crisis. Economic adjustment efforts, emphasizing fiscal responsibility and increased production, are only beginning to yield benefits. Substantial balance of payments shortfalls restrict economic and social development.

HONDURAS

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	90000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	31025
P.L. 480	17758
PEACE CORPS	5407
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	1300
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	87500
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	232990
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	90000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	3000

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	66300	58664	87500
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	66300	58664	87500
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	101963
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	100673
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	1290
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	90000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	83523
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	6477
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	90000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	90000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	36	70	63	142	n.a.
OTHER	22	30	42	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	3	3	14	24	29
OTHER	8	0	0	53	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:0.1	1:0.0	1:0.2	1:0.2	0
OTHER	1:0.4	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	15479	16417	31896
FY 1986	1818	4840	6658
FY 1987	2853	4303	7156
FY 1988	5325	3807	9132
FY 1989	5325	3160	8485
FY 1990	5325	2501	7826
FY 1991	4859	1855	6714
FY 1992	3734	1295	5029
FY 1993	3734	845	4579
FY 1994	3734	402	4136
FY 1995	600	35	635
TOTAL	52786	39460	92246
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	2647	2791	2946	3149
PER CAPITA GDP**	693	705	720	744
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	1836	1854	2050	2409
FMS DEBT	15	33	40	39
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
DEBT SERV RATIO	30.00%	31.00%	26.00%	29.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Indonesia

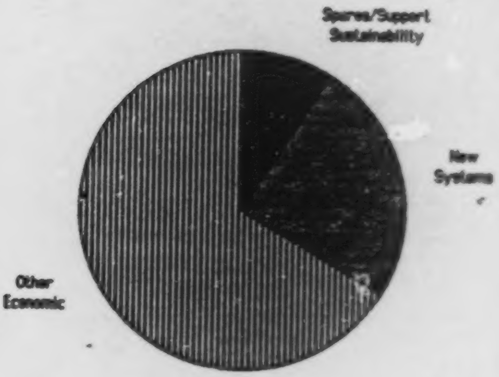
Policy Goals:

o Promote regional stability
o Improve defense of critical airspace and sea lanes
o Support improved bilateral defense cooperation
o Support and strengthen Indonesia's democractic institutions

Program Objectives:

o Support military modernization of national defense capabilities
o Enhance self-defense capability through procurement of new advanced fighter aircraft system
o Encourage ASEAN standardization and interoperability

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program for Indonesia, which includes the sale of advanced fighter aircraft and other systems, will not affect the stability of the region. The program will consist of:

FMS: The Government of Indonesia has indicated that FMS credit allocations will be used largely to support the purchase of a small squadron of advanced fighter aircraft. FMS credit financing will also be provided for spares and support for U.S.-origin aircraft and ships of the Indonesian armed forces.

IMET: The proposed IMET program will fund courses for Indonesian military personnel in technology associated with new equipment, along with training that promotes increased professionalism.

Economic Considerations: Indonesia's economy is tied to the uncertainties of the petroleum market. In the first half of 1985, petroleum earnings fell 30 percent. Indonesia has an external debt of roughly $30 billion, with a debt service ratio of 23 percent. The Government of Indonesia has maintained its cautious budgetary posture and has dramatically improved its collection of domestic revenues. With annual per capita GNP of only $540, it will continue to rely heavily on foreign assistance to help diversify its economy away from petroleum. The Government will also remain under pressure to absorb the 1.8 million annual new labor force entrants.

INDONESIA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	55400
P.L. 480	18989
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	2800
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	35000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	112189
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	300000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	30000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	20363
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	20363
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	40000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	40000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	300000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	300000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	137813	85698	223511
FY 1986	34015	17416	51431
FY 1987	33102	15211	48313
FY 1988	28606	11831	40437
FY 1989	22335	8757	31092
FY 1990	19668	6347	26015
FY 1991	19001	4326	23327
FY 1992	13662	2514	16176
FY 1993	8666	1271	9937
FY 1994	4333	646	4979
FY 1995	2667	280	2947
TOTAL	323868	154417	478285
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			49878

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	32500	19140	35000
TREASURY	12500	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	20000	19140	35000
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	32500	19140	35000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			1091

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	141	114	124	141	n.a.
OTHER	806	911	701	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	78	30	37	46	47
OTHER	386	204	104	65	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:0.6	1:0.3	1:0.3	1:0.3	0
OTHER	1:0.5	1:0.2	1:0.1	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	85513	90162	81049	83745
PER CAPITA GDP**	571	589	518	524
TOTAL BUDGET	23640	21180	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	22344	26301	31161	33645
FMS DEBT	145	164	165	187
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
DEBT SERV RATIO	14.00%	18.00%	21.00%	24.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Israel

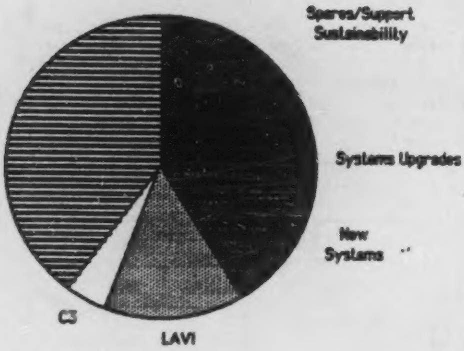
Policy Goals:

- o Promote Middle East peace
- o Enhance regional stability
- o Improve Israel's self-defense capability and economy
- o Support Israeli democratic institutions and internal stability

Program Objectives:

- o Continue funding for ongoing defense program
- o Provide sufficient quantitative and qualitative military capability to ensure Israel's national security
- o Support planned modernization of Israeli military inventory
- o Promote economic reform and stability through balance of payments support

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program contributes to regional stability by helping to ensure Israeli capability to deter aggression. The program will consist of:

FMS: This program in all-forgiven FMS financing will enable Israel to continue funding its priority military requirements: high performance aircraft, helicopters, artillery, missiles, and ammunition. The level and terms of our FY 1987 proposal have been discussed with Israeli officials, and reflect both Israel's military and economic needs. FMS financing, consistent with Israel's economic requirements, will be provided under terms that will facilitate Israel's efforts to reduce its payment deficits, control its foreign debt, and correct its overall economic problems.

ESF: U.S. economic assistance is provided as a cash transfer at the same level as in FY 1986. These funds will likely be utilized, as in the past, to assist in meeting balance of payments requirements and to enable Israel to procure needed commodities and services.

Economic Considerations: The reform measures of July 1985 have led to dramatic declines in inflation but slightly higher unemployment rates. Israel's external debt service as a percentage of exports rose from 29 percent in 1983 to 33 percent in 1984. When unilateral transfers are added to exports, however, the ratio for 1984 was 27.5 percent, up from 26.3 percent in 1983. Israel's military expenditures exceed 25 percent of the government budget. Although about half of the military budget is provided by the U.S., military expenditures will continue to be a major economic burden in the years ahead.

ISRAEL

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	1200000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	1800000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	3000000
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	300000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	300000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	95216
DEFENCE ARTICLES/SERVICES	95216
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	300000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	300000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	300000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	300000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	1875009	6534901	8409910
FY 1986	89925	997552	1087477
FY 1987	125290	990844	1116134
FY 1988	161875	983297	1145172
FY 1989	239924	972268	1212192
FY 1990	317973	951493	1269466
FY 1991	356903	917631	1274534
FY 1992	403333	880768	1284101
FY 1993	426316	842540	1269056
FY 1994	470419	797973	1268392
FY 1995	471151	748840	1219991
TOTAL	4938318	13618107	18556425
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	1400000	1722600	1800000
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	1400000	1722600	1800000
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	* 0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	1400000	1722600	1800000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			1473694

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	799	804	1314	1218	n.a.
OTHER	25	109	85	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	1271	1015	565	639	718
OTHER	3	6	0	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:1.6	1:1.3	1:0.4	1:0.5	0
OTHER	1:0.1	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	22105	23086	23463	23752
PER CAPITA GDP**	5596	5729	6195	5669
TOTAL BUDGET	18960	20170	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	18300	20900	22700	23400
FMS DEBT	7264	7950	8775	9524
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.40%	0.38%	0.39%	0.41%
DEBT SERV RATIO	26.00%	31.00%	29.00%	33.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Jamaica

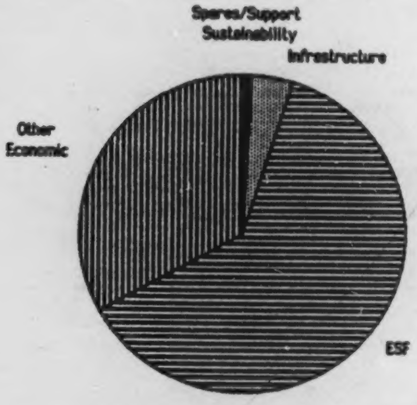
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Encourage economic growth and development
- o Contribute to political stability
- o Eliminate narcotics trafficking

Program Objectives:

- o Support economic recovery and reform
- o Improve logistical capabilities through procurement of ground vehicles
- o Improve technical and managerial capabilities through participation in training programs

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The modest purchases involved in the proposed FY 1987 security assistance program do not raise any arms control concerns. The program will consist of:

MAP: The grant MAP program will significantly increase the Jamaica Defense Force's (JDF) coastal and internal defense capabilities by funding the purchase of a U.S.-made patrol boat and a helicopter to replace obsolete equipment. These items, coupled with purchases of communications equipment, spare parts and maintenance agreements will enhance the JDF's ability to patrol territorial waters for interdicting and diminishing drug traffic.

IMET: IMET assistance will be used to expand the JDF's managerial, technical, tactical, and training skills base to enable it to carry out effectively its varied missions. Professional and technical courses for officers and enlisted personnel will provide instructor pilot, operations, ranger, communications and electronics, maintenance, logistics, administrative and professional development training.

ESF: Our ESF program will assist Jamaica in continuing the difficult adjustment process that, when completed, will enable the country to return to self-sustainable economic growth. These funds will provide the foreign exchange necessary for imports of spare parts, raw materials and capital goods which are essential to increase production and employment. Additionally, ESF will be used to finance short-term technical assistance and training activities that address constraints to private-sector productivity, export earnings, and management planning.

Economic Considerations: The Government of Jamaica is undertaking a politically and economically wrenching structural adjustment program that should, over the medium term, reverse the downward drift in real income. Today, inflation and unemployment are 23 and 28 percent, respectively. Decline in GDP this year could be as much as 6 percent, depending on the availability of external resources. U.S. assistance will help ease the transition, and will enable the Jamaican government to address issues, such as narcotics eradication and interdiction, in which we have a common interest.

JAMAICA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	100000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	24000
P.L. 480	30000
PEACE CORPS	2274
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	300
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	8000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	164574
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	8000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	4000

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	7360	7656	8000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	7360	7656	8000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	5646
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	5646
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	8000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	8000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	8000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	8000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	66	115	111	116	n.a.
OTHER	51	47	51	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	*	1	1	6
OTHER	0	1	0	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	1:0.0	1:0.0	0
OTHER	0	1:0.0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	400	851	1251
FY 1986	212	377	589
FY 1987	345	366	711
FY 1988	345	324	669
FY 1989	389	259	648
FY 1990	412	227	639
FY 1991	458	183	641
FY 1992	435	109	544
FY 1993	329	51	380
FY 1994	113	15	128
FY 1995	23	3	26
TOTAL	3461	2765	6226
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	2957	3279	3872	2376
PER CAPITA GDP**	1344	1471	1713	1036
TOTAL BUDGET	1350	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	1982	2439	3118	2993
FMS DEBT	2	3	3	3
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	33.00%	28.00%	26.00%	29.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Jordan

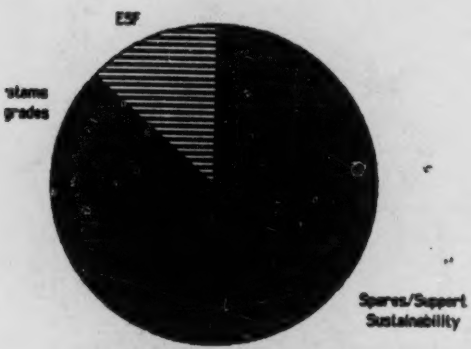
Policy Goals:

- o Promote Middle East peace
- o Foster continued Jordanian cooperation on key security issues
- o Help Jordan meet its legitimate defense and economic needs
- o Demonstrate strong and continuing U.S. interest in Jordan's welfare

Program Objectives:

- o Sustain current readiness levels through maintenance of force posture
- o Improve air defense capabilities; increase reserve ammunition stocks
- o Ease economic problems through infusion of capital and commodities
- o Support agricultural production and husbandry of water resources
- o Promote development of educational institutions

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program is designed to help Jordan meet its legitimate security needs and contribute to regional stability. The program will consist of:

FMS: FMS financing will enable Jordan to sustain current readiness levels, but without major force improvements or modernization. FMS credits will be used to make payments for equipment already on order, spare parts, and training ammunition, and to marginally improve Jordan's air defense capability through selective upgrades of aging F-5E aircraft and the purchase of AIM-9P4 air-to-air missiles. Modest increases in Jordan's reserve ammunition stocks are expected.

IMET: IMET will support continued training of instructor cadres to improve Jordan's military schools and enhance operations, maintenance, and logistics support of U.S.-furnished equipment. It will also promote expertise needed for effective defense management. Since Jordan's military epitomizes military professionalism to other friendly Arab nations, our IMET program has beneficial effects beyond Jordan's borders.

ESF: ESF assistance reflects President Reagan's commitment to help Jordan address its serious economic needs. The program will remain focussed on ongoing AID projects in agriculture, water resources and education, and will assist Jordan as it comes to grips with slower growth, debt repayment and declining Arab grant aid.

Economic Considerations: Jordan's economic crunch is due mainly to external factors: reduced grant aid; declining trade with the Gulf; and shrinking export markets and job opportunities in the Gulf states. GDP growth was roughly 4 percent in 1985, down from over 10 percent in 1980. Although inflation and unemployment are low, further economic stagnation would have serious adverse effects.

JORDAN

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	18000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	2000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	115000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	135000
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	100000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	40000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	119970
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	119970
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	100000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	100000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	100000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	100000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	339006	168535	507541
FY 1986	103745	54121	157866
FY 1987	52435	30710	83145
FY 1988	52144	28893	81037
FY 1989	39838	23181	63019
FY 1990	43207	20380	63587
FY 1991	44915	16966	61881
FY 1992	35822	10924	46746
FY 1993	25563	7549	33112
FY 1994	24000	5128	29128
FY 1995	16000	2312	18312
TOTAL	776675	368699	1145374
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			175889

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT			
CREDIT	90000	81345	115000
TREASURY	42500	19140	50000
CONCESSIONAL	47500	62205	65000
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	90000	81345	115000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			25776

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	46	34	24	33	n.a.
OTHER	77	44	60	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	219	192	312	104	134
OTHER	897	871	764	116	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:4.8	1:5.7	1:13.0	1:3.1	0
OTHER	1:11.7	1:19.8	1:12.7	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	3331	3756	3949	3965
PER CAPITA GDP**	1169	1200	1215	1173
TOTAL BUDGET	1860	1910	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	2729	3347	3921	4482
FMS DEBT	313	333	348	425
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.11%	0.10%	0.09%	0.09%
DEBT SERV RATIO	23.00%	24.00%	30.00%	36.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Kenya

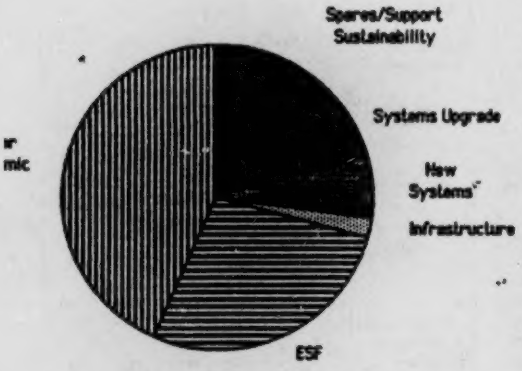
Policy Goals:

- o Enhance defense cooperation and security
- o Maintain access to Kenyan harbors and airfields for refuel, resupply and liberty
- o Help Kenya improve its self-defense capabilities
- o Promote continued economic stability and growth
- o Demonstrate support for a friendly, free-market oriented, regional power

Program Objectives:

- o Improve aviation readiness and upgrade armor mobility
- o Increase military engineering capabilities
- o Enhance artillery firepower
- o Facilitate economic reform and development

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will contribute to stability in a strategically-important region without posing a security threat to Kenya's neighbors. The program will consist of:

MAP: Grant MAP financing will provide follow on support for the F-5 jet fighter and Hughes 500 helicopter programs. It will help Kenya procure additional tank transporters and 155mm howitzer batteries to supplement short-range light artillery. The MAP program will also assist Kenya in upgrading existing tanks and in improving its engineering capabilities.

IMET: IMET will provide training in the use and maintenance of U.S.-provided aircraft and heavy equipment transporters, and will help upgrade technical skills in the engineering brigade. The program will target development of skills for management of Kenya's defense establishment, and will continue to provide professional military training to senior officers.

ESF: ESF assistance will help Kenya overcome its balance of payments problems and will help promote economic reforms designed to remove constraints on the private sector, to increase exports, and to liberalize imports. ESF will help provide productive employment for a fast-growing population.

Economic Considerations: Kenya's economic management is among the best in Africa. Inflation has been kept to 10 percent, and the public sector deficit has been held to 5 percent of GDP. Growth is expected to rebound 3.8 percent after recent droughts and near-zero growth. Advances are often negated, however, by the world's highest rate of population increase. Kenya plans to cut public sector growth and remove constraints on private sector development, but will need continued assistance during this transition.

KENYA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	22000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	18112
P.L. 480	16057
PEACE CORPS	4270
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	1800
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	20000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	82239
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	25000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	2000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	23537
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	23537
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	25000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	25000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	25000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	25000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	71979	52309	124288
FY 1986	15572	9165	24737
FY 1987	12053	7556	19609
FY 1988	10068	6344	16412
FY 1989	8941	5230	14171
FY 1990	7722	4194	11916
FY 1991	7722	3236	10958
FY 1992	6662	2297	8959
FY 1993	5300	1551	6851
FY 1994	4984	931	5915
FY 1995	2668	402	3070
TOTAL	153671	93215	246886
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	* 20000	19140	20000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	20000	19140	20000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			500

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	78	54	76	57	n.a.
OTHER	300	296	277	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	29	25	23	8	10
OTHER	157	50	41	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:0.4	1:0.5	1:0.3	1:0.1	0
OTHER	1:0.5	1:0.2	1:0.1	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	6684	6184	5819	5958
PER CAPITA GDP**	385	343	310	305
TOTAL BUDGET	1990	1900	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	2635	3075	3124	3167
FMS DEBT	89	102	98	96
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
DEBT SERV RATIO	20.00%	31.00%	33.00%	32.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Korea

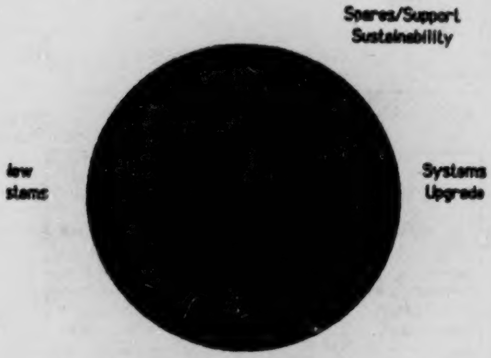
Policy Goals:

- Deter and combat aggression
- Maintain peace and stability in Northeast Asia
- Provide a shield for South Korean economic and political progress

Program Objectives:

- Improve Korean air defense capability to counter North Korean MiG-23 procurement
- Enhance ability of ROK to defend against low-flying, high-performance aircraft
- Provide added ROK anti-armor capability to respond to increased North Korean mechanized threat
- Promote standardization and interoperability of U.S. and ROK forces
- Increase Korean war reserve materiel stocks
- Enhance management capabilities of Korean forces

The planned security assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will enhance regional stability. The program will consist of:

FMS: FMS credits will help Korea pursue its Force Improvement Plan to counter the continuing North Korean military buildup. The most important items financed by FMS will probably be: F-16C, AH-1S TOW Cobra helicopter, intercept aerial rocket motor, low altitude radar, and the STINGER missile. Korea will make substantial FMS cash and commercial purchases in the U.S., which in the past have equalled three to four times the amount of FMS credit. Total projected FMS purchases will not eliminate North Korea's quantitative edge, but by contributing to deterrence will improve prospects for regional peace and stability.

IMET: The main objectives of the IMET program are: to provide professional military education to enhance the interoperability of U.S.-ROK forces; to promote commonality of U.S.-ROK tactics and doctrine; to assist the ROK Army in force improvement and modernization efforts; to improve Korean military management; and to enhance Korean Air Force capability in flight safety, air traffic control, and weapons control.

Economic Considerations: The ROK economy is one of the world's most dynamic, with per capita GNP several times larger than North Korea. However, North Korea's closed, totalitarian rule permits the expenditure of over 20 percent of its GNP on the military. If the ROK spent much more on defense than it does now (about 6 percent of GNP), it could damage its economy, which is vital to the ROK's security and domestic stability. Since 1984, U.S. provision of FMS credits helps the ROK prevent a widening military gap with the North without risking its own economic and political development.

KOREA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	2200
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	230000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	232200
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	300000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	230000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	262707
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	262707
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	300000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	300000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	300000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	300000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	1069788	641480	1711268
FY 1986 *	126384	116284	242668
FY 1987	106739	113155	219894
FY 1988	84524	102121	1866[illegible]5
FY 1989	94404	91494	185898
FY 1990	84064	80558	164622
FY 1991	84064	69874	153938
FY 1992	84064	59633	143697
FY 1993	84064	49547	133611
FY 1994	64063	39679	103742
FY 1995	57260	32487	89747
TOTAL	1939428	1396312	3335740

ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN 716695

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	230000	162690	230000
TREASURY	230000	162690	230000
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	230000	1[illegible]690	230000

FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985 4320

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	0	0	0	8	n.a.
OTHER	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	433	383	426	385	305
OTHER	1	9	0	37	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	1:48.1	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	68718	72329	76833	83283
PER CAPITA GDP**	1775	1839	1923	2052
TOTAL BUDGET	17090	16690	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	32136	39199	42401	47853
FMS DEBT	938	946	958	1024
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
DEBT SERV RATIO	21.00%	23.00%	21.00%	24.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Latin America and Caribbean Regional Program

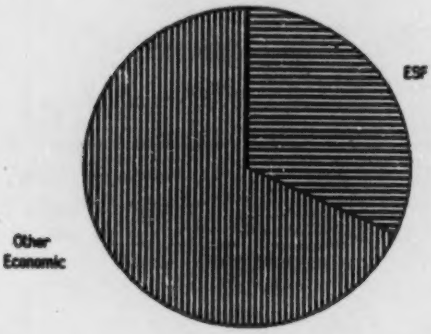
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Reverse the trend of economic decline
- o Create a favorable environment for political development
- o Strengthen respect for human rights

Program Objectives:

- o Strengthen free trade union institutions
- o Improve trade union leadership at all levels through a variety of educational activities and social projects
- o Promote the administration of justice
- o Support human rights initiatives in the region

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program consists solely of economic assistance and, therefore, raises no arms control implications.

ESF: ESF assistance will fund three projects: (1) an American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) human resources development project to strengthen free trade union institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean; (2) an Administration of Justice project to assist several countries in Latin American and the Caribbean which face serious problems in their justice systems; and (3) a Human Rights Initiative project to support programs of national and international organizations working to improve human rights throughout the region.

Economic Considerations: Highly politicized labor unions, spotty observance of human rights, and antiquated judicial systems have long plagued Latin American and Caribbean countries. These structural deficiencies are at least partly responsible for the unemployment and low productivity in area economies, not to mention the denial of simple justice in many countries. The thrust of this program is to help recipient countries address these obstacles to development and lay the foundations for self-sustaining economic growth.

LATIN AMER. & CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	12000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	25600
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	4000
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	41600
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	0
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	0	0
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	n.a.
OTHER	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	0	0	0	0
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Lebanon

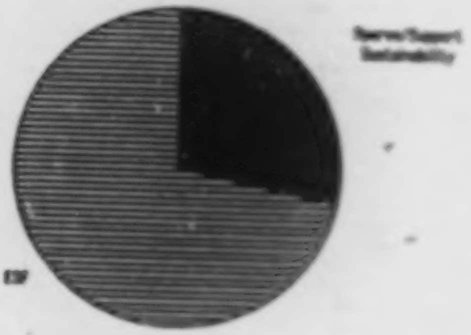
Policy Goals:

- o Promote Middle East peace
- o Enhance regional stability
- o Support Lebanese sovereignty, unity and independence
- o Support Lebanon's free enterprise economy and strong commercial and cultural ties to Western democracies
- o Help alleviate social and economic distress after years of civil war and foreign invasion
- o Maintain access to and influence with the GOL, and with confessional and factional leaders

Program Objectives:

- o Support ongoing social relief activities
- o Assist Lebanese and international private voluntary organizations in vocational training, and rehabilitation and reconstruction activities
- o Support emergency assistance programs for displaced families and people injured in the fighting
- o Support continued development of a professional, non-political military officer corps

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will encourage political stability, and will help provide economic and social relief. The program will have no adverse arms control effects, and will consist of:

IMET: The IMET program will enable the Lebanese Government to staff and manage its armed forces. It will also support professional and technical training for Lebanese military officials in U.S. military schools.

ESF: ESF assistance will allow the U.S. to continue its modest relief activities for the Lebanese people through Save the Children, Catholic Relief Services and the YMCA. ESF will support internal reconstruction and other similar projects as well as credit cooperatives. It will help demonstrate that the U.S. is concerned about the fate of individual Lebanese who are suffering, and that we have an ongoing interest in helping this war-torn country.

Economic Considerations: The economic deterioration of Lebanon continues due to prolonged political instability. Infrastructure is destroyed, productive laborers have emigrated, and potential investors are reluctant to invest. The government-estimated inflation rate for 1984 was 25 percent, although others have suggested that it may be close to three times as much. Real output today may be only half the pre-war 1975 level, and the 1984 balance of payments deficit was approximately $1 billion. The value of the pound fell precipitously against the dollar in 1985. This discouraging economic picture means real economic hardship for a significant portion of Lebanon's population.

LEBANON

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	2000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	800
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	2800
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	3000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	2000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	13288
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	13288
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	3000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	3000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID			
AS OF 9/30/85	90707	69177	159884
FY 1986	20318	10136	30454
FY 1987	27038	13943	40981
FY 1988	25636	10219	35855
FY 1989	25040	7046	32086
FY 1990	20901	4042	24943
FY 1991	19472	2385	21857
FY 1992	2000	984	2984
FY 1993	2000	743	2743
FY 1994	2000	516	2516
FY 1995	2000	288	2288
TOTAL	240008	106383	346783
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT			
CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	0	0
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	6	14	28	32	n.a.
OTHER	30	32	51	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	14	40	189	210	34
OTHER	20	10	63	69	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILI-TARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:2.3	1:2.9	1:6.8	1:6.2	0
OTHER	1:0.7	1:0.3	1:1.2	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	1240	1512	1670	1668
FMS DEBT	103	94	170	167
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.08%	0.07%	0.11%	0.12%
DEBT SERV RATIO	17.00%	17.00%	19.00%	21.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Liberia

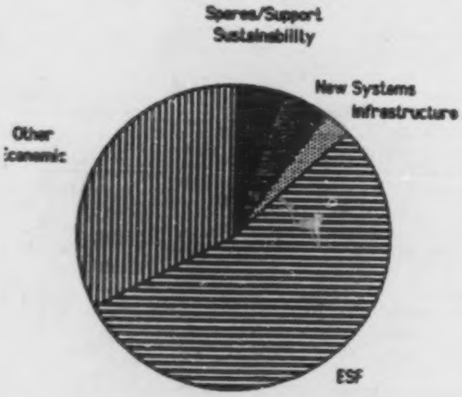
Policy Goals:

- o Enhance cooperative defense and security
- o Preserve longstanding close relationship
- o Promote democratic institutions and respect for human rights
- o Promote nation-building role of Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL)
- o Support economic stability and encourage infrastructure development

Program Objectives:

- o Promote military professionalism through training
- o Assist the AFL in force development and standardization
- o Support effective AFL management and maintenance of personnel, equipment and facilities
- o Contribute to national development through civic action programs
- o Encourage orderly economic adjustment

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program is designed to increase the nation-building role of the AFL and to contribute to Liberia's infrastructure development. The program will help maintain stability in the region, and will consist of:

MAP: The grant MAP program will assist Liberia in the purchase of engineering equipment, the construction of military maintenance facilities, and the continued procurement of M-16 series weapons, utility and cargo vehicles, spare parts, and FMS training.

IMET: The essential objectives of the IMET program are: to promote AFL professionalization through professional development training courses; to assist the AFL in a realistic force development program; and to enhance AFL management and maintenance of personnel, equipment and facilities through quartermaster and administrative courses.

ESF: ESF funds will be used primarily for balance of payments support. The ESF program will help promote Liberia's economic and political stability which are of direct and immediate relevance to U.S. interests. Economic prospects for the immediate future are bleak without policy reform. ESF is the optimum tool for promoting the adjustment process.

Economic Considerations: Liberia suffers from liquidity problems and a lack of funds for development. With the economy declining, debt arrearages could reach almost three times Liberia's total annual hard currency resources by June 1986. Declining export prices and economic mismanagement contribute to the problem. The Government of Liberia announced a series of reform measures in 1985, including government employment retrenchment and salary cuts of 25 percent.

LIBERIA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	40000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	14080
P.L. 480	10000
PEACE CORPS	2749
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	1400
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	8000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	76229
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	15000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	100

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	12000	4785	8000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	12000	4785	8000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			430

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	11737
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3970
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	7767
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	15000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	15000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	15000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	15000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	66	63	37	102	n.a.
OTHER	27	24	37	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	2	1	11	8	11
OTHER	1	0	0	2	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:0.0	1:0.0	1:0.2	1:0.1	0
OTHER	1:0.0	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	11545	7290	18835
FY 1986	2537	5104	7641
FY 1987	2047	2791	4838
FY 1988	3657	2305	5962
FY 1989	2833	2107	4940
FY 1990	3097	1788	4885
FY 1991	3189	1399	4588
FY 1992	2968	1012	3980
FY 1993	2586	646	3232
FY 1994	2262	342	2604
FY 1995	1064	90	1154
TOTAL	37185	25074	62253
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	871	835	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	436	422	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	350	390	370	0
TOTAL DEBT	3027	3083	3188	3180
FMS DEBT	12	18	23	24
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
DEBT SERV RATIO	80.00%	65.00%	58.00%	72.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Madagascar

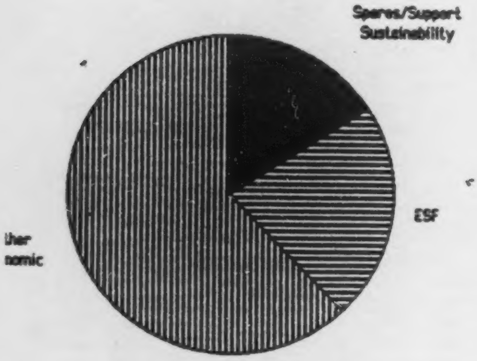
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Reinforce Madagascar's policy of denial to Soviet military forces of Malagasy naval and other facilities
- o Counter Soviet influence on the military
- o Promote Madagascar's movement toward nonalignment
- o Improve relations with the Malagasy government and military
- o Support economic growth and development

Program Objectives:

- o Improve overall capability of Malagasy military
- o Enhance engineering capabilities of Madagascar's navy
- o Improve construction and repair capabilities of Malagasy Navy via formation of a Seabee-type unit
- o Support basic economic infrastructure development

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will concentrate on infrastructure improvements. These efforts will have a positive effect in reducing Madagascar's dependence on the Eastern bloc, and will thus contribute to regional stability. The program will consist of:

MAP: The proposed MAP program will enable Madagascar to purchase equipment that will assist the military in maintaining important transportation routes throughout the country. MAP funds will be used to purchase badly needed engineering equipment, along with required support and spares.

IMET: The basic objectives of the IMET program are to provide training for officers of the newly-created naval engineering battalion to enhance their understanding of proper management and technical techniques to be used with MAP-purchased engineering equipment; to increase the English language capability of the Malagasy military; and to provide training in supply and management.

ESF: ESF assistance will be used to support a commodity import program linked to repair of roads and rural infrastructure. The ESF program will be coordinated with other U.S. programs, particularly the MAP engineering program, to help resolve Madagascar's serious internal transportation problems.

Economic Considerations: Madagascar, one of Africa's poorest countries, has undertaken a program of economic austerity and structural reform to make the nation's productive forces work more effectively, and to regain agricultural self-sufficiency. This reform program has been designed in close collaboration with the World Bank and the IMF. The modest U.S. assistance program will provide needed balance of payments support and help improve the country's badly deteriorated transportation infrastructure.

MADAGASCAR

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	4000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	1000
P.L. 480	10460
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	75
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	3000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	18535
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	3000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	38
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	38
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	3000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	3000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	2050	1435	3000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	2050	1435	3000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	10	15	10	0	n.a.
OTHER	87	153	110	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	0	0	*	*	*
OTHER	53	20	9	9	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	1:0.6	1:0.1	1:0.1	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	2820	2991	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	315	325	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	1806	2205	2529	2611
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	32.00%	47.00%	99.00%	97.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Malawi

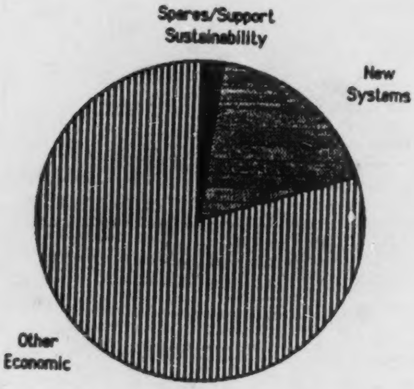
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Encourage continued advocacy of cooperation and peaceful change in southern Africa
- o Encourage Malawi's pro-West orientation
- o Ease economic crisis caused by depressed world markets and disruption of supply routes
- o Reinforce strong relations with Malawi military

Program Objectives:

- o Continue implementation of a multi-year tactical communications system
- o Support development of military educational capabilities
- o Encourage military commitment to economic and social progress

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will strengthen Malawi's ability to patrol its borders, conduct search and rescue operations, and protect its territorial integrity. Expected procurement of communications systems will not have any adverse impact on stability in the region. The program will consist of:

MAP: The grant MAP financing program will permit Malawi's defense forces to acquire communications equipment. These purchases will enable the armed forces, for the first time, to communicate with all deployed units throughout the country.

IMET: The IMET training program is designed to assist the Malawi army in the development of its own military educational capabilities. Through study in the U.S., the program will continue to provide opportunities for Malawian officers and NCOs to become acquainted with the U.S., its people and institutions. Specific courses include: infantry officer advanced training; Command and General Staff College; aviation mechanics; and small boat operations and maintenance.

Economic Considerations: Malawi has one of the best economic performance records in Africa, and is one of the few countries consistently self-sufficient in food production. However, it is still one of Africa's poorest countries. This is due, in great part, to the recent drought, disruption of traditional rail and transport routes through insurgency-plagued Mozambique, and the rising prices of essential imports such as fertilizer.

MALAWI

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	9220
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	1279
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	300
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	2000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	12799
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	2000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	2

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT			
CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	1000	957	2000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	1000	957	2000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	73
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	33
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	40
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	2000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	2000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	4	4	6	12	n.a.
OTHER	88	63	53	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	*	*	*	*
OTHER	0	0	2	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	1:0.0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	1173	1119	1168	1199
PER CAPITA GDP**	188	173	176	175
TOTAL BUDGET	440	350	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	793	796	784	815
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	37.00%	25.00%	25.00%	27.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Malaysia

Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Demonstrate support for democratic institutions
- o Enhance cooperation in drug abuse prevention

Program Objectives:

- o Support restructuring of the Malaysian military
- o Enhance self-defense through continued modernization of the armed forces
- o Encourage standardization and interoperability within ASEAN

The planned security assistance programs are graphed as:

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will not adversely affect regional stability. The program will consist of:

FMS: The proposed FMS credit program will help Malaysia in restructuring its armed forces. Malaysian defense planning and budget constraints suggest that few purchases of additional equipment are anticipated in the immediate future. Emphasis will continue on maintenance and readiness of existing U.S.-origin equipment. Expenditures are planned for command, control and communications and defensive electronic warfare systems.

IMET: The proposed IMET program will help meet the armed forces' desire for higher levels of professional and specialized training leading to the development of new military organizations and doctrine to counter external threats.

Economic Considerations: GDP growth for Malaysia, which averaged more than 8 percent annually over the past decade, will drop to about 5 percent in 1985. The Government has attempted to stimulate public confidence; has increased liquidity in the banking sector; and has produced a series of austerity budgets. However, grace periods are running out on much of Malaysia's $16.5 billion debt to the United States. Debt service payments are 19 percent of the 1986 budget. However, cautious fiscal management and a broad, resource-based economy keep Malaysia among the most creditworthy developing nations.

MALAYSIA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	1235
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	5000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	6235
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	80000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	30000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	4455
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	4455
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	50000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	50000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	80000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	80000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID			
AS OF 9/30/85	141466	28343	169809
FY 1986 *	8885	2035	10920
FY 1987	6928	2297	9225
FY 1988	5846	2196	8042
FY 1989	5846	1724	7570
FY 1990	5846	1105	6951
FY 1991	5232	486	5718
FY 1992	615	46	661
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	180664	38232	218896
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			6779

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	4000	1914	5000
TREASURY	4000	1914	5000
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	4000	1914	5000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	1	1	1	0	n.a.
OTHER	140	126	171	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	59	29	84	47	26
OTHER	28	72	178	285	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:59.0	1:29.0	1:84.0	0	0
OTHER	1:0.2	1:0.6	1:1.0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	24332	26204	29284	32642
PER CAPITA GDP**	1714	1803	1971	2148
TOTAL BUDGET	10600	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	8327	12068	16188	19003
FMS DEBT	55	50	38	40
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	8.00%	11.00%	11.00%	12.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Mauritius

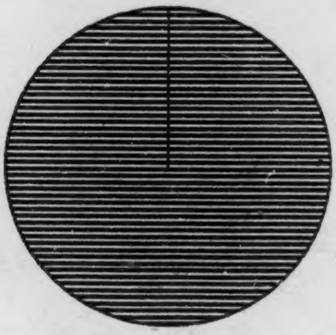
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Support continued economic growth and development
- o Reinforce Mauritius' commitment to democratic institutions and respect for human rights
- o Maintain excellent state of bilateral relationship

Program Objectives:

- o Provide support for Mauritius' economic reform program
- o Demonstrate U.S. appreciation of Mauritius' supportive attitude toward U.S. strategic concerns in the Indian Ocean
- o Demonstrate U.S. commitment to democratic development

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program for Mauritius will have a positive effect on regional stability. The program will not raise any arms control implications, and will consist of:

ESF: ESF assistance will be used to support a commodity import program that will provide balance of payments support for Mauritius as it faces a difficult period of economic austerity and adjustment. Local currency generation will strengthen Mauritius' private sector through support for small business development, promotion of increased exports and investment, and expansion of tourism.

Economic Considerations: The Government of Mauritius, in close collaboration with the World Bank and the IMF, has embarked on an economic policy reform program that has made significant progress toward bringing structural problems under control. In spite of these efforts, however, unemployment remains high at 17 percent and Mauritius continues to suffer from shortages of foreign exchange. Economic assistance will help Mauritius overcome its serious financial difficulties by assisting the Government's continuing efforts at economic reform.

MAURITIUS

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	3000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	3000
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	0
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	5

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	0	0
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	3	7	3	2	n.a.
OTHER	47	26	24	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	0	0	*	*	*
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	1142	1081	1091	1028
PER CAPITA GDP**	1215	1138	1137	1049
TOTAL BUDGET	380	340	340	0
TOTAL DEBT	392	405	386	399
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	13.00%	14.00%	18.00%	15.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Middle East Regional Program

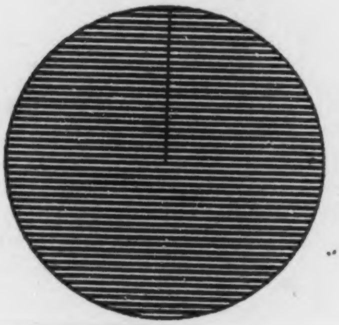
Policy Goals:

- o Promote Middle East peace
- o Strengthen regional stability
- o Encourage cooperation between Arabs and Israelis
- o Reinforce social cohesion and peaceful approaches on all issues

Program Objectives:

- o Improve the quality of life among Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza
- o Support infrastructure development and help meet other basic needs
- o Sustain joint Israeli-Egyptian scientific and technical projects
- o Provide University-level programs for the region through the American University of Beirut

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will reinforce the Middle East peace process, and will promote regional stability. In addition to meeting basic needs in the West Bank and Gaza, the projects address a variety of problems in the region. The program will have no adverse arms control implications since it will consist solely of ESF funding.

ESF: Development projects funded by ESF in the West Bank and Gaza are carried out by the U.S. as well as private voluntary organizations. These projects help fulfill basic needs such as health, sanitation, agricultural development, water supply, and community development. ESF funds are also used to promote both vocational and higher education. U.S. assistance represents our long-term commitment to improving the quality of life in these two communities.

The program also supports regional cooperation projects between Egypt and Israel. These projects comprise joint technical efforts in which Egyptian, Israeli, and American universities participate, along with their respective governments and other institutions. Proposed projects include training in arid lands agriculture, technology exchange in agriculture, study of marine sciences, and research on infectious diseases.

Funding assistance for the American University in Beirut will be used to compensate for unplanned budget problems that have resulted from fewer enrollments, war damage to university facilities, and weakness in the Lebanese currency.

The ESF program also supports family planning projects where bilateral assistance for this purpose might not yet be feasible. Funding will support overall project design and evaluation for the region.

Economic Considerations: Inadequate development of physical and social infrastructure impedes economic progress in the West Bank and Gaza. For the region in general, university programs, increased technical expertise, and improved regional cooperation and economic integration will help promote infrastructure development and will encourage economic growth.

MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL PROGRAM

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	25000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	11310
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	36310
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	0
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	0	0
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	n.a.
OTHER	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	0	0	0	0
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Morocco

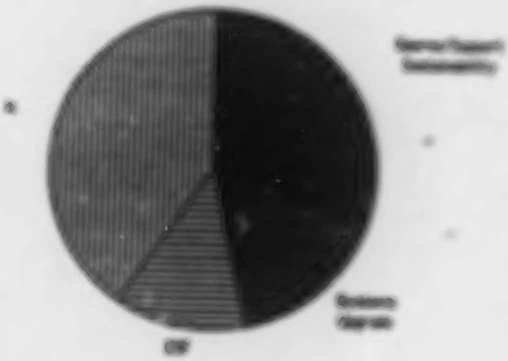
Policy Goals:

- o Enhance cooperative defense and security
- o Promote stability in a strategically important region
- o Promote continued access to transit, training and communications facilities
- o Encourage a negotiated settlement in the Western Sahara
- o Support market-based economic reform

Program Objectives:

- o Sustain and maintain military infrastructure
- o Promote agricultural sector development
- o Support World Bank and IMF economic reform goals

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The limited purchases anticipated under the proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will contribute to regional stability and will not appreciably alter the military force ratio in the Maghreb.

FMS and MAP: Grant MAP financing and FMS credit assistance will not support purchases of major new weapons systems. It will, however, provide funding for operations, maintenance repair and munitions costs for U.S.-provided wheeled vehicles, tanks, artillery, fixed and rotary wing aircraft, communications and surveillance equipment and logistics modernization efforts.

IMET: The IMET program will provide training of Army personnel in maintenance and logistics for efficient management of existing military assets; advanced technical training for naval officers; and air force pilot and instructor training.

ESF: ESF assistance will support Morocco's general economic recovery program and stimulate private sector investment and increased export earnings. ESF funds will be disbursed faster than other assistance and thereby provide some short-term liquidity. The ESF program is closely coordinated with Development and Food aid to promote economic reform and agricultural development. Each program reduces pressures on Morocco's balance of payments.

Economic Considerations: Morocco has serious long-term economic problems and substantial rescheduling needs. IMF austerity and adjustment programs have been ongoing since 1983 with mixed results. GDP rose modestly in 1984 (2.2 percent), the budget deficit was reduced from [illegible] in 1983 to [illegible] in 1984, and exports rose to [illegible]. Prospects in the next several years are for modest growth.

MOROCCO

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	20000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	10000
P.L. 480	[illegible]
PEACE CORPS	[illegible]
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	[illegible]
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	[illegible]
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	[illegible]
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	[illegible]
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	[illegible]
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	[illegible]

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	[illegible]
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	[illegible]
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	[illegible]
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	[illegible]
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	[illegible]
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	[illegible]
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID			
AS OF 9/30/85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FY 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FY 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FY 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FY 1989	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FY 1990	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FY 1991	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FY 1992	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FY 1993	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FY 1994	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FY 1995	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED			
FY 1987 LOAN			[illegible]

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT			
CREDIT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL MILITARY			
ASSISTANCE FUND	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL FINANCING			
RESOURCES	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL			
PURCHASES IN FY 1985			[illegible]

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	47	[illegible]	47	[illegible]	n.a.
OTHER	[illegible]	[illegible]	172	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	120	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OTHER	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILI-					
TARY RATIO:					
U.S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
OTHER	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
TOTAL BUDGET	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FMS DEBT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PERCENTAGE OF FMS				
TO TOTAL DEBT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DEBT SERV RATIO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Mozambique

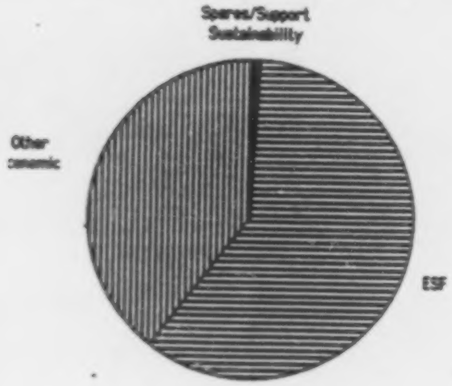
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Support economic reform and development
- o Provide an alternative to East bloc assistance
- o Demonstrate U.S. support for the peace process in the region

Program Objectives:

- o Help finance importation of essential agricultural supplies and equipment for the private sector
- o Provide balance of payments support
- o Support economic reform measures

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will play an important part in efforts to reduce tensions in the volatile southern Africa region. A strong economy is essential to reach this goal. The program is modest, and will have no adverse impact on regional stability. The program will consist of:

ESF: ESF funds will provide an important input for economic recovery and development in Mozambique. Economic assistance will focus on rehabilitation and support of the private sector, particularly in agriculture. ESF assistance will also provide badly needed support for the economic reform programs presently underway.

Economic Considerations: The weak post-colonial economic system, extensive government mismanagement, insurgent elements, and drought have left Mozambique as one of the poorest countries in the world. Its foreign debt is now in excess of its entire GNP ($2.4 billion in 1984). To correct this situation, Mozambique is converting its rigidly socialistic economic system into a mixed economy open to foreign investment. This increasingly Western orientation has led Mozambique to join the IMF and the World Bank, to sign an agreement with USAID, and to work with other Western countries in a concerted effort to salvage its economy. A key part of this Western aid effort, both in terms of its amount and the signal it gives other Western donors, is U.S. economic support.

MOZAMBIQUE

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	15000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	10000
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	25000
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	3000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	10

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	3000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	3000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	0	0
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	6	2	13	16	n.a.
OTHER	104	139	149	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	0	0	0	*	0
OTHER	70	127	262	257	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	1:0.7	1:0.8	1:1.8	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	894	976	1090	1280
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	22.00%	37.00%	47.00%	36.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Niger

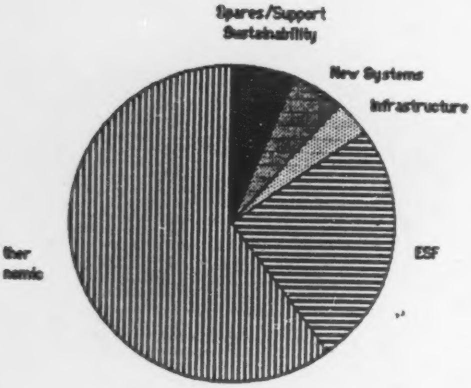
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Demonstrate U.S. commitment to supporting countries threatened by Libyan aggression
- o Support continued economic growth and development
- o Maintain support for Niger's moderate pro-Western policies

Program Objectives:

- o Strengthen the Nigerian military against small-scale incursions
- o Lessen the financial burdens of an economically-fragile friend
- o Support continuance of Niger's economic development program
- o Acquaint members of Niger's influential military with U.S. institutions and values

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will have no adverse impact on regional stability. The program will consist of:

MAP: The priority projects scheduled to receive grant MAP financing include: support for Niger's C-130H and Boeing 737 aircraft; continuing construction of troop facilities at the Maradi and Zinder bases; and development of minimal anti-aircraft and anti-armor capabilities.

IMET: The principal objectives of the IMET program continue to be training of the Nigerian Air Force and the development of its second parachute company. A secondary focus will be to fund professional military education courses. Training will address requirements in operational training, medical skills, logistics, communications, and electronics.

ESF: ESF assistance will provide crucial support for economic development, and will support the Government's strategy of encouraging domestic economic reform. ESF funds will contribute to an AID development grant which promotes policy reform in the agricultural sector. ESF is a key part of U.S. efforts to promote structural adjustment in the drought-ravaged Nigerian economy.

Economic Considerations: Niger's economy has been devastated by the combined effects of drought and the collapse in price of its principal export — uranium. Niger has rescheduled its debt at the Paris Club and has undertaken IMF standby agreements during the past two years. Niger has been pursuing an economic reform program in an attempt to find new stimuli for economic growth outside its depressed mining sector.

NIGER

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	7000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	17000
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	2908
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	275
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	4000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	31183
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	5000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	2120
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2055
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	65
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	5000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	3753
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	1247
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987.	5000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	5000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	477	384	861
FY 1986	1217	581	1798
FY 1987	894	483	1377
FY 1988	664	392	1056
FY 1989	490	333	823
FY 1990	547	279	826
FY 1991	571	217	788
FY 1992	417	160	577
FY 1993	417	110	527
FY 1994	304	63	367
FY 1995	307	27	334
TOTAL	6305	3029	9334
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	5000	3828	4000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	5000	3828	4000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			1000

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	10	21	16	33	n.a.
OTHER	125	106	87	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	*	*	1	1
OTHER	12	4	1	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	1:0.0	0
OTHER	1:0.1	1:0.0	1:0.0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	2200	1988	1830	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	403	354	317	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	823	934	970	1241
FMS DEBT	2	4	5	5
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	22.00%	43.00%	36.00%	43.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Oceanographic Research Program

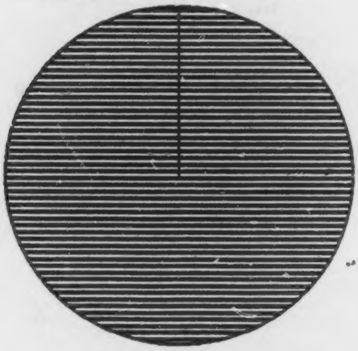
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Limit Soviet involvement in the region
- o Support economic growth

Program Objectives:

- o Assist economic development of the region
- o Provide expertise for geoscientific marine research
- o Counter Soviet proposals for geoscientific research
- o Expand economic opportunities beyond traditional fields

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



ESF

Discussion of Program: Aside from fisheries, the small island nations of the South Pacific have few resources with which to develop their economies. The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will promote the economic development of this strategically important region, and thereby help maintain the stability of the island states, as well as their pro-Western stance. The program will have no adverse effects on arms control, and will consist of:

ESF: The ESF program will continue to provide needed scientific expertise to explore one promising field for economic development — undersea mining of petroleum, gas, and minerals. None of the small island states has the expertise, equipment, or money to undertake exploration of potential sites. The Soviets have repeatedly offered to provide oceanographic research which the resource-poor island countries might find hard to refuse in the absence of U.S. assistance. The proposed ESF funding for oceanographic research will continue support for the Tripartite Cruise Program, which the U.S. began in 1981 in conjunction with Australia and New Zealand. The program currently underway uses highly sophisticated marine geoscientific research vessels to produce mineral resource studies, the results of which are made available to the island states. Data indicating areas with economic potential may be used by the individual countries to attract private enterprise projects. FY 1987 funds will permit completion of the current program, and will fulfill the U.S. commitment as specified in the second Tripartite agreement.

Economic Consideration: The island states of the South Pacific depend primarily on fisheries and, to a limited extent, on commodity exports whose world market prices fluctuate erratically. Given the very limited land area of the islands, expansion of the agricultural sector is almost impossible. U.S. security assistance, which can help expand the islands' economic bases by the discovery of exploitable mineral and petroleum resources, has great potential to increase regional economic growth and thereby enhance stability.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	1500
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	1500
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	0
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	0	0
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	n.a.
OTHER	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	0	0	0	0
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

*Less than $300,000 **Full dollars

Oman

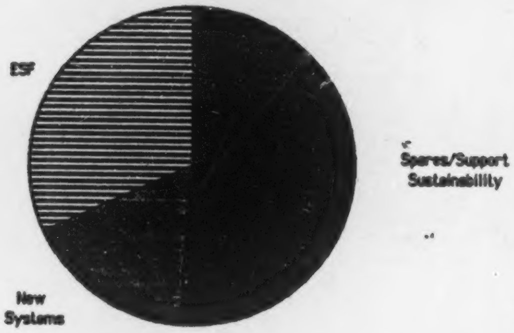
Policy Goals:

- o Enhance cooperative defense and security
- o Maintain defense arrangements under the 1980 Access Agreement, which allows limited U.S. peacetime and contingency use of designated Omani military facilities
- o Continue periodic joint military exercises, and support other forms of cooperation such as the Navy's Indian Ocean Battle Group
- o Promote regional stability
- o Encourage continued support for Middle East peace process

Program Objectives:

- o Support military modernization for defense against Iranian threats and for effective participation in regional defense
- o Continue assistance in bolstering air defense forces
- o Strengthen general military capability
- o Assist economic development in essential areas: water resources, education, and fisheries

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will enable U.S. defense sales that contribute to stability in the area, and will increase Oman's capability to play a role in regional defense. The program will consist of:

FMS: While Great Britain is Oman's main military supplier, Oman has shown interest in using FMS financing in the coming year to purchase C-130 aircraft, air defense items, and anti-tank weaponry. The Government may seek fighter aircraft. FMS financing will also support previously purchased U.S. equipment. FMS financing is related to the overall U.S.-Omani defense relationship and, thus, is important to U.S. strategic objectives.

IMET: The IMET program will provide professional training for military officers to bolster Oman's general military capability. The program facilitates Oman's military modernization.

ESF: The ESF program will support long and short-term training for Omanis, and will continue support for development of the water sector. This will include water resource studies, designs and studies for water delivery and sewage systems, and technical assistance.

Economic Considerations: Although Oman has raised petroleum output to finance needed development in the face of lower oil prices, the Government has incurred deficits which are managed by long-term external financing. Oman is responsive to its international debt schedule, including World Bank financing, and may slow development plans soon. Oman's foreign debt is low, and its ability to repay is not in question.

OMAN

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	18800
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	205
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	40000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	59005
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	30000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	25000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	1141
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	1141
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	20000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	20000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	30000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	30000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	38223	31801	70024
FY 1986	24931	13956	38887
FY 1987	25335	12811	38146
FY 1988	35335	9952	45287
FY 1989	21334	7185	28519
FY 1990	18667	4881	23548
FY 1991	14667	2937	17604
FY 1992	10667	1411	12078
FY 1993	5333	410	5743
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	194492	85344	279836

ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN	84648

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	40000	19140	40000
TREASURY	40000	19140	40000
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	40000	19140	40000

FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985	0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	0	0	0	5	n.a.
OTHER	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	18	33	28	10	4
OTHER	39	104	319	297	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	1:2.0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	7258	7556	7937	8821
PER CAPITA GDP**	7047	6996	7024	7476
TOTAL BUDGET	3120	3540	3960	0
TOTAL DEBT	781	898	1316	2001
FMS DEBT	48	78	99	126
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.06%	0.08%	0.07%	0.06%
DEBT SERV RATIO	3.00%	3.00%	4.00%	5.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Pakistan

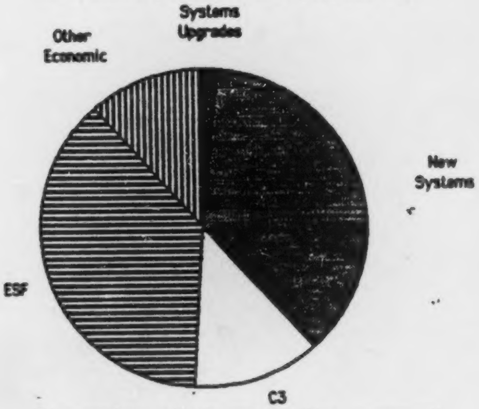
Policy Goals:

o Deter and combat aggression
o Enhance Pakistan confidence in the face of Soviet pressures
o Promote domestic and regional stability
o Modernize Pakistan's conventional defense capabilities
o Encourage continued movement toward more representative government

Program Objectives:

o Continue modernization of the armed forces in air defense firepower, mobility, anti-armor and sea defense
o Improve readiness through a broad range of operational, technical, and professional military training
o Suppress narcotics production, processing and trafficking
o Foster economic development and help fund needed imports

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will support regional stability and increase Pakistan's confidence in its conventional defensive capabilities. The program will consist of:

FMS: FMS credits will be used to purchase new equipment for air defense (aircraft, radars, and ground-to-air missiles), firepower (artillery and counter-battery radars), and mobility (light helicopters). In addition, anti-armor capability will be improved by upgrading tanks already on hand. Sea defense will be strengthened by the acquisition of surveillance aircraft and anti-submarine capabilities.

IMET: The IMET program will support Pakistani training in the operation of American-made military equipment. Professional leadership and management training in the U.S. will expose Pakistani military personnel to Western policies and political institutions, including democratic principles and respect for human rights.

ESF: ESF will assist Pakistani development in energy, agriculture and other sectors, and will support narcotics control efforts. Commodity import programs help provide balance of payments support to allow strengthening of the armed forces. They also promote economic deregulation, and encourage domestic resource mobilization and private sector investment.

Economic Considerations: Pakistan's total debt service will reach $1.85 billion in FY 1987, 22 percent of projected foreign exchange earnings. Pakistan needs the proposed FMS credits to prevent its debt service from reaching precarious levels in coming years.

PAKISTAN

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	250000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	25000
P.L. 480	50000
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	2850
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	1400
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	340000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	669250
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	300000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	40000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	251116
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	251116
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	300000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	300000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	300000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	300000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	7633	112000	119633
FY 1986	21573	102276	123849
FY 1987	58947	98519	157466
FY 1988	93159	90735	183894
FY 1989	93158	79929	173087
FY 1990	93158	68973	162131
FY 1991	93158	58198	151356
FY 1992	93158	47489	140647
FY 1993	93158	36737	129895
FY 1994	93158	25832	118990
FY 1995	85265	15066	100331
TOTAL	825525	735754	1561279
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			338086

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	325000	311025	340000
TREASURY	325000	311025	340000
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	* 0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	325000	311025	340000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	116	150	104	153	n.a.
OTHER	367	364	250	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	89	152	294	493	380
OTHER	238	341	177	101	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:0.8	1:1.0	1:2.8	1:3.2	0
OTHER	1:0.7	1:0.9	1:0.7	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	28626	27248	27885	29814
PER CAPITA GDP**	336	310	308	320
TOTAL BUDGET	6470	5760	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	10036	10254	11075	11244
FMS DEBT	0	0	260	360
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%
DEBT SERV RATIO	23.00%	20.00%	35.00%	31.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Panama

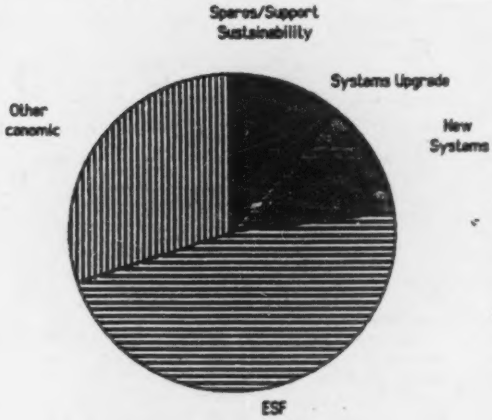
Policy Goals:

- o Enhance cooperative defense and security
- o Promote mutual regional security objectives
- o Support continued use of military bases and access to strategic waterway and sea lanes of communication
- o Ensure safe, dependable operation of the Panama Canal
- o Encourage development of democracy
- o Expand U.S.-Panamanian anti-drug and anti-terrorism cooperation

Program Objectives:

- o Equip and train Panama Defense Forces (PDF) to assume increasing responsibility in Canal defense
- o Contribute to professional development of Panamanian military
- o Promote respect for civilian rule and human rights among PDF personnel
- o Help revitalize economy through reform and private sector initiatives

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will improve Panama's defense capabilities without adverse arms control implications. The program will consist of:

FMS and MAP: MAP grants and FMS credits will help the PDF complete formation of a second infantry battalion; activate an artillery battery; meet munitions needs; create needed logistics infrastructure; increase mobility and surveillance capabilities through acquisition of a fast patrol boat and an additional helicopter; and fund high value aviation training and mobile training teams.

IMET: The IMET program will increase military training opportunities for PDF personnel in technical, managerial and training skills. It will also facilitate effective interaction with U.S. forces in combined operations. Training in the U.S. will expose increasing numbers of mid-level officers to the proper role of the military in a democratic society.

ESF: ESF assistance will promote progress on structural economic reforms in order to reduce government deficits and make agriculture, industry and labor internationally competitive. ESF will fund schools, roads, health systems, and other infrastructure to reduce transitional economic hardships and protect social stability.

Economic Considerations: Panama's per capita GDP is expected to fall in 1985 for the third consecutive year. Its $3.8 billion foreign debt is one of the world's highest per capita. The July 1985 IMF standby agreement should guide Panama toward cutting its government payroll and restructuring its economy for export competitiveness and economic growth. Continued ESF assistance is conditional on Panama's progress in these areas.

PANAMA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	28000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	18180
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	750
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	9600
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	4000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	60530
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	20000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	5000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	17470
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	17470
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	20000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	20000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	20000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	20000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID			
AS OF 9/30/85	4834	4062	8896
FY 1986	1263	1138	2401
FY 1987	2242	1370	3612
FY 1988	2242	1122	3364
FY 1989	2297	864	3161
FY 1990	1332	652	1984
FY 1991	1332	477	1809
FY 1992	1332	315	1647
FY 1993	1257	150	1408
FY 1994	338	20	358
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	[illegible]	4000
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	[illegible]	4000
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE FUND	10000	[illegible]	9600
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	10000	[illegible]	13600

FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985 0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	14	21	10	23	n.a.
OTHER	8	7	7	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	1	5	5	3	6
OTHER	4	5	0	1	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:0.1	1:0.2	1:0.4	1:0.1	0
OTHER	1:0.5	1:0.7	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1982	1983	1984	1985
GNP	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
PER CAPITA GNP**	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
TOTAL BUDGET	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FMS DEBT	0	0	10	10
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DEBT SERV RATIO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Less than 1000,000 **Full dollars

[illegible]

[illegible]

Philippines

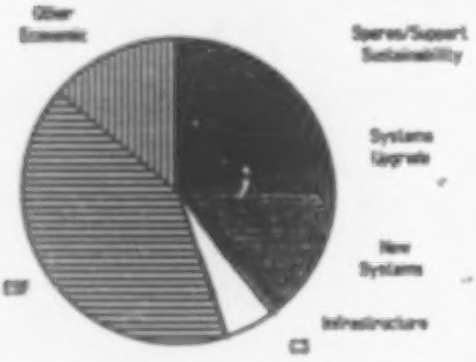
Policy Goals:

- o Enhance cooperative defense and security
- o Maintain unhampered use of U.S. facilities
- o Promote internal national stability and security
- o Observe President's "best efforts" pledge to provide assistance

Program Objectives:

- o Promote military reform, professionalism, morale and respect for human rights
- o Enhance GOP's ability to deal with a growing Communist insurgency
- o Improve maintenance, logistics and readiness
- o Improve tactical communications and transportation
- o Encourage economic reform

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will encourage stability and development and will not have any adverse arms control impact. The program will consist of:

FMS and MAP: Grant MAP financing and FMS credits will improve logistics training and maintenance of existing equipment, upgrade tactical command, control and communications through field radio repair and acquisition, provide vehicles to increase mobility for defense forces, and increase maintenance capability and the readiness posture of helicopters.

IMET: The major objective of the IMET program is to provide professional and technical training for junior, mid-level and non-commissioned officers in maintenance, operations, communications and electronics, leadership, administration and logistics. The program promotes better understanding of U.S. policies and institutions, especially democratic traditions and human rights.

ESF: ESF assistance will continue to support overall U.S. assistance strategy in the Philippines. It will address constraints to sustained economic growth — particularly in agriculture, rural industry and infrastructure — while also improving economic and social conditions around U.S. military bases.

Economic Considerations: The Philippines is experiencing its worst economic crisis since 1946. In 1984, real GNP recorded a negative 7.9 percent growth; per capita GNP, which reached almost $800 in 1982, fell to about $660 and is projected to drop again in 1985. The 1984 debt service ratio was 44 percent. Investments are down, while labor unrest is increasing. The GOP has rescheduled public and private debt and agreed to an IMF standby arrangement. The outlook is austere, with negative GNP growth in 1985 and perhaps a slight upturn in 1986.

PHILIPPINES

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	93000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	23000
P.L. 480	7682
PEACE CORPS	5214
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	2750
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	50000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	50000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	231646
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	100000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	25000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	39175
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	39175
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	100000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	100000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	100000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	100000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	157658	31300	188958
FY 1986	8165	8844	17009
FY 1987	31132	20678	51810
FY 1988	17180	19461	36641
FY 1989	16665	17738	34403
FY 1990	20998	15656	36654
FY 1991	32598	12912	45510
FY 1992	25932	9452	35384
FY 1993	19261	6807	26068
FY 1994	19261	4668	23929
FY 1995	19261	2556	21817
TOTAL	368111	150072	518183
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			71255

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	15000	14355	50000
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	15000	14355	50000
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	25000	38280	50000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	40000	52635	100000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			700

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	59	65	141	178	n.a.
OTHER	303	244	249	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	33	52	37	27	31
OTHER	30	13	1	18	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:0.6	1:0.8	1:0.3	1:0.1	0
OTHER	1:0.1	1:0.1	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	38642	39882	34399	32844
PER CAPITA GDP**	780	785	665	616
TOTAL BUDGET	6060	6140	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	24494	29423	30573	30586
FMS DEBT	136	158	189	199
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
DEBT SERV RATIO	49.00%	58.00%	59.00%	49.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Portugal

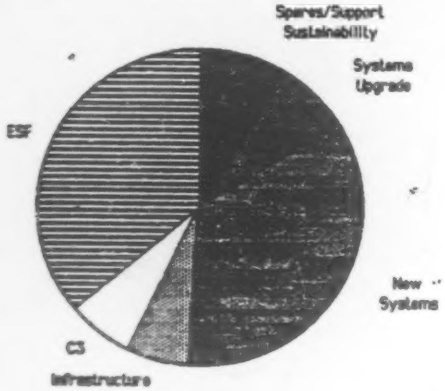
Policy Goals:

- o Enhance cooperative defense and security
- o Fortify bilateral and multilateral defense cooperation
- o Support democratic institutions and processes
- o Promote economic reform
- o Demonstrate U.S. good faith on agreement-related pledges

Program Objectives:

- o Help modernize military to support Portugal's NATO missions
- o Enhance armed forces' ability to protect air and sea lanes of communication in the Portugal-Madeira-Azores triangle
- o Support acquisition of air defense system for protection of the Azores
- o Upgrade antisubmarine and maritime defenses by procurement of modern ships and aircraft

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will strengthen NATO and thereby contribute to the stability of Europe. The program will not raise arms control concerns, and will consist of:

FMS and MAP: The grant MAP and FMS credit programs will assist in the purchase of: ASW frigates, equipment to complete Portugal's first NATO brigade, and P3B upgraded ASW/maritime patrol aircraft. C-130 aircraft will be acquired for improving tactical airlift and firefighting missions. A SHORAD capability will be obtained to protect Portuguese army command, control and communication modes. Improved and increased munitions for A-7 aircraft will bolster the Air Force's combat capability.

IMET: The IMET program will increase Portugal's ability to manage its defense resources and to plan and operate within NATO. Courses will include naval postgraduate, undergraduate pilot, operations, communications, and logistics training.

ESF: ESF assistance will promote social and economic development. Portugal may use some ESF funds to underwrite the Azores development budget and to enlarge the endowment of the Luso-American Development Foundation.

Economic Considerations: Portugal's economy registered negative growth in 1984 and 1985. An IMF standby agreement was completed in 1985. However, real incomes have declined dramatically, external debt is high, and entry into the European Community may initially aggravate a large budget deficit. U.S. grant assistance and concessional FMS terms will help to alleviate Portugal's heavy debt service burden.

PORTUGAL

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	80000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	3000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	75000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	66500
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	224500
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	100000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	10000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	16665
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	16665
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	100000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	100000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	100000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	100000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	2749	2749
FY 1986	0	9873	9873
FY 1987	3000	17138	20138
FY 1988	9500	20552	30052
FY 1989	16000	20194	36194
FY 1990	19000	18263	37263
FY 1991	19000	16139	35139
FY 1992	19000	13992	32992
FY 1993	19000	11896	30896
FY 1994	19000	9491	28491
FY 1995	14342	7700	22042
TOTAL	137842	148287	286129
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			157611

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	55000	43065	66500
TREASURY	55000	9570	21500
CONCESSIONAL	0	33495	45000
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	* 70000	66990	75000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	125000	110055	141500
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			2254

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	48	33	26	68	n.a.
OTHER	56	33	35	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	24	87	37	74	114
OTHER	35	56	24	11	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:0.5	1:2.6	1:1.4	1:1.1	0
OTHER	1:0.6	1:1.6	1:0.7	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	23927	23366	20668	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	2427	2353	2065	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	10900	13600	14500	14900
FMS DEBT	0	45	98	143
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%
DEBT SERV RATIO	22.00%	27.00%	26.00%	35.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Senegal

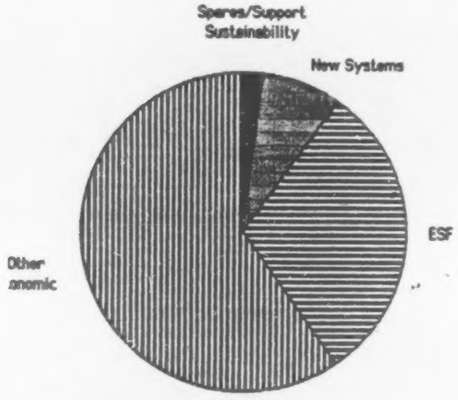
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Ensure continued access to port and airfield facilities
- o Deter Libyan destabilization efforts in the Sahel
- o Promote economic recovery and development
- o Support a pro-Western democratic government

Program Objectives:

- o Promote development of a professional military
- o Facilitate coastal security and fisheries monitoring
- o Improve Senegal's ability to surveil its coast by providing equipment and support facilities
- o Integrate military in development efforts
- o Assist development of Senegal's fragile and drought-stricken economy

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will assist Senegal in maintaining a credible and professional military, and will support Senegal's efforts to reform its economy. None of the planned acquisitions of defense articles and services will have an adverse arms control impact. The program will consist of:

MAP: Grant MAP financing will be used to continue upgrading military maintenance capabilities. MAP funds will also be used to purchase parts and supplies for engineering equipment, support transport vehicles, and tools.

IMET: The proposed IMET program will allow for an estimated 37 officers to receive military education and training in the United States. The program will focus on professional military education for career officers and specialized systems training in support of equipment purchased through MAP.

ESF: ESF assistance directly supports the Government of Senegal's program of administrative and economic policy reforms focused on the agricultural sector. ESF funds provide a margin of economic and political stability while long-term structural adjustments begin to take hold.

Economic Considerations: After years of chronic drought and depressed export earnings, the economy has stagnated, showing the lowest GDP growth of any African country not affected by war or civil strife. Export revenues only cover half of the cost of essential imports; agricultural production per capita is declining; and unemployment is rising. The Government of Senegal, with the help of the World Bank, the IMF, and Western donors, is undertaking an ambitious program of economic reform to stimulate the agricultural sector and to restructure the economy in order to enhance the prospects for real growth.

SENEGAL

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	15000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	20000
P.L. 480	7831
PEACE CORPS	1740
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	500
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	4500
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	49571
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	5000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	10

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	2110
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	2110
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	5000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	5000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	5000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	5000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	3150	2880	6030
FY 1986	1558	900	2458
FY 1987	1339	660	1999
FY 1988	1560	543	2103
FY 1989	1540	312	1852
FY 1990	976	301	1277
FY 1991	1300	268	1568
FY 1992	785	108	893
FY 1993	445	53	498
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	12653	6025	18678
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	3000	2870	4500
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	3000	2870	4500
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	38	33	46	95	n.a.
OTHER	182	161	161	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	*	1	*	2
OTHER	23	4	1	1	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	1:0.0	0	0
OTHER	1:0.1	1:0.0	1:0.0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	2465	2569	2566	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	420	425	406	0
TOTAL BUDGET	690	770	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	1403	1817	2319	2517
FMS DEBT	7	7	8	8
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	24.00%	24.00%	31.00%	33.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Seychelles

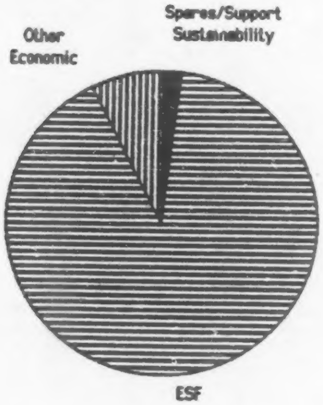
Policy Goals:

o Promote regional stability
o Improve Seychelles' ability to defend itself against external attack
o Reduce dependence on East bloc assistance
o Support private sector-led economic growth

Program Objectives:

o Provide an alternative to Soviet and North Korean military training
o Assist Seychelles in protecting its ocean resources
o Enhance U.S.-Seychelles relations to enable continued operation of the U.S. Air Force satellite tracking station
o Contribute to economic growth through petroleum grants and selected development projects

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will contribute to Seychelles' modest self-defense capabilities without introducing potentially destabilizing military hardware into the region. The program will consist of:

IMET: The IMET program will offer Seychelles an alternative to North Korean and Soviet military training. The program will provide training for three officers and two enlisted personnel through basic infantry, naval, and coast guard operations courses.

ESF: ESF assistance will help support the private sector and continued operations of the satellite tracking facility. In 1985, the Government of the Seychelles and the U.S. concluded an agreement that strengthened the tracking station lease through a modest increase in direct rent in return for an undertaking by the U.S. to increase economic assistance.

Economic Considerations: Seychelles' tourism-based economy is highly vulnerable to wide fluctuations in export earnings. The paucity of natural resources in Seychelles precludes development of other industries. Petroleum purchases financed by ESF remain crucial to Seychelles' cyclical tourism industry. This fuel also supports the local fishing industry and keeps the economy running.

SEYCHELLES

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	2500
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	204
PEACE CORPS	206
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	60
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	2970
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	0
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT			
CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	0	0
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	1	2	3	4	n.a.
OTHER	13	13	11	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	0	0	*	*	*
OTHER	2	6	3	2	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	1:0.1	1:0.5	1:0.3	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	150	143	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	2351	2238	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	45	72	76	83
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	5.00%	14.00%	17.00%	20.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Somalia

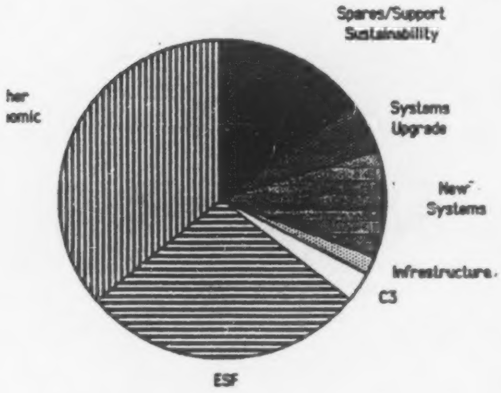
Policy Goals:

- o Enhance cooperative defense and security
- o Preserve U.S. access to Somali military facilities
- o Counter East-bloc expansionism in the Horn of Africa
- o Enhance national stability and progress
- o Encourage economic reform

Program Objectives:

- o Improve readiness through tactical training and logistics
- o Supply key defensive weaponry
- o Upgrade air defenses
- o Help implement a command and control system
- o Stimulate private sector growth through commodity imports

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will enhance regional stability by providing Somalia with an improved defensive capability to deter attacks supported by Ethiopia, and with a reasonable opportunity for economic growth. The program will consist of:

MAP: The grant MAP financing program will support improved logistics — the main goal of our security assistance program. Maintenance and training teams will continue enhancement of military professionalism and efficiency, and readiness, mobility and defensive firepower. Projected acquisitions include: trucks, armored vehicles, patrol boats, and an upgraded air and ground radar capability. MAP will also provide enhanced command and control equipment, uniform material, boots, and medical supplies.

IMET: The IMET program focuses on developing operational and maintenance skills, effective resource management, and in-country training ability. Proposed programs include junior officer participation in basic armor and infantry programs, enrollment of selected officers in technical courses, and field grade officer attendance at advanced programs in the United States.

ESF: ESF assistance will help finance a Commodity Import Program (CIP) to support a private sector that depends on outside financing for essential imports. The program will promote imports of raw materials, spare parts, capital equipment, transport, water delivery systems, and light industrial equipment.

Economic Considerations: Since 1985, pursuant to a rigorous IMF standby program, Somalia has made good progress in ending price restrictions and opening foreign exchange markets. The U.S. must encourage this promising start by providing needed balance of payments support that will strengthen Somalia's private enterprises, agricultural sector, and infrastructure.

SOMALIA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	30000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	18410
P.L. 480	20000
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	1550
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	35600
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	105560
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	20000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	32941
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	32941
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	30000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	30000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	20000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	20000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID			
AS OF 9/30/85	10651	4836	15487
FY 1986	2827	6985	9812
FY 1987	2827	7188	10015
FY 1988	2827	7490	10317
FY 1989	2827	7662	10489
FY 1990	2648	7271	9919
FY 1991	5851	6826	12677
FY 1992	6723	6085	12808
FY 1993	4666	5285	9951
FY 1994	4666	4724	9390
FY 1995	4666	4182	8848
TOTAL	51179	68534	119713
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT			
CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	33000	19140	35600
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	33000	19140	35600
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	61	39	48	63	n.a.
OTHER	82	111	115	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	14	25	23	22
OTHER	51	123	41	42	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	1:0.4	1:0.5	1:0.4	0
OTHER	1:0.6	1:1.1	1:0.4	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	0	0	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	988	1139	1306	1429
FMS DEBT	40	50	60	60
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.04%	0.04%	0.05%	0.04%
DEBT SERV RATIO	19.00%	13.00%	34.00%	62.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Development Program

Policy Goals:

o Promote regional stability
o Limit Soviet involvement in the region
o Support economic growth and self-sufficiency

Program Objectives:

o Promote economic development in the region
o Provide technical and material assistance to islander fisheries development efforts
o Counter Soviet offers of fishing access fees, technical assistance, and joint ventures

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will promote the development of the region's major — and for some countries the only — resource. Fisheries development is central to any possibility of economic self-sufficiency for most island nations. U.S. cooperation in this area will render Soviet offers such as that accepted by Kiribati in August 1985 less attractive and, together with the projected conclusion of a regional fisheries agreement, will work to reverse the history of confrontation between the U.S. and the island nations on fisheries issues. The program will consist entirely of economic assistance and, thus, will have no arms control implications.

ESF: The ESF program will continue to support efforts by South Pacific governments to develop the region's major resource - the sea. Small island countries lack the capital and expertise to catch fish in commercial quantities. The Soviet Union has made generous offers to several island governments for access to fishing grounds; Kiribati has accepted and others are considering their options. This ESF program provides an option which is likely to be preferred both because it will assist in the islanders' own self-help efforts and because most islanders prefer to deal with the United States rather than the Soviets.

Economic Considerations: In the small countries which are most vulnerable to Soviet offers, fisheries development is the only hope for improving economic self-sufficiency in the short term. These countries are dependent on external aid for both recurring government expenditures and for foreign currency to finance imports. Kiribati, the only country to accept a Soviet fishing offer, has stated that its decision was the result of economic necessity and that lack of assistance from traditional sources was an important factor.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Spain

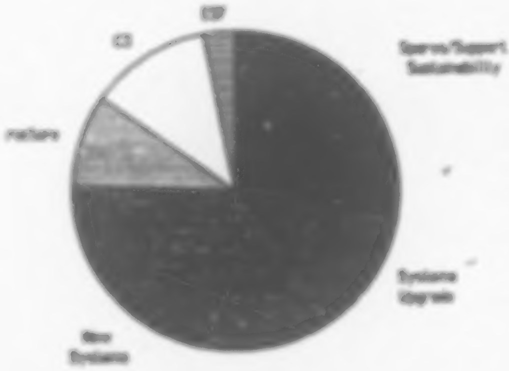
Policy Goals:

- o Enhance cooperative defense and security
- o Fortify bilateral and multilateral defense cooperation in support of NATO
- o Demonstrate U.S. good faith on "best efforts"-related pledges
- o Support democracy and integration into Western institutions
- o Promote economic reform and stability
- o Expand breadth and depth of bilateral contacts

Program Objectives:

- o Continue military modernization and professionalization
- o Enhance Spanish military contributions to NATO in anti-submarine warfare and surface capabilities
- o Improve and enhance mobility through acquisition of helicopters
- o Continue upgrade of air defense and anti-tank capabilities

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program, by promoting major Spanish purchases of U.S. equipment, will help bring Spanish forces closer to NATO standards and thus enhance stability in Europe and the Mediterranean area. The program will consist of:

FMS: The FMS credit program will be used for ongoing procurement of F-18 fighter aircraft, AV-8B Harrier aircraft, FFG-7 ASW frigates, ship-based ASW helicopters, and sustaining spares. Projected new acquisitions include commercial CH-47 utility helicopters; Stinger, TOW, and Harpoon missile systems; self-propelled 155mm howitzers, and MK-46 torpedoes.

IMET: The proposed IMET program for Spain complements U.S. equipment sales. Courses are planned in pilot, operations, maintenance, communications, and logistics training.

ESF: The ESF assistance program will help contribute to science and cultural exchange programs, thereby helping to balance our military relationship and to develop a broad range of mutually-beneficial bilateral ties.

Economic Considerations: The present Spanish government has pursued a difficult austerity program, however unemployment remains high (over 20 percent), and the economy faces serious adjustment problems as Spain joins the European Community in January 1986. The Spanish Government has nevertheless maintained a commitment to pursue increased defense spending despite its severe budgetary constraints.

SPAIN

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	12000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	3000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	400000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	415000
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	300000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	75000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	420063
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	420063
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	400000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	400000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	300000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	300000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	301756	337607	639363
FY 1986	161306	125412	286718
FY 1987	161306	138974	300280
FY 1988	147186	132575	279761
FY 1989	133066	118031	251097
FY 1990	118046	102985	221031
FY 1991	104826	89048	193874
FY 1992	90706	77552	168258
FY 1993	76000	67081	143081
FY 1994	76000	57306	133306
FY 1995	86736	50730	137466
TOTAL	1457834	1300141	2757975
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			1240426

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	400000	382800	400000
TREASURY	400000	382800	400000
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	3	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	400000	382800	400000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			10040

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	n.a.
OTHER	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	202	164	109	121	129
OTHER	196	270	69	21	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	187604	180067	158809	161327
PER CAPITA GDP**	4983	4700	4134	4167
TOTAL BUDGET	68700	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	24700	24300	24700	25000
FMS DEBT	306	671	1008	1330
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.02%	0.03%	0.04%	0.05%
DEBT SERV RATIO	32.00%	31.00%	30.00%	24.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Sudan

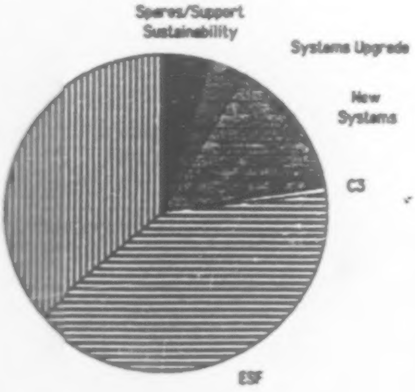
Policy Goals:

- o Enhance cooperative defense and security
- o Encourage continued Sudanese support for the Camp David peace process
- o Encourage moderate foreign and domestic policies
- o Demonstrate U.S. support for democratic institution building
- o Promote continued support for stability and security in Southwest Asia

Program Objectives:

- o Enhance Sudan's defense by improving maintenance, logistics, transportation, and air defense
- o Promote continued access for U.S. ships and aircraft
- o Foster economic development and improve financial solvency
- o Strengthen the cooperative relationship with Sudan's military establishment and support its free world orientation

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The economic assistance and projected military acquisitions proposed in the FY 1987 security assistance program will have no adverse impact on arms control. The program will consist of:

MAP: MAP grant assistance is designed to provide Sudan with a small mobile force, complemented by a coastal defense capability. Major programs planned for FY 1987 are: purchase of C130 aircraft, V-150 armored vehicles, a fast patrol boat, five-ton trucks, 105mm howitzers, and the repair of existing radar equipment. Also planned is the purchase of spare parts, training, small arms, ammunition, and communications equipment.

IMET: The major objectives of the IMET program are to provide the Sudanese military with professional and technical training, and to encourage the interchange of doctrine by attendance at U.S. professional military service schools. The most important programs will provide professional and equipment maintenance training for the army, navy, and air force.

ESF: ESF assistance will support the Government's economic reform program, and will help mobilize aid to Sudan from bilateral donors. While USAID development programs focus on the rain-fed sector, ESF programs such as the Commodity Import Program provide critically needed commodities and encourage economic policy reform.

Economic Considerations: Wracked by drought and burdened with over 1.3 million refugees fleeing famine and persecution in Ethiopia, Chad, and Uganda, Sudan's economy has regressed for the second consecutive year. Despite prospects of a solid crop yield in 1986, the lives of millions of Sudanese will continue to depend on relief from foreign countries. Sudan has a foreign debt of $9 billion, with over $200 million in arrears.

SUDAN

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	90000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	28000
P.L. 480	53731
PEACE CORPS	7
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	1750
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	50000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	223488
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	80000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	25

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	41498
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	41498
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	60000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	60000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	80000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	80000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID			
AS OF 9/30/85	40675	5800	46475
FY 1986	882	37949	38831
FY 1987	1420	20105	21525
FY 1988	2252	19917	22169
FY 1989	3170	19693	22863
FY 1990	4106	19181	23287
FY 1991	7946	18555	26501
FY 1992	10397	17326	27723
FY 1993	8733	16062	24795
FY 1994	8733	14901	23634
FY 1995	8733	13767	22500
TOTAL	97047	203256	300303
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT			
CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	45000	19140	50000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	45000	19140	50000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	64	131	158	137	n.a.
OTHER	234	230	285	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	23	74	14	43	24
OTHER	148	110	68	73	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:0.4	1:0.6	1:0.1	1:0.3	0
OTHER	1:0.6	1:0.5	1:0.2	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	8939	8629	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	466	335	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	0	1450	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	6029	7473	7659	7915
FMS DEBT	60	119	119	136
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
DEBT SERV RATIO	25.00%	28.00%	35.00%	31.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Thailand

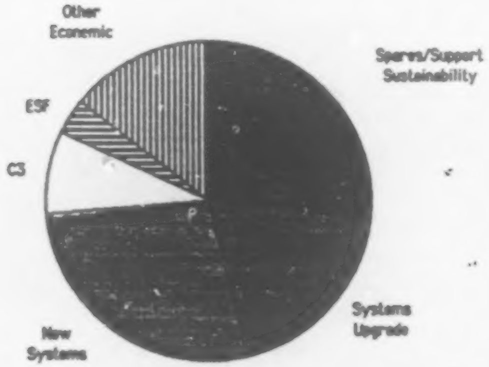
Policy Goals:

- o Deter and combat aggression
- o Contribute to Thai stability, independence and territorial integrity
- o Enhance regional stability
- o Support U.S. commitment to a treaty ally
- o Encourage cooperation on refugee and narcotics interdiction
- o Support ASEAN's Cambodia strategy

Program Objectives:

- o Improve readiness and logistics posture of Thai forces
- o Improve air defense, counter-battery artillery, and anti-armor capabilities
- o Enhance the military services' use of new equipment through essential training

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program focuses on improving Thai deterrent capabilities, and will not have an adverse arms control impact. The program will consist of:

FMS and MAP: Grant MAP assistance and FMS credits will help Thailand to continue modernization of its armed forces. Purchases will include air-to-air and naval missiles, helicopters, fighter aircraft (F-16), air defense and counter-battery radars, and munitions. These purchases will improve the readiness and logistic posture of Thai defense forces, and will enhance air defense, counter-battery artillery, and anti-armor capabilities.

IMET: The IMET program will support training in the operation and maintenance of new equipment and systems. It will also provide professional and management courses for Thailand's military services.

ESF: ESF will assist civilians in Thai border villages affected by upheavals in neighboring Indochinese states by providing funds for village rehabilitation, and health and education services.

Economic Considerations: Thai defense expenditures for FY 1986 were set at 18.6 percent of the budget, or 3.9 percent of GDP. These levels reflected a relative decline in expenditures as economic difficulties forced strict austerity in a country whose per capita income is $850. Nevertheless, Thai military spending is expected to increase in the next several years. Economic slowdown has hurt Thailand's ability to earn foreign exchange and to service new debt. The debt service ratio will likely reach 27 percent this year, making U.S. assistance, especially on concessional terms, vital to Thai security.

THAILAND

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	5000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	19000
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	2804
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	4270
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	2500
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	5000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	103500
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	142074
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	200000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	50000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	648746
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	648746
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	100000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	100000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	200000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	200000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	128896	86422	215318
FY 1986	16904	39354	56258
FY 1987	19902	43541	63443
FY 1988	28688	43769	72457
FY 1989	38693	40517	79210
FY 1990	49959	35679	85638
FY 1991	49747	29802	79549
FY 1992	49747	24123	73870
FY 1993	49747	18570	68317
FY 1994	42627	13198	55825
FY 1995	32667	8725	41392
TOTAL	507577	383700	891277
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			234183

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	95000	80531	103500
TREASURY	95000	42347	42500
CONCESSIONAL	0	38184	61000
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	5000	4785	5000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	100000	85316	108500
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			20635

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	19	24	24	52	n.a.
OTHER	315	274	349	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	272	163	202	197	147
OTHER	88	51	157	61	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:14.3	1:6.8	1:8.4	1:3.8	0
OTHER	1:0.3	1:0.2	1:0.5	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	36030	36789	40185	41934
PER CAPITA GDP**	739	759	812	832
TOTAL BUDGET	6430	7170	7630	0
TOTAL DEBT	10407	11385	13184	14574
FMS DEBT	155	212	270	352
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
DEBT SERV RATIO	21.00%	21.00%	25.00%	27.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Tunisia

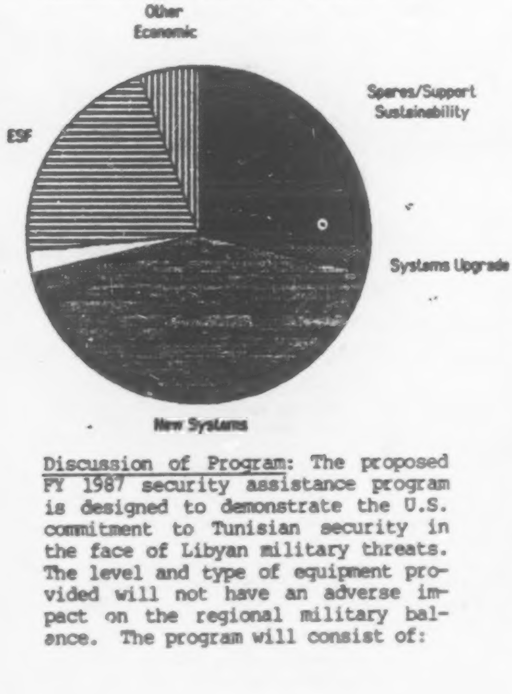
Policy Goals:

- Deter and combat aggression
- Promote internal stability
- Maintain cooperation with a strategically located, pro-Western Arab government

Program Objectives:

- Continue modernization of the armed forces
- Support development of professional and technical military skills
- Foster economic and social development

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program is designed to demonstrate the U.S. commitment to Tunisian security in the face of Libyan military threats. The level and type of equipment provided will not have an adverse impact on the regional military balance. The program will consist of:

FMS and MAP: Grant MAP financing and FMS credit assistance will provide funding for new and replacement equipment, as well as necessary maintenance and ammunition to support existing inventories in air defense, rapid reaction, surveillance, command, control and communications, and transportation.

IMET: The IMET program will help the Tunisian military develop professional military officer skills to manage a modern military structure, and to provide the technical training required to utilize U.S.-origin equipment.

ESF: ESF assistance will contribute to social and economic development to meet Tunisia's medium and long-term needs. Programs in agriculture, rural development and private sector development will help Tunisia make the adjustments necessary to strengthen its balance of payments position and to create new jobs.

Economic Conditions: The Tunisian economy showed mixed results in 1984. Real GDP grew by 5.5 percent, up from 4.5 percent in 1983. Agriculture and manufacturing posted substantial gains, but output was down in key sectors on which Tunisia depends for foreign currency — phosphates, petroleum and tourism. Imports continued to outstrip exports, contributing to a trade deficit of $773.5 million, and were financed by an ever larger external debt ($4.6 billion). Investment was up 9 percent over 1983, but unemployment remains a major concern. The Government budget rose in 1984 to $653.9 million, largely attributable to the increasing cost of subsidies for basic commodities, particularly grain imports.

TUNISIA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	20000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	5000
PEACE CORPS	1926
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	1800
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	40000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	27000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	95726
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	40000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	5000

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	50000	25839	27000
TREASURY	25000	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	25000	25839	27000
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	* 15000	33495	40000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	65000	59334	67000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			49133

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	9732
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	9732
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	30000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	30000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	40000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	40000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	13	14	25	39	n.a.
OTHER	183	168	158	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	25	16	30	135	163
OTHER	34	45	15	13	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:1.9	1:1.1	1:1.2	1:3.5	0
OTHER	1:0.2	1:0.3	1:0.1	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	114863	97759	212622
FY 1986	30378	32078	62456
FY 1987	27183	33123	60306
FY 1988	25774	31213	56987
FY 1989	38117	27952	66069
FY 1990	39779	23700	63479
FY 1991	41445	19072	60517
FY 1992	41450	14562	56012
FY 1993	20451	16409	36860
FY 1994	19713	7683	27396
FY 1995	20153	5531	25684
TOTAL	425307	303083	728390
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			90823

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	8429	8155	8132	8027
PER CAPITA GDP**	1283	1212	1180	1140
TOTAL BUDGET	2820	3220	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	4288	4829	5330	5607
FMS DEBT	88	167	239	317
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.02%	0.03%	0.04%	0.06%
DEBT SERV RATIO	23.00%	26.00%	36.00%	38.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Turkey

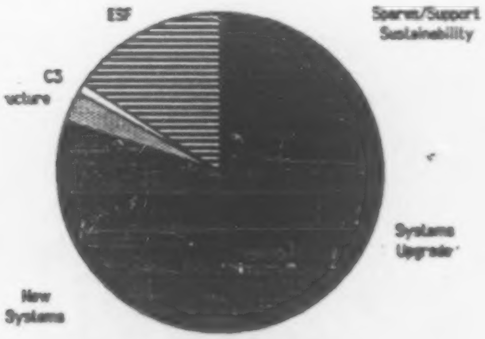
Policy Goals:

- o Enhance cooperative defense and security arrangements
- o Strengthen NATO's southern flank defenses
- o Promote internal stability and respect for human rights
- o Promote economic reform and stability
- o Encourage Turkish support of the Cyprus peace process

Program Objectives:

- o Continue modernization of the armed forces
- o Facilitate acquisition of urgently needed air defense systems
- o Assist naval modernization and systems upgrade
- o Improve force readiness
- o Support economic development and stabilize external debt service

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will help Turkey meet its NATO commitments and enhance its role as a force for regional stability. The program will have no adverse arms control impact, and will consist of:

FMS and MAP: Grant MAP financing and FMS credits will help Turkey make significant progress in modernizing and replacing aging military equipment, building on the progress achieved in past years. The most important programs financed by FMS and MAP are: continuation of the ongoing F-16 C/D aircraft procurement program, continuation of M48 tank upgrade, continued purchase of U.S. equipment for the new Turkish frigates, purchase of improved TOW, TOW-2 and other munitions, helicopter and artillery modernization, and support for operations and maintenance.

IMET: The objectives of the IMET program are to develop expertise needed for military modernization, including flight, communications/electronics, and maintenance training, and to provide professional education for future leaders of the Turkish armed forces.

ESF: ESF assistance is a major element of the multilateral effort to promote economic reform, developed with IMF and OECD advice and assistance. ESF, together with assistance from other sources, will help Turkey to stabilize its external debt service burden and to maintain a level of economic activity consistent with domestic stability.

Economic Considerations: Turkey is restructuring its economy toward a free enterprise system. In 1984, the economy showed 5.8 percent growth, with almost 20 percent unemployment and 50 percent inflation. This performance has been accompanied by budget and balance of payments deficits of 1.8 and 2.6 percent of GDP, respectively, and a trade deficit of $2.94 billion.

TURKEY

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	150000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	1000
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	4000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	220000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	600000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	975000
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	700000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	20000

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	456243
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	456243
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	700000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	700000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	700000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	700000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID			
AS OF 9/30/85	648074	922193	1570267
FY 1986	152940	267357	420297
FY 1987	155225	264229	419454
FY 1988	143606	262000	405606
FY 1989	109645	250487	360132
FY 1990	126386	239653	366039
FY 1991	132194	227607	359801
FY 1992	105773	216077	321850
FY 1993	75590	206770	282360
FY 1994	107356	198991	306347
FY 1995	117386	188312	305698
TOTAL	1874175	3243676	5117851
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			1318370

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	485000	409452	600000
TREASURY	235000	79287	145000
CONCESSIONAL	250000	330165	455000
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	215000	205755	220000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	700000	615207	820000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			52339

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	99	397	225	175	n.a.
OTHER	505	237	154	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	123	211	175	331	412
OTHER	201	202	360	170	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:1.2	1:0.5	1:0.8	1:1.9	0
OTHER	1:0.3	1:1.1	1:2.3	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	57603	52771	50064	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	1271	1140	1076	0
TOTAL BUDGET	14030	0	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	16800	17700	18300	*
FMS DEBT	1370	1730	1930	2412
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	8.00%	9.10%	9.11%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	24.00%	27.00%	32.00%	17.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Uruguay

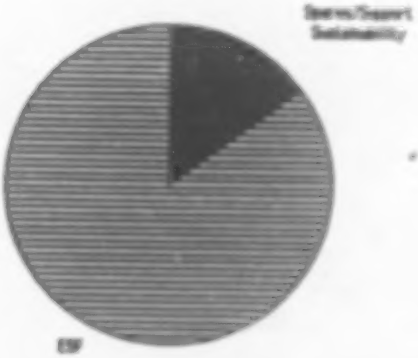
Policy Goals:

o Promote regional stability
o Encourage political and economic reform and development
o Enhance economic and political stability

Program Objectives:

o Bolster the Government's ability to cope with severe economic difficulties in the wake of political transition
o Promote continued responsible economic policy and private sector growth
o Maintain current military forces through provision of spare parts

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program is designed to help Uruguay maintain its existing U.S. equipment. The program will help promote regional stability and anticipated purchases will not raise arms control concerns. The program will consist of:

FMS and MAP: Both FMS cash sales and MAP grants will be used largely to procure spare parts. MAP funds will be used specifically for the purchase of helicopter and truck parts, maintenance support equipment, and publications. Uruguay may purchase additional defense items through FMS cash and commercial procedures. Cash sales are expected to include only essential replacement equipment.

IMET: The proposed IMET program is designed to: (1) promote better understanding of the U.S. and democratic values; (2) create and maintain skills for the effective use of equipment acquired from the U.S.; and (3) enhance the military's indigenous training capability. The program will help send officers and enlisted personnel to the U.S. for professional and technical training. In addition to English language training, the program will include professional officer development courses and equipment training for officers and enlisted personnel.

ESF: ESF assistance will help meet balance-of-payments needs. Coupled with assistance from other sources, ESF will enable Uruguay to maintain a level of economic activity consistent with domestic stability. These funds will complement Uruguay's recent agreements with public and private lenders, and will help strengthen the private sector by providing credit to indebted but viable enterprises.

Economic Considerations: Uruguay's economy has worsened since 1981, and it faces budgetary constraints as it moves to address economic problems. The newly-installed civilian regime has reacted responsibly to its economic difficulties. U.S. assistance will enable Uruguay's leadership to replace some of the funds to be cut from the military budget, thus helping to preserve the military's institutional integrity. ESF will help close a balance-of-payments gap and buttress viable private enterprises.

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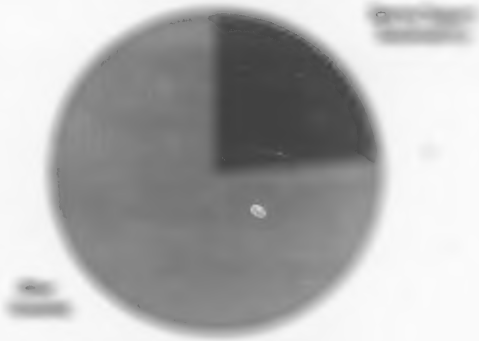

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YEMEN

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	0
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	26000
P.L. 480	5000
PEACE CORPS	933
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	1550
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	5000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	3000
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	41483
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	20000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	10

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	7974
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	7974
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	20000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	20000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	20000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	20000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	1789	1516	3305
FY 1987	1473	1362	2835
FY 1988	1473	1191	2664
FY 1989	1473	1023	2496
FY 1990	1473	854	2327
FY 1991	1473	687	2160
FY 1992	1473	514	1987
FY 1993	1473	345	1818
FY 1994	1479	176	1655
FY 1995	421	36	457
TOTAL	14000	7704	21704
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	3000
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	3000
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	* 5000	1914	5000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	5000	1914	8000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	24	28	23	53	n.a.
OTHER	53	57	67	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	50	26	18	11	12
OTHER	769	262	251	73	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:2.1	1:0.9	1:0.8	1:0.2	0
OTHER	1:14.5	1:4.6	1:3.8	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	2876	3208	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	485	527	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	1540	1590	1940	0
TOTAL DEBT	1335	1572	1987	2157
FMS DEBT	0	10	14	14
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
DEBT SERV RATIO	31.00%	30.00%	37.00%	42.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Zaire

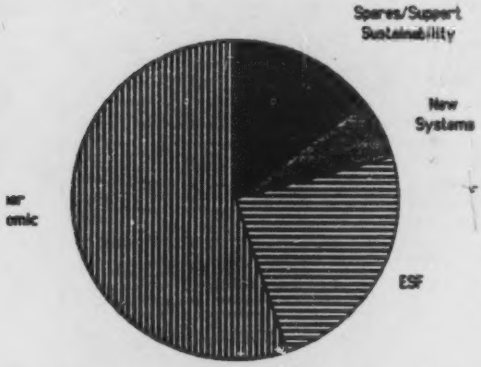
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Support Zaire's resistance to Libyan-supported aggression
- o Demonstrate continued U.S. support for a key ally in central Africa
- o Support efforts toward economic reform and growth
- o Promote democratic institutions and respect for human rights

Program Objectives:

- o Enhance mobility of Zairian armed forces
- o Improve Zairian forces' communications capability
- o Continue training of Zairian military
- o Support economic reform programs

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will have no arms control impact in the region. Zaire focuses its military preparedness effort on defending its borders and has shown no aggressive designs on its neighbors. The program will consist of:

MAP: Grant MAP financing is designed to maintain C-130 cargo and Cessna liaison aircraft; to provide spare parts for U.S.-origin jeeps, trucks and wreckers already in inventory; to supply replacement and a few new vehicles, selected communications equipment, parachutes and small arms; and to provide training in support of Belgian and French efforts. The program will also support the relocation of forces to major problem areas.

IMET: The IMET program is designed to provide skills necessary to operate and maintain equipment acquired from the United States, and to assist Zaire in developing the expertise required for effective management of its defense establishment.

ESF: ESF assistance will continue to support Zaire's economic reform efforts and development projects. An agricultural initiative designed to promote food self-sufficiency in the central Shaba region, which began in FY 1985, will be continued. The ten-year program, focusing on road rehabilitation, improved seed production, and agricultural extension, will be funded from ESF allocations.

Economic Considerations: Zaire, with the help of the IMF and the World Bank, continues to adhere to one of the most far-reaching economic reform programs in the Third World. Inflation is down to about 25 percent compared with the 1983 level of over 100 percent, the Government budget deficit and growth in money supply have dropped sharply, and Zaire has begun to reduce arrears in its debt repayment obligations.

ZAIRE

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	16000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	19300
P.L. 480	17125
PEACE CORPS	3611
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	1600
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	12000
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	71636
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	13000
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	0

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	12870
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	12870
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	10000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	10000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	13000
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	13000
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	83638	33611	117249
FY 1986	24876	13646	38522
FY 1987	12734	8681	21415
FY 1988	13500	7822	21322
FY 1989	11527	6654	18181
FY 1990	16348	5568	21916
FY 1991	13287	4162	17449
FY 1992	10555	3026	13581
FY 1993	9913	2092	12005
FY 1994	9281	1234	10515
FY 1995	7215	444	7659
TOTAL	212874	86940	299814
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	* 7000	6699	12000
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	7000	6699	12000
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			998

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	24	26	29	48	n.a.
OTHER	262	236	187	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	8	6	8	6	12
OTHER	46	36	23	8	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	1:0.3	1:0.2	1:0.3	1:0.1	0
OTHER	1:0.2	1:0.1	1:0.1	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	5425	5410	4388	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	183	179	147	0
TOTAL BUDGET	1760	1820	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	4560	4534	4852	5090
FMS DEBT	108	114	107	130
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.03%
DEBT SERV RATIO	18.00%	16.00%	21.00%	17.20%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Zambia

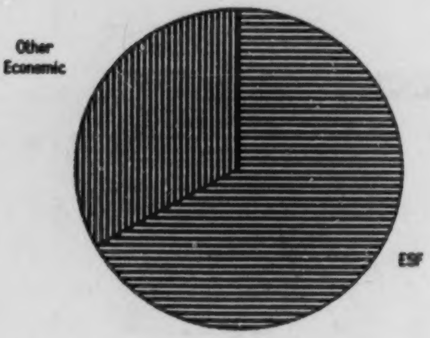
Policy Goals:

- o Promote regional stability
- o Promote Western democratic orientation
- o Demonstrate support for Zambia's efforts in helping to bring peace and stability to the region
- o Support continued economic growth and development

Program Objectives:

- o Support Zambia's advocacy of regional cooperation and peaceful change
- o Encourage continued economic reform
- o Inject fast-disbursing aid into the Zambian economy
- o Finance essential agricultural imports

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will contribute directly to the stability of the region. The program will consist of:

ESF: The ESF program will be used to finance essential agricultural imports such as fertilizer and spare parts. U.S. economic aid will support agricultural research and development projects, and manpower and technical assistance projects, including those which enhance the Government's planning and analysis capabilities in the agricultural sector. ESF funding will help support the Zambian Government's reform and restructuring efforts which accord increased emphasis to developing the country's agricultural potential and reducing its dependence on copper.

Economic Considerations: At the urging of the United States, other Western donors, and international financial institutions, the Government of Zambia has undertaken a series of bold reform measures to stabilize its economy. These measures include a sharp reduction in food subsidies, increased producer prices, and a new foreign exchange auction system which has resulted in a sharp depreciation of the local currency. Increased prices of key consumer goods have exacerbated the hardships suffered by the general population and are cause for serious concern. U.S. economic assistance will help support the Government's reform efforts and will help to reduce threats to its political stability.

ZAMBIA

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	20000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	0
P.L. 480	10000
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	30000
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	0
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	30

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	0	0
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	31	22	23	43	n.a.
OTHER	152	170	157	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	*	*	*	*
OTHER	42	21	1	0	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	1:0.3	1:0.1	1:0.0	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	4513	3873	3343	2638
PER CAPITA GDP**	688	642	336	409
TOTAL BUDGET	1470	1630	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	3068	3312	3570	3755
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	39.00%	33.00%	28.00%	42.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

Zimbabwe

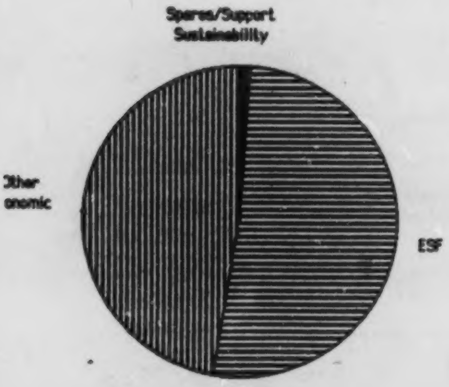
Policy Goals:

o Promote regional stability
o Provide alternatives to increased East bloc involvement
o Promote economic health and development

Program Objectives:

o Increase managerial, technical, and nation-building capabilities of Zimbabwean military personnel
o Continue to aid Zimbabwe's reconstruction and development efforts
o Finance imports of much needed capital equipment and spare parts for private sector

The planned security and economic assistance programs are graphed as:



Discussion of Program: By increasing the managerial, technical and nation-building capabilities of Zimbabwean military personnel, the proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will contribute to national integration without adversely affecting stability in Southern Africa. The program will consist of:

IMET: The IMET program will support training in the operation and maintenance of vehicles, communications, and logistics. Specific programs include: creation of skills needed for effective operation and maintenance of equipment; development of an indigenous training capability; and introduction of systems needed for effective management of Zimbabwe's defense establishment. Training in the U.S. will give armed forces personnel a broader perspective on world affairs and first hand experience with American democratic institutions and respect for human rights.

ESF: ESF assistance will continue to support Zimbabwe's reconstruction and development. Some of the funds will be channelled into a highly successful Commodity Import Program (CIP). This program provides much needed capital equipment, spare parts, and other inputs purchased from the U.S. to help the private sector replace capital goods and purchase raw materials. ESF funds are also being used in the development of educational facilities.

Economic Considerations: Zimbabwe's economy is one of the most sophisticated in the region, but it is not without serious problems. Economic performance, which has deteriorated the past three years, appears poised for significant improvement (5 percent real GDP growth, and a small current account surplus) in 1985. Constraints on Zimbabwe's considerable potential for sustained economic growth include the lack of employment opportunities for a growing population, a chronic shortage of foreign exchange with consequent strains on imports and new domestic investment, and a low level of productivity in poorer rural areas. U.S. assistance programs are designed to address these constraints.

ZIMBABWE

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

SUMMARY OF 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

ECONOMIC:	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	11000
DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE	10000
P.L. 480	0
PEACE CORPS	0
INTL NARCOTICS CONTROL	0
MILITARY:	
INTL MIL EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAM	250
MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	0
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDIT PROGRAM	0
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	21250
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS	0
ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL EXPORT LICENSES	30

FOREIGN MILITARY AND CONSTRUCTION SALES AGREEMENTS

ACTUAL FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1985:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
ESTIMATED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1986:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0
PROPOSED FMS AGREEMENTS FY 1987:	0
DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES	0
CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN	0

CONSOLIDATED DEBT REPAYMENT

	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
CUMULATIVE REPAID AS OF 9/30/85	0	0	0
FY 1986	0	0	0
FY 1987	0	0	0
FY 1988	0	0	0
FY 1989	0	0	0
FY 1990	0	0	0
FY 1991	0	0	0
FY 1992	0	0	0
FY 1993	0	0	0
FY 1994	0	0	0
FY 1995	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0
ANTICIPATED REPAYMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1987 LOAN			0

FMS FINANCING RESOURCES

	ACTUAL FY 1985	ESTIMATED FY 1986	PROPOSED FY 1987
TOTAL DIRECT CREDIT	0	0	0
TREASURY	0	0	0
CONCESSIONAL	0	0	0
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROG	0	0	0
TOTAL FINANCING RESOURCES	0	0	0
FMS CREDIT USED TO FINANCE COMMERCIAL PURCHASES IN FY 1985			0

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY SUPPORT

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984	EST 1985
ECONOMIC:					
U.S.	26	7	36	77	n.a.
OTHER	112	135	128	n.a.	n.a.
MILITARY:					
U.S.	*	*	*	*	*
OTHER	81	92	23	48	n.a.
ECONOMIC/MILITARY RATIO:					
U.S.	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	1:0.7	1:0.7	1:0.2	0	n.a.

n.a. - not available

ECONOMIC DATA

DOLLARS IN MILLIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
GDP	6337	6609	0	0
PER CAPITA GDP**	864	875	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	2090	2740	0	0
TOTAL DEBT	1326	1853	2047	2179
FMS DEBT	0	0	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF FMS TO TOTAL DEBT	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
DEBT SERV RATIO	8.00%	13.00%	18.00%	20.00%

*Less than $500,000 **Full dollars

SECTION II
Sales Programs

Algeria

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Improve overall bilateral relationship
- o Encourage closer contacts with the West
- o Foster cooperation on regional issues, particularly vis-a-vis Libya

Program Objectives:

- o Help Algeria modernize and diversify its armed forces
- o Provide Algerian officers with exposure to Western military thought
- o Balance non-Western influence through U.S. training

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will allow consideration of cash and commercial sales of defense articles and services. It will also fund a modest military training program. The program will not raise any arms control implications, and will consist of:

FMS: In April 1985, Algeria became eligible to purchase defense articles and services through FMS cash and commercial procedures. The Government of Algeria has shown interest in various air force programs. All requests under the FMS program will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, with full consideration given to their influence on regional stability and to their potential arms control implications.

IMET: Training under the IMET program will assist Algeria in the modernization and professionalization of its armed forces. It will provide U.S. defense personnel exposure to Algerian military officers and will help foster contact with Algeria's influential military establishment. U.S. training will help provide exposure to Western military thinking and thus balance non-Western influence on the military.

Economic Considerations: Largely through hydrocarbon production and export, Algeria is able to fund virtually all of its military programs and needs. The U.S., therefore, is not providing significant assistance to Algeria. Our only current expenditures have been incurred for a small military training program. Moreover, FMS cash and commercial sales to Algeria provide potential benefits to U.S. companies and open the door to wider commercial cooperation.

Argentina

Policy Goals:

o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
o Strengthen the stability of the national government
o Support Argentina's pro-Western democratic orientation
o Enhance bilateral defense cooperation

Program Objectives:

o Continue support for the consolidation of democracy
o Continue support for civilian control of the military
o Improve U.S.-Argentine military-to-military ties
o Promote professionalism in the Argentine military

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will consist of a modest IMET program and the possibility of Argentine purchases of additional defense items through FMS cash and commercial procedures. Neither these nor any other potential and carefully reviewed arms sales will affect the regional arms balance.

FMS: The majority of anticipated cash purchases are in the areas of spare parts for existing equipment, and publications and other training materials, primarily through FMS cash sources. Argentina may also seek limited FMS or commercial sales of communications, electronics, avionics, and tactical mobility equipment for ground forces.

IMET: The objectives of the IMET program are: to increase professionalization of the military services with primary emphasis on military planning in support of national defense policy; to create the technical skills needed for effective operation and maintenance of equipment acquired from the U.S.; and to help develop expertise and systems needed for effective management of Argentina's defense establishment.

Economic Considerations: Under a drastic austerity program begun on June 14, 1985, Argentina has frozen prices and wages, and has reduced its inflation rate from 20-30 percent a month to 2-3 percent. It has also begun reorienting its economy toward a free enterprise system. The economy has recently shown a negative 1 percent growth, with 7.4 percent unemployment. This performance has been accompanied by budget and balance of payments deficits of 4.2 and 2.4 percent of GDP, respectively, and a trade surplus of $4.0 billion. Since the GOA has promised, as part of its austerity program, to cut military spending to 2 1/2 percent of the budget, the modest U.S. IMET program should have proportionately greater impact.

Australia

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Enhance defense capabilities in the Indian Ocean/South Pacific region
- o Maintain a close alliance relationship
- o Facilitate an Australian peacekeeping capability
- o Assist a friendly Western democracy

Program Objectives:

- o Assist ground force equipment upgrade with small arms and electronic warfare capability
- o Enhance modern air strike capability through procurement of modern aircraft
- o Modernize existing naval equipment and increase naval capabilities through acquisition of new guided missile frigates

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program consists of Foreign Military Sales (FMS) on a cash/commercial basis. Australian purchases through FMS are expected to enhance regional stability, and to have no adverse arms control impact in the region.

FMS: Australia's defense industry provides a considerable local manufacturing capability. Thus, Australia's defense acquisitions frequently consist of auxiliary requirements for locally-manufactured equipment, or of purchases "offset" by local manufacturers of some elements. The most important purchases anticipated through FMS include submarine upgrade, utility helicopters, F111C avionics upgrade, missiles, support for the F/A-18 aircraft program, and purchases in support of the FFG-7 frigate construction program.

Economic Considerations: Australia's economy is growing vigorously. With a high per capita income and a diversified economic base, the projected defense expenditures are well within the economy's capacities.

Austria

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Support continued Austrian independence, neutrality, and Western perspective
- o Help strengthen ties to the West

Program Objectives:

- o Promote modernization and strengthening of Austria's armed forces
- o Improve armor and anti-tank capability of the Austrian ground forces
- o Provide expertise for effective defense management

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance sales and training program will strengthen a democratic, neutral nation bordering NATO's southern flank, and will not pose a military threat to Austria's neighbors. The program will consist of:

FMS: FMS cash and commercial sales may include ammunition, miscellaneous support equipment, and spare parts for previously-purchased U.S. equipment. Austria has expressed an interest in purchasing M60A3 conversion kits in order to upgrade its armor capabilities. The Government of Austria will also continue to purchase MAP-provided Centurion tanks declared excess by the Netherlands.

IMET: The IMET program is designed to assist Austria in developing the expertise needed to effectively manage its defense and to enhance relations between the U.S. and Austrian armed forces.

Economic Considerations: Austria's economy is strong, with real GDP growth projected at 3 percent for 1985 and an inflation rate of 3 percent. Unemployment is 4.7 percent. Its current account is expected to be balanced in 1986. The Government is trying to reduce its budget deficit and the amount of subsidies to government-owned industry.

Bahrain

Policy Goals:

o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
o Maintain modest U.S. naval presence and support facilities in the Gulf
o Promote regional stability
o Encourage continued pro-Western orientation
o Support Bahrain's moderate role in intra-Arab affairs

Program Objectives:

o Support Bahrain's efforts to contribute to regional defense
o Continue support for Bahrain's moderate pro-Western government
o Improve air-defense capabilities
o Continue modernization of Bahrain's Defense Force

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program is based entirely on foreign military cash sales. The program will not threaten neighboring states. Bahrain receives no IMET, MAP, or FMS financing for military purchases and receives no U.S. aid.

FMS: Bahrain is expected to purchase M60A3 tanks and support equipment. Bahrain continues to consider acquisition of early warning radar systems, possibly as part of a Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC)-sponsored regional integrated air defense system. Bahrain's improvements in its Defense Force, giving it modern air, land, and sea capabilities, are designed to enable it to build an effective defense system, and to contribute to the defense of the GCC states. Bahrain anticipates that its GCC neighbors will help if it is attacked by outside forces beyond the ability of its own forces to repulse.

Economic Considerations: Bahrain faces more financial constraints than its neighbors. U.S. military sales provide major support to Bahrain in developing, at a reasonable cost, a modest but effective defense force with weapons that are capable of meeting a potential external threat. Failure to provide Bahrain with the equipment it considers necessary for its legitimate defensive needs could lead to loss of Bahraini support for important U.S. programs such as the Middle East Force. Bahrain is able to acquire comparable equipment from the Europeans.

Belgium

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Improve defense capabilities
- o Ensure continued strong Belgian support for Alliance activities
- o Assure further Belgian deployment of cruise missiles

Program Objectives:

- o Enhance the Belgian armed forces' military preparedness through modernization
- o Enhance Belgium's support of NATO air defense requirements
- o Enhance interoperability and NATO standardization through Belgian purchases of U.S. military equipment
- o Provide training for personnel and maintenance for U.S.-origin equipment
- o Continue Belgian participation in aircraft coproduction

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will consist of Foreign Military Sales (FMS) on a cash or commercial basis. Anticipated purchases will not pose any arms control problems.

FMS: During 1987, Belgium is expected to request to purchase a variety of defense articles and services. Funds will also be spent for training and for maintenance of U.S.-origin equipment. In addition, Belgium will continue to participate in the F-16 coproduction program and will decide whether to procure a modern air defense system, such as the U.S. Patriot system.

Economic Considerations: The Belgian economy grew significantly in 1984 — about 2 percent in real terms. However, unemployment remains high at about 14.5 percent (based on U.S. measurement standards). Moreover, the fiscal deficit is still about 11 percent of GNP. The Belgian government has no choice but to continue the austerity economic policy that it began in 1982. Under the 1985 budget, defense spending will increase by 1.7 percent, while overall expenditures will decline by 1.3 percent. In this austerity environment, Belgium keeps a high percentage of its military forces deployed in Germany at considerable expense and participates in numerous other Alliance programs, including air defense of the central region.

Brazil

Policy Goals:

- Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- Enhance cooperative defense arrangements
- Advance military industrial cooperation
- Promote regional stability
- Safeguard democratic institutions

Program Objectives:

- Modernize obsolete forces through systems upgrade
- Reinforce positive military participation in civilian government
- Expand contact between U.S. and Brazilian military
- Increase U.S.-Brazilian military compatibility in tactics, training, and doctrine

Discussion of Program: Acquisitions under the proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will be carefully monitored. None of the purchases can be considered detrimental to regional stability, nor will they raise any arms control concerns. The program will consist of:

FMS: Brazil is expected to procure some defense equipment and services, including professional and technical training, through Foreign Military Sales (FMS) cash and commercial procedures. The majority of these purchases will be designed to support U.S. equipment already in Brazil's inventory. Brazil is also expected to purchase spare parts and selected munitions for U.S.-supplied F-5E aircraft, avionics equipment, and possibly additional helicopters.

IMET: The modest IMET program will provide formal training in the U.S. for about two dozen Brazilian Armed Forces personnel in professional and technical courses. Brazilian officers have not attended U.S. service schools under IMET funding for several years. This limitation has created a paucity of middle and junior grade Brazilian officers with an intimate understanding of U.S. interests, or of the role of the military in a mature democracy. Expanded contact between the U.S. and Brazilian militaries can assist Brazilian efforts to safeguard democracy and foster the growth of democratic institutions in the hemisphere.

Economic Considerations: Brazil's foreign debt of $104 billion is the largest in the Third World. However, the near-term financial outlook is satisfactory. Brazil is current on its interest payments and has rolled-over payments on principal to mid-January 1986. Although inflation remains over 200 percent annually, real economic growth should reach 6 percent for 1985. Foreign exchange reserves are about $8.5 billion and Brazil's expected trade surplus for 1985 is $12 billion. Brazil is not likely to need IMF resources or new commercial loans in 1986.

Canada

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Encourage enhanced Canadian military participation in the defense of North America and NATO

Program Objectives:

- o Strengthen North American continental defenses
- o Support enhanced Canadian defense modernization
- o Promote interoperability and standardization of Canadian and U.S. forces
- o Continue joint defense-industrial cooperation

Discussion of Program: All Canadian defense-related purchases from the U.S. are either Foreign Military Sales (FMS) cash or commercial transactions. U.S. security assistance contributes to a more effective defense of North America while contributing to a broad based industrial expansion capability. The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program with Canada will not raise any arms control concerns.

FMS: Canada has contracted to purchase F-18 fighter aircraft to replace its obsolescent F-104 fighter force. Delivery of the F-18s will continue through 1988. In 1983, the GOC began the first phase of a ship replacement program authorizing six patrol frigates to be constructed in Canada, and intends to proceed with the second phase by adding another six frigates. Canada also plans to acquire a low level air defense system, and intends to upgrade several TRIBAL Class destroyers. The large inventory of U.S.-origin defense equipment, and close U.S.-Canadian military-to-military cooperation means Canada will spend a significant amount during 1987 to purchase training, maintenance support, and repair parts.

Economic Considerations: Canada's economy has recently shown 4 percent growth, with almost 10 percent unemployment and less than 4 percent inflation. This performance has been accompanied by a 7 percent budget deficit and a small trade surplus. Canada estimates that real GNP growth in 1986 will slow to 2.4 percent. Real growth in Canadian defense spending (using NATO definitions) is scheduled to hit 7.7 percent for FY 1984-85, 0.8 percent in FY 1985-86, and 2.7 percent in FY 1986-87. The Canadian federal budget deficit, proportionately greater than the U.S. deficit, is a major constraint on further increases in defense spending. The GOC is currently trying to reduce public sector expenditures, which currently constitute 44.8 percent of Canada's GNP. Defense is one of the few sectors not being cut in the austerity budget announced this year.

China

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Expand parallel interests in our strong opposition to Soviet expansionism, especially in Southwest and Southeast Asia
- o Strengthen China's self-defense capabilities
- o Support a foreign policy which is non-threatening to our friends and allies in the region
- o Support China's economic modernization program

Program Objectives:

- o Continue modernization of obsolescent forces through systems upgrade and new systems procurement and production
- o Improve ground, air, and naval defenses in selected areas
- o Strengthen economic development mechanisms

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will include FMS cash and commercial sales of equipment and services, and/or coproduction programs. No U.S. military aid or government credits will be requested. These anticipated FMS cash sales will support U.S. arms control objectives by enhancing Chinese defense capabilities, thereby contributing to regional stability. Arms control policy is considered in each case, and care is taken to avoid destabilizing influences in Asia and the rest of the world. The concerns of ASEAN countries and other friends in the region are also given full consideration.

FMS: In September 1985, the Administration notified Congress of the potential FMS sale of large-caliber artillery ammunition manufacturing equipment. This program represents the first such sale to the Chinese, and is a modest step forward in the field of military cooperation. Apart from this, there have been a small number of FMS sales for training materiel, publications, and site surveys. Many of China's military purchases from the U.S. have been through commercial channels, and this pattern will likely continue. The major commercial sale to date was of 24 Sikorsky S-70C transport helicopters in 1984, and U.S. companies continued to export spare parts for these in 1985. Possible commercial sales in FY 1987 include military transports, air defense radars, and meteorological and search-and-rescue aircraft.

Economic Considerations: In 1979, China embarked on a program to modernize its agricultural, industrial, and military capabilities. The drive to modernize and reform the economy is based in part upon broad participation in the international economic system. This largely successful program resulted in a 23 percent increase in industrial output in the first seven months of 1985. It has also caused a relatively large trade deficit and falling foreign currency reserves, which may adversely affect China's ability to buy foreign military imports.

Denmark

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Improve Danish capabilities to perform NATO wartime missions
- o Increase the Danish contribution to and support of NATO
- o Continue support to vital U.S. military installations in Greenland

Program Objectives:

- o Improve Danish inventory of army and air defense weapons
- o Continue logistical and technical support and pilot training required for the Danish Air Force
- o Improve wartime sustainability through increased ammunition stockpiles
- o Upgrade and enlarge air defense forces
- o Prepare sites and facilities to assist Denmark in meeting its host nation support obligations for NATO reinforcements

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will improve Danish capabilities to control the Baltic approaches and to defend Danish territory, including Greenland. In the event of hostilities, it will enable the Danes to better assist the integration of arriving NATO reinforcements. It will consist of FMS cash and commercial sales. The program will strengthen Denmark's overall deterrence posture and thus improve stability on NATO's northern flank.

FMS: FMS purchases are expected to include spares, support and training for the Danish F-16 aircraft program as well as radars and equipment in support of Denmark's I-Hawk air defense program. Denmark may seek to procure the Stinger air defense system and continue to upgrade its U.S.-origin 155mm artillery.

Economic Considerations: Since 1982, the Danish Government has followed consistent policies of exchange rate stability, wage restraint, and fiscal control. These policies have brought down inflation and interest rates, and reduced unemployment to just over 9 percent. In spite of an increasing balance of payments deficit, recent reductions in public spending has sharply reduced government deficits. There has been a strong upturn in investment. The GDP, well over $11,000 per capita, grew by close to 4 percent in 1984, but may reach only 2.5 percent in 1985. Defense spending has been fixed for a three-year period, with inflation indexing, by an agreement with the opposition in Parliament.

Finland

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Enhance Finnish neutrality, independence, and ability to resist external pressure
- o Help Finland maintain a credible military capability
- o Bolster Finland's Western democratic orientation

Program Objectives:

- o Upgrade Finnish training capabilities
- o Enhance military professionalism
- o Help improve the management of defense forces and resources
- o Promote understanding of the U.S. among military leaders

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program for Finland will enhance the stability of the Nordic region without having any adverse arms control impact. The program will consist of:

IMET: IMET funds will be used to train Finnish Army and Navy officers. A training program for Air Force officers is also being considered. Courses of instruction will be primarily professional military training courses, including general warfare and command/staff training.

FMS: Finland's defense purchases are entirely on a cash or licensed commercial basis. Finland will continue to purchase I-TOW anti-armor missiles, launchers, and spares through FMS procedures; it may also obtain some launchers through direct commercial purchases. Finland is also expected to procure a suitable night sight for use with the I-TOW system. There is a potential for additional FMS/commercial purchases of artillery and mortar barrel forgings and ammunition components.

Economic Considerations: Finland's dynamic free-market economy has given it a per capita income of $10,373 and the highest economic growth rate over the last five years of any European OECD country. Real GDP growth is expected to be about 3.5 percent for 1985. Unemployment has held fairly steady in recent years at about 6 percent. Inflation in 1984 was 7.1 percent; the Government hopes to restrain it to 5 percent for 1985. Finland enjoyed a $1 billion trade surplus in 1984 and is expected to have a surplus in 1985. A modest but manageable economic slowdown is expected in 1986.

France

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Improve Western Europe's defense posture
- o Enhance defense cooperation and interoperability

Program Objectives:

- o Encourage improvements to interservice and intra-Alliance command and control
- o Promote the goal of interoperability of equipment with NATO
- o Support modernization of the French armed forces
- o Promote defense cooperation and cooperative projects

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program consists entirely of Foreign Military Sales (FMS) on a cash or commercial basis. Anticipated sales of defense articles will enhance regional stability in Western Europe and will have no adverse arms control impact.

FMS: France possesses a significant industrial and technological base that enables it to equip its own armed forces largely from national production. Cash purchases of U.S. defense articles support interoperability and standardization of systems and equipment. France will continue to purchase spare parts, training and services at about the same pace as in recent years. Possible purchases include naval equipment for the French frigate program, catapults and arresting gear for their nuclear carrier program, and missile fire control system upgrades. France is also a member of the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) NATO Cooperative Project and may procure equipment to support this and other codevelopment projects. France also continues to express interest in obtaining an airborne early warning platform.

Economic Considerations: France's GDP grew by 2.0 percent in 1984, up from 0.7 percent in 1983. Inflation slowed to 7.4 percent, down from 9.3 percent in 1983. France continues to be troubled by unemployment (over 10 percent), and real wages have remained flat. The French budget deficit reached 3.5 percent of GDP in 1984.

Germany

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Enhance NATO defense and security
- o Support the FRG's central defensive role in NATO Europe
- o Provide for the continued security of U.S. foward-deployed forces in Europe
- o Maintain FRG military and economic strength and independence

Program Objectives:

- o Continue close U.S.-FRG military cooperation
- o Promote weapons standardization and equipment interoperability
- o Implement the agreement enhancing air defenses for Central Europe
- o Continue support for U.S.-origin weapon systems
- o Enhance radar and communications networks to include both secure and routine links
- o Support missile purchases to strengthen area defense and anti-armor capabilities

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program serves fundamental U.S. interests by making critical contributions to the modernization of this vital ally. The program with the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) consists of FMS cash and commercial sales. These acquisitions will strengthen the FRG's self-defense capabilities, and thereby serve fundamental alliance security interests.

FMS: Anticipated FMS purchases include HARM missiles, equipment and services for the Patriot, Hawk, Nike, Pershing and Maverick missile systems, and multiple launch rocket systems and ammunition. Other weapons sales to support military modernization are also contemplated.

Economic Considerations: With a population of 60 million, the FRG has an unemployment rate of 9.5 percent (a record high) and an inflation rate of about 2 percent — less than a third of the 1982 level. In 1985, economic growth was estimated at 2.5 percent; exports were approximately $163 billion; and imports were $145 billion.

India

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Support overall improved relations with an important regional power
- o Reinforce India's well established democratic orientation
- o Encourage more balance and diversification of sources with respect to Indian arms purchases

Program Objectives:

- o Support increased management expertise and professionalism in the Indian military
- o Maintain and expand military-to-military relations
- o Continue the dialogue with India on expansion of defense sales

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will have no adverse arms control implications. The program will consist of:

FMS: India is eligible for Foreign Military Sales (FMS) cash transactions, but does not receive FMS credit financing. All recent defense purchases have been made on a commercial basis. At present, the Government of India is considering additional purchases of U.S. defense equipment. Any proposed transfers will be reviewed with a view toward promoting stability on the subcontinent.

IMET: The IMET program will help continue to build rapport between the U.S. and Indian military establishments, and to contribute to the development of management expertise and leadership in the Indian military. It will also permit training of Indian military personnel at senior and intermediate staff colleges, as well as more specialized training in technical fields.

Economic Considerations: India's mixed economy is divided almost evenly between the public and private sectors. Recent economic liberalization measures designed to stimulate the private sector will likely increase its share of total investment. Economic growth for 1985 reached 4 percent, and India shows promise of reaching its 5 percent target figure necessary to ensure improvement in the standard of living for an estimated 30 percent of the population living below the poverty level. India's foreign debt service is about 15 percent of current earnings. The overall current account for 1984-85 showed a slight surplus, but increased trade deficits and growing debt service could cause problems later in the decade.

Ireland

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Enhance regional stability
- o Maintain close bilateral relations
- o Support a stable democratic Ireland
- o Counter Northern Ireland terrorism
- o Support continued Irish participation in U.N. peacekeeping operations

Program Objectives:

- o Provide spares and support items for previously purchased equipment
- o Enhance standardization and interoperability of weapons systems
- o Assist in the training and development of representatives of the Irish Defense Forces
- o Support modernization and replacement of obsolescent equipment

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will modestly assist Ireland in developing adequate security forces to conduct maritime surveillance, maintain internal security, and combat terrorism. The program will have no adverse arms control implications, and will consist of:

FMS: The Irish will purchase defense articles and services through Foreign Military Sales (FMS) cash procedures and direct contracts with U.S. commercial firms. Purchases are expected to follow patterns of previous years and will include small acquisitions of spare parts for communications equipment, field supplies, and a limited amount of training.

IMET: Professional training will be allocated for courses at the U.S. Army's Command and General Staff College, and the U.S. Naval War College, to upgrade the quality of military leadership. The program will also improve Irish capability in anti-terrorism efforts by reestablishing infantry officer attendance at U.S. training facilities which was foregone for many years because of financial constraints.

Economic Considerations: Irish economic malaise continues. Despite determined efforts by the Government, it is expected that the 1985 growth rate will fall short of the 1984 2 percent increase. While inflation has been brought down to about 6 percent from a high of 20 percent in 1981, unemployment has remained high at about 17 percent. The Government's principal efforts have been directed towards creating new jobs and curbing government expenditures to reduce foreign debt. For this reason, the Irish Ministry of Defense budget is austere and not expected to increase substantially in the near future.

Italy

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Improve NATO's southern flank defenses
- o Support the attainment of NATO force goals
- o Encourage constructive Italian engagement in security issues and peacekeeping beyond NATO's traditional geographic area
- o Enhance U.S.-Italian defense cooperation

Program Objectives:

- o Support modernization of the Italian armed forces
- o Facilitate acquisition of defense supplies and equipment
- o Maintain Italian war reserve munitions stocks to meet NATO's prescribed levels
- o Enhance inter-service and NATO command and control
- o Promote goals of standardization and interoperability of equipment with NATO

Discussion of Program: Anticipated sales of defense articles, services, and training to Italy will be made through FMS cash or commercial procedures. These sales will enhance regional stability by contributing to NATO deterrence.

FMS: In an effort to meet NATO commitments, in FY 1987 Italy will continue to purchase spare parts, components, and technical data required to maintain its large inventory of U.S.-origin equipment. The United States and Italy have discussed possible cooperative arrangements on air defense missiles, and Italy is in the process of replacing obsolescent Nike-Hercules equipment. Italy is also a member of the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) consortium. Italy will continue to purchase shipboard missile systems and multi-purpose missile and radar systems. Training of Italian military personnel at U.S. military schools and facilities will support defense acquisitions. The U.S. will provide assistance for joint coproduction arrangements and for continued support of U.S.-origin equipment.

Economic Considerations: Italy's GDP grew by 2.8 percent in 1984, the first positive growth since 1980. The economy expanded rapidly during the 1970s, led by a boom in exports, but then declined by about one percent from 1980 to 1984, partially as a result of the 1979 increase in oil prices. Italy remains troubled by persistent high inflation and unemployment (both around 10 percent), and a massive state budget deficit on the order of 17 percent of the country's GDP.

Japan

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Ensure peace and stability in the East Asia/Pacific Region
- o Strengthen deterrence in Asia
- o Promote defense cooperation
- o Support enhancement of Japan's self-defense capability

Program Objectives:

- o Enhance readiness and sustainability through increased logistic support
- o Improve sea lane defense through naval modernization
- o Continue development of needed air defense forces
- o Improve firepower/mobility for ground forces

Discussion of Program: The Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between the United States and Japan, signed in 1954, provides the basis for U.S. security assistance, cost-sharing programs, and the release of U.S. classified equipment and data to Japan. While the Japanese receive no MAP, FMS credits or IMET, they regularly make major FMS and commercial purchases of U.S. equipment, services and training. The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program enables Japan to undertake the territorial defense and sea lane security responsibilities that serve our common interest in maintaining regional stability. Such sales pose no significant threat to other regional powers, and involve no adverse arms control impact in the region.

FMS: Consistent with Japan's recently released Mid-Term Defense Plan covering the years 1986-1990, FY 1987 acquisitions will focus on air defense, anti-submarine warfare (ASW) and improved firepower mobility for ground forces, with increasing emphasis on command, control and communications (C3) as well as sustainability. Continuing procurement of such front-line U.S. systems as the F-15 fighter, P-3C ASW aircraft and E-2C early warning aircraft, as well as associated missiles (AIM-7F, AIM-9L, PATRIOT, STINGER) and improvements to the "BADGE" C3 system, will result in a substantial improvement in Japan's defense capabilities within the next five to ten years. Japan has also undertaken numerous licensing and coproduction programs which strengthen its defense industrial base and enhance interoperability with U.S. forces, while discouraging costly, redundant R&D efforts that work against interoperability.

Economic Considerations: With a GNP representing nearly 10 percent of the world's GNP, Japan has the second largest free market economy.

Kuwait

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Enhance stability in the Persian Gulf region
- o Support national and regional defense efforts

Program Objectives:

- o Strengthen Kuwait's ability to defend itself against conventional and subversive external threats
- o Improve general military capabilities
- o Enhance Kuwait's effectiveness in regional defense efforts within the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council

Discussion of Program: All defense purchases under the proposed FY 1987 security assistance program are on a Foreign Military Sales (FMS) cash or commercial basis. Being directly threatened by an escalation of the Iran-Iraq war, Kuwait's acquisition of defense systems can help it improve its deterrent capability and thereby promote stability in the northern Gulf region.

FMS: Kuwaiti purchases under FMS cash/commercial procedures will include follow-on support for previously purchased aircraft, anti-tank and air defense systems; possible upgrades of early warning air defense systems and missiles; upgrade of its air defense command and control system; construction of an air force flight training school; and professional military and pilot training. Kuwait has also indicated an interest in purchasing advanced fighter aircraft.

Economic Considerations: Kuwait plays a leading role in the international economy. This directly relates to its substantial proven oil reserves, conservatively estimated at more than 66 billion barrels; its large official financial reserves; and its extensive overseas investments. The bulk of financial reserves have been placed in the United States. Despite an economic slump brought about by the soft oil market, the ongoing Gulf war, and the still unresolved 1982 crash of Kuwait's unofficial stock market, Kuwait remains an important U.S. trading partner and continues its extensive economic assistance programs to developing countries.

Luxembourg

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Preserve Luxembourg's commitment to NATO
- o Strengthen Luxembourg's defense role
- o Continue close U.S.-Luxembourg cooperation on Alliance matters

Program Objectives:

- o Enhance protection of communications, airfields and storage sites
- o Strengthen the U.S.-Luxembourg security relationship
- o Continue professional military education for Luxembourg's officer corps
- o Build a strong basis for future defense cooperation

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program consists entirely of FMS sales on a cash or commercial basis. The program will have no adverse arms control implications.

FMS: Cash and commercial purchases will include individual equipment and clothing, repair parts and other items to support Luxembourg's participation in multinational field exercises and interoperability training. Luxembourg will also purchase a new generation of light defense weapons and additional I-TOW missiles to attain the NATO-required stockage level. Land forces mobility will be improved by the acquisition of the HUMV (M998).

Economic Considerations: GNP growth in Luxembourg is expected to continue at 2-3 percent in 1986. Inflation should remain low, and unemployment should continue to be insignificant. An increase in funds for military purposes does not appear likely due to domestic budgetary restraints. However, the decline in the U.S. dollar exchange rate enhances the possibility for the Government of Luxembourg to purchase the HUMV (M998) tactical vehicle. Continuation of the IMET program will signal the importance we place on Luxembourg's role in NATO and will encourage the purchase of the HUMV (M998) tactical vehicle.

Mexico

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Strengthen Mexico's ability to defend its borders and maintain internal stability
- o Increase U.S.-Mexican cooperation on security matters

Program Objectives:

- o Support the military's modest modernization program
- o Maintain operational status of F-5E aircraft
- o Reinforce the Mexican military's professional and technical skills
- o Help overhaul and maintain naval craft

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program for Mexico will not adversely affect stability in the region. The program will consist of:

FMS: Mexico procures defense articles and services through FMS cash procedures or direct commercial contracts. Anticipated purchases include aircraft, armored vehicles, follow-on support for naval vessels, spare parts, technical services, and other logistics support for existing military equipment. These purchases will further increase the readiness and mobility of Mexico's armed forces, and will enhance their ability to cope with narcotics traffickers.

IMET: The IMET program will help to enhance the Mexican military's professional development and will include command and staff, operations, and maintenance courses and technical training.

Economic Considerations: After pursuing a vigorous economic stabilization program in 1983 and 1984, the Mexican government eased restrictive policies in late 1984 and early 1985 in response to growing public dissatisfaction with the burdens of austerity. Declining oil prices and oil export volume precipitated a deterioration in Mexico's balance of payments. For 1985, Mexico will likely record deficits in its current and capital accounts, a budget deficit approximate to 10 percent of GDP, and a fall in net international reserves. In mid and late 1985, the Government announced measures to reimpose austerity, including a very tight government budget for 1986. Mexico's external debt of approximately $97 billion is the second largest, after that of Brazil, in the Western hemisphere. In 1985, Mexico fell out of compliance with the third-year targets of its IMF Extended Fund Facility. The Government is discussing a new standby arrangement with the IMF. At this juncture, Mexico's economy is expected to grow little, if at all, in 1986.

Netherlands

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Bolster European defenses
- o Ensure vital link in wartime support of U.S. forces in Europe
- o Improve Dutch defense capabilities
- o Demonstrate U.S. support for the Dutch INF basing decision

Program Objectives:

- o Enhance NATO interoperability and standardization
- o Assist in the modernization and replacement of obsolescent equipment
- o Enhance defense industrial cooperation and cooperative projects

Discussion of Program: Under the proposed FY 1987 security assistance program, the Dutch will purchase U.S. defense equipment through FMS cash procedures and direct contracts with commercial firms. The program will enhance the Netherland's defense posture and thereby promote European security.

FMS: The types and quantity of defense equipment to be purchased continue to represent primarily a modernization program through replacement of obsolete equipment, rather than a program to expand force structures. FMS purchases are likely to include continued procurement of modern rocket systems, artillery-locating radars, howitzers, torpedoes, and supporting items, as well as a modern air defense system. In addition, it is expected that the Dutch will continue to participate in the F-16 coproduction program. Future Dutch purchases of major weapons systems will likely be influenced by offset incentives and industrial participation in coproduction and licensing agreements. The Dutch are strong supporters of the new NATO Cooperative Program.

Economic Considerations: The Netherlands' economic recovery continues at a moderate pace. Real economic growth is expected to be about 2 percent in 1985. The catalyst for the economic upswing is growing foreign trade. However, the Dutch Government's policy of concurrently reducing public spending and the budget deficit has been implemented through significant budget cuts. Social programs have been scaled back, and the public sector deficit has been reduced by cutting the budgets of most ministries. The Defense Ministry, however, has been spared and its defense budget enjoyed a 2 percent real increase in 1985.

New Zealand

Policy Goals:

o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
o Help maintain New Zealand's self-defense capability
o Preserve the ability of New Zealand's armed forces to contribute to Western security objectives in Southeast Asia and the South Pacific
o Assist an important democratic ally

Program Objectives:

o Enable New Zealand to maintain its existing military equipment
o Enhance air and naval surveillance capabilities
o Maintain equipment interoperability for a significant regional democracy

Discussion of Program: The traditional relationship with New Zealand under the ANZUS Treaty of 1951 has been altered by New Zealand's current government policy restricting the port access of nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed vessels. The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program for New Zealand consists of Foreign Military Sales (FMS) on a cash/commercial basis as appropriate to this altered relationship. Proposed acquisitions will not have any adverse arms control impact.

FMS: New Zealand's general defense goal is modernization. However, increased emphasis is being placed on improving the readiness of its armed forces, and larger supplies of war readiness materials are being programmed. The major component for FY 1987 will continue to be aircraft modernization.

Economic Considerations: Far reaching economic reforms have been put in place under the present government which, in the long run, should produce a more dynamic economy. Efforts to reduce a large budget deficit constrain total spending, but the economy is fully capable of sustaining the planned level of defense purchases.

Norway

Policy Goals:

o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
o Strengthen Norway's defense posture
o Increase deterrence and stability on NATO's northern flank
o Enhance Norway's ability to protect its North Sea oil and gas fields, an important source of energy to Western Europe
o Increase interoperability and standardization within NATO

Program Objectives:

o Support the operation and maintenance of Norway's U.S.-origin equipment
o Modernize Norwegian anti-submarine warfare (ASW) capabilities
o Improve overall air defense capabilities
o Upgrade artillery to meet NATO range standards

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program for Norway will consist solely of FMS cash and commercial sales. These sales will contribute in an important way to regional stability.

FMS: Norway is expected to seek P-3C ASW aircraft, AIM-9L air-to-air missiles, and support for its F-16 fighter aircraft and artillery upgrade programs. Anticipated purchases will reinforce Norway's security, particularly along the northern border with the Soviet Union's heavily militarized Kola Peninsula.

Economic Considerations: With the continuing benefits of oil and gas production in the North Sea, and a per capita GNP of over $14,000, Norway's economy is strong. Growth in 1985 was about 4 percent, helping to secure a strong current account surplus. Under the economic policies of the conservative-led coalition government of Prime Minister Kaare Willoch, inflation dropped from 15.2 percent in 1981 to a current 5.7 percent (late 1985). Unemployment is about 2.4 percent of the labor force and continues to fall.

Paraguay

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Encourage political and economic reform and development
- o Promote increased respect for human rights

Program Objectives:

- o Promote a professional, nonpolitical military organization
- o Expose current and future military leaders to U.S. democratic practices
- o Improve operational, logistical, and administrative efficiency of Paraguay's armed forces
- o Support narcotics control efforts

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program for Paraguay will not have an adverse impact on stability within the region, nor raise arms control concerns. The program will consist of:

FMS: Previous FMS cash/commercial procurements have been limited. Future purchases are expected to include communications and electronics equipment, and repair parts for previously-supplied U.S. equipment. FMS cash/commercial purchases may also include procurement of other equipment to provide for increased mobility, disaster relief, enhanced search and rescue operations and ongoing narcotics control efforts.

IMET: The objectives of the IMET program are: (1) to promote a better understanding of the U.S., including its people, political system, and other institutions; and (2) to enhance bilateral military rapport and understanding. The proposed program will send officers and enlisted men to the U.S. for professional and technical training. In addition to English-language training, the program will include command and general staff training, and junior officer basic and equipment maintenance courses. The IMET program, by exposing Paraguayan military personnel to American ideals and practices, will have a beneficial effect on enhancing respect for internationally-recognized human rights.

Economic Considerations: Paraguay's GDP, led by the critical agricultural sector, climbed by about 4 percent in 1985. Declining investment, and adverse monetary and foreign exchange developments, however, reflect problems of economic policy and deteriorating business sentiment, and cloud this year's economic performance. At this juncture, positive economic growth in 1986 seems unlikely. The U.S. security assistance program will have no material impact on Paraguay's economic performance.

Qatar

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Promote stability within the Persian Gulf region
- o Enhance Qatar's ability to defend itself
- o Strengthen area defenses

Program Objectives:

- o Improve Qatar's overall military capability, particularly air defense
- o Strengthen Qatar's ability to play an effective role in regional defense cooperation within the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program for Qatar will consist entirely of Foreign Military Sales (FMS) on a cash/commercial basis. Qatar's purchase of defensive weapons will enhance regional stability.

FMS: Qatar has purchased most of its military equipment and training needs from European sources. Qatar should continue its modest purchases of U.S. training under FMS and may request a slight increase in its purchases in the coming year. U.S. training enhances Qatar's ability to defend itself and provides a visible demonstration of U.S. interest in strengthening Qatar's defense. Most Qataris who receive U.S. training assume key positions in the country's small military, which has limited personnel resources. Military training programs also lay a foundation for Qatari officers to gain a better appreciation of the U.S. military in general, and its role in southwest Asia in particular. This helps to strengthen the U.S.-Qatari relationship. Qatar may also seek an air defense system in coordination with the other GCC states.

Economic Considerations: As an oil-rich country with a small population, Qatar has an economic base which will easily finance its military purchases. All FMS transactions are on a cash basis.

Saudi Arabia

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Preserve U.S. access to Gulf oil
- o Deter expansion of the Gulf war
- o Counter Soviet initiatives in the region
- o Improve prospects for regional stability
- o Encourage collective regional defense in the Arabian gulf
- o Encourage continued Saudi assistance to other moderate Arab states

Program Objectives:

- o Continue to develop and maintain Saudi defense forces
- o Increase air and ground defense through aircraft program support, related munitions, ground force equipment, command and control, and high technology equipment
- o Support the modernization of the Saudi Arabian National Guard and the Saudi Arabian Land Forces
- o Enhance interoperability of U.S. and Saudi equipment

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program consists entirely of Foreign Military Sales (FMS) on a cash or commercial basis. Sales to Saudi Arabia contribute to regional stability and enhance prospects for settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

FMS: The FY 1987 program will build on past efforts through the sale of additional quantities of air defense weapons and of a limited number of helicopters to increase ground force mobility. Efforts to enhance command, control, and communications capabilities will continue, as will a program to better integrate the air defense systems of the Kingdom. Major support programs for ground, sea, and air force equipment of U.S.-origin will be reviewed. The modernization of the Saudi National Guard will continue with modest investments in ground force weapons and mobility systems.

Economic Considerations: Saudi Arabia has one of the world's highest per capita incomes and one quarter of the free world's petroleum reserves. Although its economy remains heavily dependent on the presently soft world petroleum market, it has made necessary adjustments to the contraction of its national income, as well as promising efforts to diversify its economy. Trade accounted for 17 percent of economic activity in 1983-84. Saudi Arabia's role in the international monetary system and the assistance it provides to developing countries make the Kingdom's economic strength of fundamental importance to the U.S. and the free world.

Singapore

Policy Goals:

o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
o Assure continued access by the U.S. military to excellent ports, airfields and maintenance facilities
o Strengthen the defense capabilities of a friendly government in the Pacific Region, particularly in view of increased Soviet presence in the area
o Support Singaporean ability to protect the international sea and air lands at the Strait of Malacca
o Demonstrate U.S. commitment to Singaporean independence

Program Objectives:

o Assist Singapore in maintaining the technological excellence of its small military forces
o Provide training to support continued use of U.S.-origin equipment
o Improve and modernize Singapore's air defenses and surveillance capability

Discussion of Program: Projected acquisitions of military hardware under the proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will not threaten stability in the region. The program will consist of:

FMS: Principal FMS purchases through cash or commercial transactions over the period are' expected to include additional E-2C surveillance aircraft systems, Harpoon missiles, the F-16A/B aircraft, and various support equipment, spares and training.

IMET: Training under IMET will focus on upgrading the professional military skills of the Singaporean military, expanding logistics expertise, and preparing personnel for key staff positions in the communications/electronics field for newly acquired equipment under the modernization program.

Economic Considerations: Despite a slowdown in its economy, Singapore remains free of foreign debt and is able to meet its financial obligations. With defense expenditures fixed at 6 percent of GDP, procurement will be constrained by reduced economic growth.

Sweden

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Assist Sweden in maintaining a credible military deterrent
- o Maintain Nordic stability and reduce regional tension
- o Preserve Sweden's identity with the Atlantic community
- o Encourage military technological cooperation with the U.S.

Program Objectives:

- o Improve the military's credibility as a deterrent force by providing advanced defensive weapons systems
- o Provide U.S. components for Swedish production of modern weapons
- o Enhance military know-how of both Sweden and the U.S. by pursuing military-technological exchanges and coproduction agreements
- o Maintain a pro-U.S. orientation within the military by providing training opportunities

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will assist Sweden in maintaining and modernizing its sophisticated military forces. Modern air defense and anti-armor weapons acquired from U.S. sources are essential to a credible defense. The program should strengthen regional stability and the arms control process.

FMS: During FY 1987 and through the early 1990s Sweden is expected to upgrade and increase the number of its TOW anti-tank missile launchers, acquire helicopter squadrons equipped with the improved TOW missile, and both produce and purchase components of the Hellfire anti-tank system. It will also purchase components to be used in production of Sweden's new generation all-purpose fighter aircraft, the JAS-39.

Economic Considerations: Following two years of considerable growth in 1983 and 1984, Sweden's economy leveled off somewhat in 1985. GDP growth is expected to be 2.5 percent for 1985 and may decline further in 1986. Sweden's modest balance of payments surplus of 1984 will probably move into deficit in 1985. The economy's principal problem is high inflation, which is projected to be about 6 percent for 1985 — well above the OECD average. The Government's determination to limit 1986 wage settlements may reduce inflation and improve economic prospects.

Switzerland

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Promote stability in Central Europe
- o Enhance Switzerland's ability to defend itself militarily
- o Support Switzerland's constructive influence in international affairs

Program Objectives:

- o Support Swiss efforts to acquire modern conventional arms appropriate to defense needs
- o Support the acquisition of modern air-to-air missiles
- o Improve ground defense systems through procurement of new artillery and anti-armor weapons

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program provides the basis for the upgrade and modernization of Switzerland's air defense artillery and anti-armor forces. Anticipated sales will enhance Swiss ability to maintain a policy of armed neutrality and contribute to stability in Central Europe.

FMS: In FY 1987 Switzerland may seek to purchase a number of defense articles. Prospective purchases include: M-109 howitzers; Sidewinder, Stinger and TOW missile systems; an anti-tank helicopter such as the AH-1S, 500 MD or S-76; a transport helicopter such as the UH-60; and possibly the Patriot air defense system.

Economic Considerations: Switzerland has one of the world's strongest economies. Its unemployment rate is a mere 0.8 percent, while its inflation rate is 3 percent. Per capita income in 1984 was approximately $14,500, an indication of Switzerland's economic health and ability to be militarily self-sufficient.

Taiwan

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Maintain Taiwan's self-defense capabilities
- o Contribute to stability in the region

Program Objectives:

- o Enable Taiwan's defense forces to operate and maintain U.S.-supplied military equipment
- o Enable Taiwan to obtain logistics support for on-hand equipment

Discussion of Program: In FY 1987, Taiwan may acquire a variety of equipment on a cash basis in order to improve its air defense and naval patrol capabilities. Taiwan may also seek technical training for personnel responsible for the operation and maintenance of U.S.-supplied military hardware. Since the United States does not have diplomatic relations with Taiwan, the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), a private instrumentality, handles security assistance programs. As the expected acquisitions are planned to maintain an adequate but similar defense capability, anticipated purchases are not expected to pose any threat to stability in the region.

Economic Considerations: All military sales to Taiwan are made on a cash basis. Because Taiwan has a favorable balance of payments situation, budget allocations for the purchase of U.S. equipment will not hinder economic growth.

United Arab Emirates

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Enhance cooperative regional defense arrangements
- o Promote regional stability
- o Support federal unity

Policy Objectives:

- o Provide training and equipment to further the UAE's ability to defend itself
- o Enhance the UAE's ability to meet regional defense obligations
- o Demonstrate importance of bilateral relations

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program for the United Arab Emirates consists solely of Foreign Military Sales (FMS) on a cash or commercial basis. These purchases support overall Gulf Cooperation Council efforts to improve defense and promote increased stability in the region.

FMS: The UAE recently purchased five I-Hawk surface-to-air missile batteries; delivery and training programs are now underway. The UAE is considering upgrading its early warning systems through purchase of E-2C early warning aircraft. Purchases of TOW anti-armor missiles, armored personnel carriers, and attack and troop carrier helicopters are also under study. It is unlikely, however, that all of these items will be purchased in FY 1987 or from the United States. The UAE, which purchased the Mirage 2000 recently, is also considering acquisition of additional advanced fighter aircraft.

Economic Considerations: The UAE, an oil producer with significant financial reserves and a limited population, has an adequate economic base to support its military purchases.

United Kingdom

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Continue cooperation to promote NATO rationalization/standardization and interoperability
- o Maintain an independent British nuclear deterrent
- o Assist the UK in protecting the Atlantic approaches to Europe in crisis or wartime
- o Retain substantial UK ground forces in Central Europe
- o Encourage full and fair consideration of modernization through an effective two-way street relationship

Program Objectives:

- o Enhance force modernization and expansion
- o Reinforce anti-armor capability
- o Expand air-to-air defense capability
- o Maintain viability of support systems already in the UK inventory
- o Arrange for necessary acquisition of components for Trident

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program will consist entirely of Foreign Military Sales (FMS) through cash or commercial transactions. These purchases will enhance stability in Western Europe by strengthening the UK's conventional deterrent forces, and will have no adverse arms control implications.

FMS: The UK is expected to continue to purchase defense articles and services whenever U.S. materiel is superior. Because of the wide variance from year to year in systems acquisitions, it is difficult to predict with any assured degree of accuracy the extent of possible FY 1987 purchases. Purchases are likely to include additional Vulcan Phalanx systems, avionics, antitank missiles, air-to-air missiles, ammunition, spare parts and components for the Trident missile force.

Economic Considerations: The United Kingdom over the last few years has experienced financial difficulties common to many Western nations. It plans to reduce military expenditures over the next three years by about two percent from current levels. This will probably place some strain on the national defense budget as expenditures for the Trident system will increase over the next few years.

Venezuela

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Promote regional stability and cooperation
- o Enhance Venezuela's self-defense capabilities
- o Support democratic government

Program Objectives:

- o Enhance bilateral relations
- o Support efforts of the armed forces to improve effectiveness through modernization programs
- o Provide greater access to U.S. military doctrine

Discussion of Program: The very modest level and nature of anticipated defense purchases under the proposed FY 1987 security assistance program raises no arms control concerns. The program will consist of:

FMS: Venezuela is expected to seek to purchase military equipment, defense services, and training through Foreign Military Sales (FMS) cash and/or commercial procedures. These purchases are expected to include F-5B's, C-130's, helicopters, S-3 ASW aircraft, helicopter and aircraft spare parts, ammunition, and maintenance and support equipment.

IMET: The IMET program will enable Venezuela to continue sending a small number of officers to professional and technical courses in the United States. These courses would include command and staff, logistics and equipment maintenance training. Venezuela is likely to purchase additional training under FMS cash procedures.

Economic Considerations: Venezuela has a foreign debt of $35 billion — Latin America's fourth largest — and is experiencing declining export revenues. These problems, combined with massive capital flight, forced Venezuela in 1983 to devalue its currency and to impose import and foreign exchange controls. In 1984, the Government instituted a strict austerity program marked by cuts in programs and salaries of senior officials. These measures have brought Venezuela's external accounts into balance, but the economy has remained stagnant. Petroleum revenues, which account for over 90 percent of Venezuela's exports and over 60 percent of government revenues, declined further in 1985. As a result, the military has less money to spend for training abroad and arms acquisitions. Further, the devaluation makes both training in the U.S. and U.S. equipment much more expensive for Venezuela.

Yugoslavia

Policy Goals:

- o Promote key interests through FMS cash/commercial sales
- o Maintain Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and independence
- o Enhance U.S.-Yugoslav defense cooperation
- o Diversify Yugoslavia's sources of military supply

Program Objectives:

- o Facilitate force modernization through weapons purchases
- o Expand cooperation between the U.S. and Yugoslav defense establishments through professional military training

Discussion of Program: The proposed FY 1987 security assistance program for Yugoslavia will contribute to stability in the region. Yugoslavia is considering purchases of U.S. equipment and spare parts which will enhance their defensive posture and will support continued diversification of sources of supply of military equipment. Yugoslavia's projected purchases will modestly enhance tactical command and control, improve sustainment capability, and support the development of a Yugoslavian modern fighter aircraft for the 1990s. None of the items or services purchased will have a negative impact on current arms control efforts.

FMS: Yugoslavia will decide upon an engine for their modern aircraft developments program. Purchases to support initial coproduction are scheduled to begin after details are finalized. Yugoslavia will continue to purchase sustainment quantities of spare parts for U.S.-produced equipment and will purchase radios manufactured from U.S. parts to improve their tactical command and control capability. Our FMS sales will continue to facilitate and support Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and political independence.

IMET: The proposed IMET program will meet an essential objective of our security assistance program by providing professional education to future leaders of the Yugoslav National Defense Forces. The proposed program will permit command and staff training of additional Yugoslav officers at Professional Military Education (PME) courses in the United States.

Economic Considerations: The Yugoslav economy continues to be characterized by high inflation, high unemployment, and a relatively large foreign debt burden. To overcome its economic difficulties, the Yugoslav government has launched a long-term economic stabilization policy which includes a series of economic reform measures to revitalize the economy and strengthen the role of market forces. As a result, Yugoslav purchases under the FMS cash sales program have been modest in recent years and are expected to remain in the $20 million range.

SECTION III
Training Programs

International Military Education and Training Programs

Bahamas - The strategically important Commonwealth of the Bahamas has a modest IMET program. The program provides training to Royal Bahamas Defense Force's (RBDF) personnel at U.S. Coast Guard facilities. The training facilitates U.S.-Bahamian coordination in patrolling and search and rescue missions. Such assistance also increases the RBDF's ability to respond to low-level threats from violations of fishing zones, narcotics trafficking and alien smuggling.

Bangladesh - The IMET program serves U.S. interests in Bangladesh by improving internal stability, encouraging sympathetic attitudes toward U.S. policy goals, and reinforcing democratic values. Through training and contact with the U.S. military, the program contributes to enhanced professionalism in the Bangladesh armed forces — a key governing institution in the country.

Benin - A self-proclaimed Marxist state, Benin has in the last few years been moderating its socialist political and economic orientation. An English language instruction program is proposed for six to eight officers to enable them to participate in the IMET program, which will give them exposure to U.S. democratic values and promote respect for human rights. The program will provide Benin an opportunity to diversify its external relations and an alternative to present Libyan and Soviet military aid and training programs.

Burkina Faso - Our continuing IMET program in Burkina Faso is designed to help the U.S. maintain a dialogue with the country's influential military leadership and to convince moderate and pragmatic elements of the importance of a healthy working relationship with the United States and other Western countries. The program will focus on basic officer training to encourage effective management of the country's defense establishment.

Burundi - Burundi is a one-party state governed by a predominantly military regime. Our IMET program is designed to lessen Burundi's dependence on Soviet military training while exposing trainees to U.S. democratic values and respect for human rights. IMET funds will be used to train approximately ten officers in U.S. military schools. Training will focus on basic infantry, engineering, and administrative courses.

Cape Verde - The Government of Cape Verde has moved away from the Soviet bloc and toward nonalignment since gaining its independence in 1975. The Cape Verde IMET program is designed to stimulate that movement, to enhance our dialogue on issues of concern to the U.S., and to encourage the Government to continue to deny the use of its territory to our adversaries for military purposes. The program will include training for approximately 15 military personnel in coastal patrol techniques, including oceanography. A small number of students will receive English language training.

Chile - After several years of minimal relations, renewed contact and cooperation with the Chilean armed forces will expose IMET participants to democratic concepts and processes, and will support efforts to promote Chile's return to democracy. This training is contingent upon Presidential certification that developments in Chile conform with existing legislative conditions, including significant progress in the area of human rights.

Comoros - The Comoros is located at the northern entrance to the Mozambique Channel, an important shipping conduit for a high percentage of the petroleum destined for U.S. and European ports from the Persian Gulf. The Government is strongly pro-Western and pro-U.S., and wishes to develop closer ties with us as a balance to French influence. The IMET program will allow the U.S. to continue to develop closer ties with the Comoran military by providing basic military training for five or six officers.

Congo - The Congo has taken several strides away from its previous close relationship with the Soviet Union. Our IMET program is designed to help reinforce the country's nonaligned posture. The principal focus of the program will be to expose Congolese officers to U.S. institutions and ideals, and to provide training in field medicine and coastal patrol tactics. English language capability will be developed by means of an IMET-funded language facility installed in Brazzaville in 1983.

Gambia - The Gambia has generally been very supportive of U.S. positions in international fora. It has a pluralistic democratic government and a commendable human rights record. The objectives of our IMET program are to increase military effectiveness and professionalism by training Gambian officers in basic skills; to diversify Gambian military perspectives; and to support a pro-Western military orientation.

Ghana - After a difficult period during the first 18 months of the provisional government, U.S.-Ghanaian relations have generally improved. Our IMET program is designed to enhance dialogue between the U.S. and Ghana in the military field, to encourage nonalignment and counter Soviet-bloc influence, and to stimulate the development of a new democratic system. Approximately 45 military personnel will be trained in mid-level management and professional specialties such as leadership, combat arms, and combat support. A limited number of students will receive training in administrative and technical areas such as public affairs and parachute techniques.

Guinea-Bissau - During the past several years, the Government of Guinea-Bissau has demonstrated a clear desire to move toward nonalignment and broaden its relations with the U.S. and other Western countries. The IMET program is intended to strengthen this trend and encourage the Government to continue denying use of its territory to our adversaries for military purposes. The program will include training for approximately ten military personnel in such areas as management, administration and accounting. Some students will also receive English language training.

Guyana - The proposed IMET program is designed to provide non-lethal, non-combat training. This program will assist Guyana's defense forces in carrying out its nation-building and civic actions projects, and will also help to balance military assistance already being received from countries hostile to the United States. Since 1983, IMET has been suspended as a result of Guyana's arrearages to the Agency for International Development.

Iceland - Under NATO and our 1951 bilateral defense agreement, the U.S. provides for the defense of Iceland, and in return Iceland provides facilities to carry out that responsibility. The IMET program provides diver, navigation helicopter control and staff training unavailable in Iceland to the Icelandic Coast Guard. The program also provides for training of civil aviation radar technicians in the operation of U.S. equipment used for military air traffic control.

Ivory Coast - Ivory Coast and U.S. views on international issues and regional problems largely coincide, particularly on the need to contain Libyan destabilization efforts and Soviet expansion in Africa. The proposed IMET program will help expand the mutuality of our interests and will provide the full range of American professional military training, including airborne, intelligence, squadron officer, and marine environmental science courses to approximately ten Ivorian officers.

Maldives - As a friendly and newly-emerging Islamic nation, the Maldives is proposed as the recipient of a modest IMET program. Only since 1965 has the Maldives been totally responsible for its own defense. U.S. assistance will be important in helping to assure that Maldives' small armed forces are well managed, professionally led, and well disposed to U.S. views. Training will concentrate on improving technical and maintenance skills.

Mali - The goals of the IMET program are to expose the influential Malian officer corps to U.S. institutions, culture, and military methods, and to assist Mali in developing the expertise to effectively manage its defense establishment. IMET is part of a larger U.S. and Western aid package designed to encourage economic reforms and to offer a partial alternative to Soviet military assistance. The proposed program will provide training in operations, maintenance, and logistics.

Mauritania - Our bilateral relationship with Mauritania continues to improve. While differences on international issues remain, the Mauritanian government has indicated its willingness to be more supportive of U.S. policies. IMET objectives are to provide mid-level officers training opportunities in the U.S. in order to diversify Mauritanian sources of military assistance and expose the military to Western democratic institutions. The program will provide training for up to six Mauritanian officers.

Nepal - The proposed IMET program offers Royal Nepal Army (RNA) officers professional training designed to increase RNA efficiency, to fill specialized training needs in communications, ranger, medical and other programs, and to improve the RNA's own training programs. The IMET program permits expanded U.S.-Nepali military contacts and enhances the RNA's role in contributing to Nepal's internal stability and general defense capabilities.

Nigeria - Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation and a significant source of imported oil, plays an important role in regional and international fora. The recently established IMET program exposes selected Nigerian military personnel to U.S. democratic institutions and respect for human rights. The IMET program will provide training for about ten officers, and is designed to supplement existing Nigerian training purchases. Primary emphasis will be on leadership courses including Army Command and General Staff College, Air Force Squadron Officer's School, and Navy Staff Officer's School.

Panama Canal Area Military Schools - The PACAMS program provides tactical and technical training for officers, cadets and enlisted military personnel of participating Latin American countries, primarily using Spanish as the language of instruction. It provides training specifically tailored to the unique requirements of various armed forces, and is designed to encourage development of an indigenous training capability. The program focuses on the development of skills needed to effectively maintain equipment acquired from the U.S. This training plays a key role in the development of the armed forces of Latin America. It promotes professional military relationships, enhances security and cooperation in the hemisphere, and strengthens inter-American relations. This year, an estimated 1,075 officers and enlisted personnel are expected to undergo training at the two schools which make up the PACAMS. These schools are the Inter-American Air Force Academy (IAAFA) at Albrook Air Force Base and the U.S. Navy Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School (SCIATTS) at Rodman Naval Station. To date, IAAFA has trained 19,973 students, and SCIATTS has trained 1,892 students.

Papua New Guinea - The largest, most populous South Pacific island state, Papua New Guinea (PNG) is a stable, moderate influence in the region. The PNG Defense Force (PNGDF) seeks continued cooperation with the U.S. military. The proposed IMET program will enhance PNGDF administrative, logistics, and management capabilities, and will provide communications, preventive medicine, and engineering maintenance training.

Rwanda - Rwanda is a moderate African nation which is friendly to the United States. Through the IMET program, Rwandan military personnel will receive exposure to U.S. military philosophy and American institutions. IMET funds will be used to continue basic training for Rwandan officers and non-commissioned officers in U.S. military schools.

Sao Tome and Principe - After nearly a decade of close ties with the Eastern bloc and adherence to Soviet forms of economic organization, Sao Tome and Principe has taken a number of steps to liberalize its economy and diversify its relationships. The U.S. now has a nonresident military attache accredited to the country for the first time. The proposed IMET program will support the U.S. objective of consolidating Sao Tome and Principe's more moderate posture by providing basic and advanced infantry training to five or six officers.

Sierra Leone - The IMET program for Sierra Leone continues U.S. efforts to offer an alternative to potential training available from the Eastern bloc. Our IMET program gives us excellent access to military officers, especially the top leadership. The proposed program will allow the Sierra Leonean military to expand the number of returning trainees in the administrative and logistical areas, while continuing a steady growth of trainees in the professional and operations sectors.

Solomon Islands - The Solomon Islands occupy a strategic position in the southwest Pacific, and have only a rudimentary defense force. The proposed IMET program will help promote skills for effective management of its armed forces, provide training in naval supply, search and rescue, and disaster preparedness, and contribute to a better understanding of U.S. security concerns in the region.

Sri Lanka - Sri Lanka is a friendly and democratic country wracked by internal unrest. The proposed IMET program will assist Sri Lanka in building a more professional, effective, humane, and self-disciplined armed forces. In addition to teaching professional skills, the IMET program will include training in operations, logistics, maintenance, and communications.

Suriname - IMET assistance will focus on enhancing skills in logistics, maintenance, safety, search and rescue, avionics and navigation, and will support pilot training. The program facilitates communication between the U.S. and

Surinamese military establishments, while providing an alternative to training available from Eastern bloc countries.

Swaziland - U.S. efforts to help Swaziland meet some of its military training requirements serve as an important signal of U.S. interest in Swazi security. The proposed IMET program will provide training in the U.S. in the development of basic and advanced military skills. The Swaziland Defense Force has traditionally received the majority of its training from the British. However, all three governments have agreed that some exposure to U.S. training is valuable.

Tanzania - Tanzania is important to regional stability in eastern and southern Africa. Although Tanzania has received most of its military assistance from communist countries, there is evidence that the Government wishes to diversify its sources of military assistance to more accurately reflect its nonaligned position. The proposed IMET program will support U.S. interests in encouraging a reduction of Tanzania's dependence on the Soviet bloc for its military needs.

Togo - Togo is a moderate, pro-Western state which has consistently supported U.S. positions in international fora. The IMET program is designed to train six to eight junior and mid-level officers in infantry and airborne logistics. The program demonstrates tangible U.S. support for a friendly, pro-Western government in West Africa.

Tonga - IMET assistance for Tonga benefits the U.S. in two ways: it provides assistance to a very reliable friend who welcomes U.S. ship visits, and Tongan participation in training courses exposes officers from other countries to the strong pro-U.S. and anti-Soviet views of the Tongans. Our IMET program focuses on providing skills in the operation and maintenance of small craft to enhance Tonga's patrol capability.

Trinidad and Tobago - The U.S. seeks to bolster Trinidad's Western oriented democratic institutions. The IMET program, initiated two years ago, provides training for mid-level defense force officers, primarily naval officers, who are preparing to assume command. In addition to contributing to improved U.S.-Trinidad relations, the IMET program will help Trinidad's defense force play a more active role in combatting drug trafficking and in promoting Caribbean security.

Uganda - The proposed IMET program is designed to promote respect for law and human rights in the Ugandan military. President Obote unilaterally cancelled IMET in 1985 after U.S. criticism of his regime's human rights performance. After Obote was overthrown, the new Government requested the program's resumption. U.S. training is aimed at helping develop a spirit of professionalism and discipline in the Ugandan military as the nation rebuilds after long years of civil strife. The program will concentrate on basic infantry and administrative skills.

United States Army School of the Americas - The USARSA program provides training in professional military, tactical, and technical skills to military personnel from various Latin American countries. This training, entirely in Spanish, ranges from professional development courses to hands-on tactical and technical training. The USARSA program plays a key role in the development of the armed forces throughout the region and promotes security and cooperation in the hemisphere. It provides an opportunity for Latin American militaries to gain an understanding of the United States, its people, political systems, democratic institutions, and commitment to the principles of internationally recognized human rights. This year, an estimated 1,456 officers, cadets and enlisted personnel will receive training at the Fort Benning, Georgia transitional training facility, pending the final decision on a permanent location for USARSA. The school was relocated to the U.S. in September 1984 when negotiations failed to extend USARSA training in Panama. To date, USARSA has trained 46,345 students.

APPENDIX

FY 1987 Security Assistance Programs, Budget Authority by Region

FY 1987 SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
BUDGET AUTHORITY
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ECONOMIC SUPPORT	FMS FINANCING		MAP (GRANTS)	IMETP (GRANTS)	PKO	TOTAL
		TREAS.	CONCESS.				
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC:							
BURMA	0	0	0	1000	350	0	1350
CAMBODIA RESISTANCE	5000	0	0	0	0	0	5000
FIJI	1500	0	0	300	125	0	1925
INDONESIA	0	0	35000	0	2800	0	37800
KOREA	0	230000	0	0	2200	0	232200
MALAYSIA	0	5000	0	0	1235	0	6235
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	0	0	0	0	85	0	85
PHILIPPINES	95000	0	50000	50000	2750	0	197750
SIERRA LEONE	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
SINGAPORE	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	60	0	60
SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1500
THAILAND	5000	42500	61000	5000	2500	0	116000
TONGA	0	0	0	0	60	0	60
REGIONAL TOTAL	108000	277500	146000	56300	12340	0	600140
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA:							
AFGHANISTAN HUMAN. ASSISTANCE	15000	0	0	0	0	0	15000
ALGERIA	0	0	0	0	150	0	150
BANGLADESH	0	0	0	0	370	0	370
EGYPT	815000	0	1300000 a/	0	2000	0	2117000
INDIA	0	0	0	0	400	0	400
ISRAEL	1200000	0	1800000 a/	0	0	0	3000000
JORDAN	18000	50000	65000	0	2000	0	135000
LEBANON	2000	0	0	0	800	0	2800
MALDIVES	0	0	0	0	55	0	55
MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL PROGRAM	25000	0	0	0	0	0	25000
MOROCCO	20000	0	10000	60000	1850	0	91850
NEPAL	0	0	0	0	125	0	125
OMAN	18800	40000	0	0	205	0	59005
PAKISTAN	250000	340000	0	0	1400	0	591400
SRI LANKA	0	0	0	0	185	0	185
TUNISIA	20000	0	27000	40000	1800	0	88800
YEMEN	0	0	3000	5000	1550	0	9550
REGIONAL TOTAL	2383800	430000	3205000	105000	12890	0	6136690
EUROPE & CANADA:							
AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
CYPRUS	3000	0	0	0	0	0	3000
FINLAND	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
GREECE	0	500000	0	0	1750	0	501750
ICELAND	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
IRELAND	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
POLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PORTUGAL	80000	21500	45000	75000	3000	0	224500
SAO TOME	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
SPAIN	12000	400000	0	0	3000	0	415000
TURKEY	150000	145000	455000	220000	4000	0	974000
YUGOSLAVIA	0	0	0	0	160	0	160
REGIONAL TOTAL	245000	1066500	500000	295000	12210	0	2118710
AFRICA:							
AFRICA - ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM	75000	0	0	0	0	0	75000
BENIN	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
BOTSWANA	8000	0	2000	6000	400	0	16400
BURKINA FASO	0	0	0	0	150	0	150
BURUNDI	0	0	0	0	170	0	170
CAMEROON	0	7000	0	0	300	0	7300
CAPE VERDE	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0	0	0	1000	165	0	1165
CHAD	7000	0	0	9000	250	0	16250

FY 1987 SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)
BUDGET AUTHORITY
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ECONOMIC SUPPORT	FMS FINANCING TREAS.	FMS FINANCING CONCESS.	MAP (GRANTS)	IMETP (GRANTS)	PKO	TOTAL
AFRICA (CONT):							
CIVIC ACTION - AFRICA	0	0	0	10000	0	0	10000
COMOROS	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
CONGO	0	0	0	0	90	0	90
DJIBOUTI	5000	0	0	3000	150	0	8150
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0	0	0	1000	130	0	1130
GABON	0	5000	0	0	150	0	5150
GAMBIA	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
GHANA	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
GUINEA	0	0	0	5000	150	0	5150
GUINEA-BISSAU	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
IVORY COAST	0	0	0	0	150	0	150
KENYA	22000	0	0	20000	1800	0	43800
LIBERIA	40000	0	0	8000	1400	0	49400
MADAGASCAR	4000	0	0	3000	75	0	7075
MALAWI	0	0	0	2000	300	0	2300
MALI	0	0	0	0	150	0	150
MAURITANIA	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
MAURITIUS	3000	0	0	0	0	0	3000
MOZAMBIQUE	15000	0	0	0	0	0	15000
NIGER	7000	0	0	4000	275	0	11275
NIGERIA	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
RWANDA	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
SENEGAL	15000	0	0	4500	500	0	20000
SEYCHELLES	2500	0	0	0	60	0	2560
SOMALIA	30000	0	0	35600	1550	0	67150
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL	40000	0	0	0	0	0	40000
SUDAN	90000	0	0	50000	1750	0	141750
SWAZILAND	0	0	0	0	60	0	60
TANZANIA	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
TOGO	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
UGANDA	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
ZAIRE	16000	0	0	12000	1600	0	29600
ZAMBIA	20000	0	0	0	0	0	20000
ZIMBABWE	11000	0	0	0	250	0	11250
REGIONAL TOTAL	410500	12000	2000	174100	13300	0	611900
AMERICAN REPUBLICS							
ARGENTINA	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
BAHAMAS	0	0	0	0	60	0	60
BELIZE	3000	0	0	1000	100	0	4100
BOLIVIA	20000	0	0	6000	400	0	26400
BRAZIL	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL	75000	0	0	0	0	0	75000
CHILE	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
COLOMBIA	0	0	10000	10000	950	0	20950
COSTA RICA	150000	0	0	3100	250	0	153350
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	50000	0	3000	7000	850	0	60850
EASTERN CARIBBEAN	35000	0	0	9000	400	0	44400
ECUADOR	15000	0	0	8000	650	0	23650
EL SALVADOR	240000	0	0	134650	1600	0	376250
GUATEMALA	70000	0	0	10000	500	0	80500
GUYANA	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
HAITI	5000	0	0	500	600	0	6100
HONDURAS	90000	0	0	87500	1300	0	178800
JAMAICA	100000	0	0	8000	300	0	108300
LATIN AMER. & CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	12000	0	0	0	0	0	12000
MEXICO	0	0	0	0	250	0	250
PACAMS	0	0	0	0	3000	0	3000
PANAMA	28000	0	4000	9800	750	0	42550
PARAGUAY	0	0	0	0	125	0	125
PERU	37000	0	5000	20000	850	0	62850
SURINAME	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0	0	0	0	50	0	50

FY 1987 SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)
BUDGET AUTHORITY
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ECONOMIC SUPPORT	FMS FINANCING TREAS.	FMS FINANCING CONCESS.	MAP (GRANTS)	IMETP (GRANTS)	PKO	TOTAL
AMERICAN REPUBLICS (CONT):							
URUGUAY	15000	0	0	2500	125	0	17625
USARSA	0	0	0	0	4000	0	4000
VENEZUELA	0	0	0	0	150	0	150
REGIONAL TOTAL	945000	0	22000	317050	17660	0	1301710
NON-REGIONAL							
GENERAL COSTS	0	0	0	48000	430	0	48430
MULTINATL. FORCE & OBSERV. (MFO)	0	0	0	0	0	30000	30000
NARCOTICS AIRCRAFT	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000
OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH	1500	0	0	0	0	0	1500
UN FORCES IN CYPRUS	0	0	0	0	0	9000	9000
NON-REGIONAL TOTAL	1500	0	0	49000	430	39000	89930
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	4093800	1786000	3875000	996450	68830	39000	10859080

Note: Countries included in Eastern Caribbean are: Anguilla, Antigua, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

a/ Repayment forgiven.

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Country Organization by Principal Objective

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I. Promote Middle East Peace

Egypt . . . . [illegible]
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Jordan . . . . [illegible]
Lebanon . . . . [illegible]
Middle East Regional Program . . . . [illegible]

II. Enhance Cooperative Defense and Security

Djibouti . . . . [illegible]
Greece . . . . [illegible]
Kenya . . . . [illegible]
Liberia . . . . [illegible]
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Afghanistan Humanitarian Assistance . . . . [illegible]
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Multilateral Development Banks

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
1789

Justification for Appropriations
Fiscal Year 1987

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MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS
1987 CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION
Summary of Request
(to the nearest dollar)

	1985 Appropriation	1986 Appropriation	1986 Sequestered	1986 Available	1987 Budget Request
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development					
Paid-in	$ 139,722,474	$ 109,720,549	$ -4,718,000	$105,002,549	$182,845,991
Callable	<1,723,243,831>	<1,353,220,096>	< --- >	<1,353,220,096>	<2,105,188,054>
IBRD	1,862,966,305	1,462,940,645	-4,718,000	1,458,222,645	2,288,034,045
International Development Association	900,000,000	700,000,000	-30,100,000	669,900,000	750,000,000
Special Facility for Sub-Saharan African	---	75,000,000	-3,225,000	71,775,000	---
International Finance Corporation	---	29,077,390	-1,250,000	27,827,390	35,033,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency					
Paid-in	---	---	---	---	44,403,116
Callable	<--->	<--->	<--->	<--->	<177,612,464>
MIGA	---	---	---	---	222,015,580
Inter-American Development Bank					
Paid-in	78,002,154	38,000,983	-1,634,000	36,366,983	58,000,983
Callable	<1,655,464,826>	<1,230,964,704>	< --- >	<1,230,964,704>	<1,230,964,704>
Subtotal	1,733,466,980	1,268,965,687	-1,634,000	1,267,331,687	1,288,965,687
Fund for Special Operations	145,000,000	40,000,000	-1,720,000	38,280,000	72,500,000
Inter-American Investment Corp.	13,000,000	11,700,000	-503,000	11,197,000	13,000,000
IDB	1,891,466,980	1,320,665,687	-3,857,000	1,316,808,687	1,374,465,687
Asian Development Bank					
Paid-in	13,232,676	11,909,408	-512,000	11,397,408	13,232,676
Callable	< 251,367,220>	< 226,230,498>	< --- >	< 226,230,498>	< 251,367,220>
Subtotal	264,599,896	238,139,906	-512,000	237,627,906	264,599,896
Asian Development Fund	191,232,340	100,000,000	-4,300,000	95,700,000	130,000,000
ADB	455,832,236	338,139,906	-4,812,000	333,327,906	394,599,896
African Development Bank					
Paid-in	17,987,678	16,188,910	-696,000	15,492,910	17,986,359
Callable	< 53,960,036>	< 48,564,032>	< --- >	< 48,564,032>	< 53,960,034>
AFDB	71,947,714	64,752,942	-696,000	64,056,942	71,946,393
African Development Fund	50,000,000	62,250,000	-2,677,000	59,573,000	75,000,000
TOTAL MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS	$5,232,213,235	$4,052,826,570	$-51,335,000	$4,001,491,570	$5,211,094,601
Budget Authority	1,548,177,322	1,193,847,240	-51,335,000	1,142,512,240	1,392,002,125
Program Limitation	<3,684,035,913>	<2,858,979,330>	< --- >	<2,858,979,330>	<3,819,092,476>

February 4, 1986

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 79-171 1/:			
Paid-in	635,000		
Callable	2,540,000		
	3,175,000		
Public Law 86-48 1/:			
Public Debt Authorization	3,175,000		
Public Law 91-599:		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act 1972, (P.L. 92-242):	
Paid-in	24,610	Paid-in	12,305
Callable	221,490	Callable	110,745
	246,100		
		1987 REQUEST:	
		Paid-in	7,414
		Callable <Program Limitation>	< 66,726>
			74,140
Public Law 95-118:		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act 1978, (P.L. 95-148):	
Paid-in	156,886	Paid-in	38,000
Callable	1,411,971	Callable	342,000
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act 1979, (P.L. 95-481):	
		Paid-in	16,308
		Callable	146,771
		1980 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 96-123):	
		Paid-in	16,300
		Callable	146,697
		1981 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 96-536):	
		Paid-in	32,789
		Callable <Program Limitation>	<295,097>
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act 1982, (P.L. 97-121):	
		Paid-in	37,168
		Callable <Program Limitation>	<334,508>
		1983 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 97-276):	
		Paid-in	16,321
		Callable <Program Limitation>	<146,897>
	1,568,856		1,568,856

[1] Public Debt Authorization
February 4, 1986

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (Con't)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 97-35:		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations	
Paid-in	658,305	Act, 1982 (P.L. 97-121):	
Callable	8,149,256	Paid-in	109,721
	8,807,561	Callable <Program Limitation>	<1,353,220>
		1983 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 97-276):	
		Paid-in	109,721
		Callable <Program Limitation>	<1,383,379>
		1984 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 98-151):	
		Paid-in	79,721
		Callable <Program Limitation>	< 983,220>
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1985 (P.L. 98-473)	
		Paid-in	109,722
		Callable <Program Limitation>	<1,353,220>
		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (P.L. 99-88)	
		Paid-in	30,001
		Callable <Program Limitation>	< 370,024>
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1986 (P.L. 99-190)	
		Paid-in	109,721
		Callable <Program Limitation>	<1,353,220>
		1986 Sequestration (P.L. 99-177)	
		Paid-in	-4,718
		1987 REQUEST:	
		Paid-in	109,702
		Callable <Program Limitation>	<1,352,997>
			1,462,699
Public Law 99-190		1987 REQUEST	
Paid-in	131,448	Paid-in	65,729
Callable	1,370,819	Callable <Program Limitation>	<685,465>
	1,502,268		751,194
		TOTAL 1987 REQUEST	
		Paid-in	182,846
		Callable <Program Limitation>	<2,105,188>
			<2,288,034>

February 4, 1986

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
Proposed Legislation:		1987 REQUEST	
Paid-in Capital	44,403	Paid-in Capital	44,403
Callable Capital	177,612	Callable Capital <Program Limitation>	<177,612>
	222,015		222,015

February 4, 1986

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 1987 APPROPRIATIONS

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), known as the World Bank, was established largely under U.S. leadership in 1945 through the Bretton Woods Agreement, to make or guarantee loans for productive reconstruction and development projects. The IBRD, whose capital is subscribed by its member countries, finances its lending operations primarily from its own borrowings in the world capital markets. A substantial contribution to the IBRD's resources also comes from its retained earnings and the flow of repayments on its loans. The Bank's principal role today is making long-term credit available for productive projects, at near-market interest rates, which will lead to economic growth and social development in its less developed member countries. Bank credits are directed toward developing countries at more advanced stages of economic and social growth. In addition to providing project finance, the IBRD also provides technical assistance and serves as a financial catalyst and institution builder. The IBRD's FY 1985 lending program included 131 loan commitments totaling $11.4 billion to 44 countries. Cumulative lending since 1945 totaled $112.9 billion as of June 30, 1985.

U.S. membership in the IBRD and an original capital subscription of $3,175 million (34% of the total) were authorized in 1945 (PL 79-171). U.S. subscriptions were approximately $12.3 billion, or 20.9 percent of the total capital subscribed as of June 30, 1985.

The initial authorized capital of the Bank was $10 billion, divided into 100,000 shares having a par value of $100,000 each. A total of $7,670 million of this authorized capital was subscribed by June 30, 1946. On September 1, 1959, the authorized capital of the Bank was increased to $21 billion. Of this $11 billion increase in authorized capital, $10 billion was provided to permit a doubling of all existing subscriptions, including that of the United States, and $1 billion was provided in the form of callable capital to accommodate the subscriptions of new members and members taking special increases in their subscriptions. Further additions to capital to cover new admissions and individual increases were authorized on December 31, 1963, in the amount of $1 billion, and again on August 25, 1965, in the amount of $2 billion. In 1970, the Bank's authorized capital was increased by $3 billion. After obtaining authorizing legislation (PL 91-599) and appropriations (PL 92-242), the United States subscribed to $123.05 million of capital in 1972.

A Selective Capital Increase (SCI) of the Bank's resources of $8.4 billion was approved in 1977. The U.S. share was $1.57 billion, or 18.7 percent of the increase (of which 10 percent was paid-in capital and 90 percent callable). Authorization for the increased U.S. share was obtained in 1977 (PL 95-118), and appropriations totaled $380 million of a requested $523 million in FY 1978 (PL 95-148) and $163 million ($16.3 million paid-in and $146.7 million callable) of a requested $666 million in FY 1979 (PL 95-481).

In FY 1980, appropriation of $16.3 million for paid-in capital and $146.7 million for subscription to callable capital was enacted under a Continuing Resolution (PL 96-123). The FY 1981 appropriaton -- also under a Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536) -- provided $32.8 million for paid-in capital. In addition, authority was also granted for a a program limitation of $295.1 million for subscription to callable capital. In FY 1982, Congress appropriated $37.2 million in paid-in capital and $334.5 million under a program limitation for callable capital (PL 97-121).

In FY 1983, appropriation of $16.3 million was obtained for paid-in capital to complete subscription to the 1977 SCI. In addition, the appropriation act provided a program limitation of $146.9 million to cover subscriptions to callable capital.

In January 1980, the IBRD Board of Governors approved a General Capital Increase (GCI) of the Bank's resources of $40 billion and an associated increase of $4 billion which is for the purpose of preventing an unintended dilution of the relative voting positions of the smaller and less developed IBRD members. The U.S. share consists of $658.3 million for subscriptions to paid-in capital and $8,149.3 million for subscriptions to callable capital. The U.S. share of the increases is 20 percent.

In August 1981, Congress authorized (PL 97-35) the U.S. Governor to vote for the capital increases and subscribe to $8,807.6 million of capital. In FY 1982 (PL 97-121), Congress appropriated $109.7 million in paid-in capital and enacted a program limitation of $1,353.2 million for callable capital subscriptions to the GCI. In FY 1983, Congress appropriated a second "tranche" of the same amounts plus an additional $30.2 million in program limitations to provide for callable capital subscriptions to the separate increase in voting shares.

For FY 1984, the Administration sought a third "tranche" of $109.7 million in paid-in capital and $1,353.2 million in a program limitation for callable capital. Congress appropriated $79.7 million in paid-in capital and $983.2 million in a program limitation for callable capital (PL 98-151). In FY 1985, Congress appropriated $109.7 million for paid-in capital and established a program limitation of $1,353.2 million for callable capital subscriptions (PL 98-473). A shortfall from the amounts originally requested in FY 1984, ($30 million in paid-in capital and $370.0 million for callable capital) was also provided in response to an FY 1985 Supplemental Request. For FY 1986, the Administration sought a fifth "tranche" of $109.7 million in paid-in capital and $1,353.2 million in a program limitation on callable capital for subscription to the GCI which was provided under the provisions of PL 99-190.

In 1984, the Board of Directors recommended an $8.4 billion Selective Capital Increase (SCI) to adjust members' relative shares to reflect their relative position in the world economy and also to parallel their relative positions in the International Monetary Fund. The Administration sought and received authorization (PL 99-190) to subscribe to $1,502.3 million as the U.S. share of the increase. Of this subscription, $131.45 million (8.75 percent) was to be paid-in and $1370.81 million was to be callable capital.

For FY 1987, the Administration is requesting $7.4 million for paid-in capital subscriptions and $66.9 million in program limitations for callable capital subscriptions to the 1970 SCI; $65.7 million for paid-in capital subscriptions and $685.4 million in program limitations for callable capital subscriptions to the 1984 SCI; and $109.7 million for paid-in capital subscriptions and $1,352.9 million in program limitations for callable capital subscriptions to the General Capital Increase.

MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY (MIGA)
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1987 APPROPRIATIONS

The MIGA is a new international development institution which is designed to encourage the flow of investment to and among developing countries by issuing guarantees against non-commercial risk, carrying out a wide range of promotional activities and encouraging sound investment policies in member countries. The Administration has strongly supported the creation of an international investment agency and believes that the United States should move expeditiously to join the MIGA.

Foreign direct investment can play an important role in the development process, especially for countries which have become over reliant on external borrowing as a source of capital. The advantage of foreign direct investment is that it brings with it not only additional non-debt financial resources but also, in the long run, the transfer of technical and managerial know-how which can make an important contribution to the development process.

The MIGA will not only encourage foreign direct investment by insuring investors against non-commercial risks, but also by promoting sound investment policies and an open investment climate in developing countries. In addition to its mandate to improve the policy environment the MIGA will have the following characteristics which the Administration believes are important to the successful operation of the agency: a clear and effective dispute settlement arrangements, decision-making based on a voting system which relates voting power to financial contributions, sound business and prudent financial practices, insurance of foreign direct investment in developing countries its central focus, insurance coverage restricted to economically sound investments and close administrative ties to the World Bank.

The capital stock of the MIGA will be $1.08 billion and the U.S. share will be $222 million or 20.5% of the total. The Administration's request for 1987 is $44.4 million of budget authority ($22.2 million to be paid in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing promissory notes). The remainder of the request ($177.6 million) represents callable capital provided under program limitations.

Memorandum Relating to the Financial Statements
of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

September 30, [illegible]

Attached hereto are the following statements of the IBRD:

Balance Sheets	[illegible]
Statements of Income	[illegible]
Statements of Unappropriated Net Income [illegible]	[illegible]
Statements of Changes in General Reserve	[illegible]
Statements of Changes in Financial Position	[illegible]
Summary Statement of Loans	[illegible]
Summary Statements of Borrowings	[illegible]
Statement of Subscriptions to Capital Stock and Voting Power	[illegible]
Notes to Financial Statements	[illegible]

Memorandum Relating to the Financial Statements

of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

September 30, [illegible]
Expressed in millions of US dollars

[illegible]

Memorandum Relating to the Financial Statements

of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

September 30, 1985
Expressed in millions of US dollars

3. MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

Principal at July 1, 1985		$ 47,647.4
Changes—July 1 to September 30, 1985:		
Plus new issues:		
8.125% Loan of 1985, due 2000 (f. 100,000,000)	$ 30.2	
7.75% Loan of 1985, due 1990 (f. 50,000,000)	15.1	
6.60% Bonds of 1985, due 1995 (¥ 50,000,000,000)	204.6	
7% Notes of 1985, due 1990 (DM 200,000,000)	69.0	
5.50% Notes of 1985, due 1990 (SwF 350,000,000)	140.9	
5.75% Notes of 1985, due 1992 (SwF 250,000,000)	103.1	
7% Bonds of 1985, due 1995 (DM 600,000,000)	209.0	
10.80% Bonds of 1985, due 1997 (F 1,000,000,000)	113.9	
10.125% Notes of 1985, due 1995 (US$ 300,000,000)	300.0	
9.50% Loan Stock of 1985, due 2010 (£ 30,000,000)	42.2	
5.625% Notes of 1985, due 1991 (SwF 200,000,000)	87.7	
6.75% Note of 1985, due 1990 (DM 151,000,000)	54.4	
6.50% Schuldschein Loan of 1985, due 1990 (DM 100,000,000)	35.4	
5.25% Notes of 1985, due 1987 (SwF 82,000,000)	35.0	
7.05% Loan of 1985, due 1992 (DM 60,000,000)	21.6	
11% Bonds of 1985, due 2029 (Can$ 100,000,000)	73.7	
10.50% Notes of 1985, due 1995 (US$ 300,000,000)	300.0	
7.30% Loan of 1985, due 2000 (¥ 75,000,000,000)	316.3	
5.625% Bonds of 1985, due 1995 (SwF 100,000,000)	44.3	
6% Bonds of 1985, due 2005 (SwF 200,000,000)	88.5	
6.10% Loan of 1985, due 1995 (SwF 100,000,000)	43.3	
7.50% Bonds of 1985, due 1997 (f. 400,000,000)	125.0	
6.875% Loan of 1985, due 1995 (DM 100,000,000)	35.2	
6.0625% Loan of 1985, due 1995 (SwF 100,000,000)	41.7	
6.375% Notes of 1985, due 1992 (DM 200,000,000)	67.9	
10.50% Loan of 1985, due 1992 (BF 1,500,000,000)	25.2	
10% Notes of 1985, due 1992 (SKr 225,000,000)	21.1	
7.50% Notes of 1985, due 1992 (S 500,000,000)	24.1	
6.75% Bonds of 1985, due 1992 (¥ 5,000,000,000)	20.5	
5.875% Loan of 1985, due 1991 (SwF 50,000,000)	20.6	
8.625% Bonds of 1985, due 1993 (ECUs 125,000,000)	94.7	
7.40% Bonds of 1985, due 1995 (¥ 100,000,000,000)	411.7	
6.50% Notes of 1985, due 1990 (f. 100,000,000)	30.5	
9.25% Bonds of 1985, due 1987 (US$ 300,000,000)	300.0	
5.75% Loan of 1985, due 1992 (SwF 400,000,000)	160.0	
10.25% Bonds of 1985, due 1995 (BF 5,000,000,000)	92.0	3,017.2
Less amounts matured and purchases for sinking funds and purchase funds		1,214.0
Plus adjustments as a result of currency depreciations and appreciations		4,632.6
Principal outstanding		54,083.2
Plus contracts to borrow		389.1
Principal at September 30, 1985		$ 54,472.3

Accounting Department
October 31, 1985

Balance Sheets

Appendix A

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars–see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

Assets

		1985	1984*
DUE FROM BANKS			
Unrestricted currencies (including interest-bearing demand deposits $28,439—1985, $124,802—1984)	$ 92,877		$ 193,080
Currencies subject to restrictions—Note A	284,920		346,436
		$ 377,797	539,516
INVESTMENTS—Note B			
Obligations of governments and their instrumentalities	14,064,167		11,449,897
Time deposits and other obligations of banks and financial institutions	6,052,642		5,606,135
		20,116,809	17,056,032
CASH COLLATERAL INVESTED—Note B		2,798,153	839,183
RECEIVABLE ON ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (Subject to restrictions—Note A)			
Non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing demand obligations	1,257,234		1,087,906
Amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings	129		260
		1,257,363	1,088,166
RECEIVABLES—OTHER			
Contracts to borrow	379,301		729,317
Receivable for investment securities sold	1,143,097		845,211
Accrued income on loans	1,225,577		939,541
Accrued interest on investments	171,139		175,853
Net receivable from currency swaps—Note D	34,799		610,242
		2,953,913	3,300,164
LOANS OUTSTANDING (see Appendix D and Appendix G—Note C)			
Total loans	87,375,730		74,008,868
Less loans approved but not yet effective	9,509,800		5,591,900
Less undisbursed balance of effective loans	30,100,542		30,819,590
		47,765,388	37,597,378
OTHER ASSETS			
Land and buildings (less accumulated depreciation of $25,398—1985, $23,067—1984)	204,143		193,800
Unamortized issuance costs of borrowings	390,423		290,323
Notional amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings—Note A	853,250		726,818
Miscellaneous	320,951		362,967
		1,768,767	1,573,908
		$ 77,038,190	$ 61,994,347

* Reclassified for comparative purposes.

Balance Sheets

Appendix A

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars–see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

Liabilities, Capital and Reserves

		1985	1984
LIABILITIES			
Accrued charges on borrowings		$ 1,602,724	$ 1,247,426
Notional amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings—Note A		316,500	306,128
Accounts payable and other liabilities		299,098	284,277
Payable for investment securities purchased		1,831,653	3,121,663
Payable for cash collateral received		2,798,153	839,183
Due to International Development Association—Note G		1,142,339	1,147,339
Short-term borrowings (see Appendix E)		3,508,514	3,012,699
Medium- and long-term borrowings (see Appendix E)		54,393,450	42,759,577
CAPITAL AND RESERVES (SDRs in thousands)			
Capital stock (see Appendix F and Appendix G—Note A)			
Authorized capital (SDR 78,650,000—1985 and 1984)			
Subscribed capital (SDR 59,538,000—1985, SDR 55,488,200—1984)	$ 63,074,557		55,432,989
Less uncalled portion of subscriptions (SDR 54,346,935—1985, SDR 50,588,700—1984)	57,575,143		50,538,364
		5,499,414	4,894,625
Payments on account of pending subscriptions (see Appendix F)		62,295	57,283
Special reserve—Note E		292,538	292,538
General reserve (see Appendix B and Appendix G—Note E)			
Accumulated net income	5,720,414		4,883,287
Cumulative translation adjustments	(1,015,893)		(1,088,517)
		4,704,521	3,794,770
Accumulated net income—unallocated (see Appendix B)		586,991	236,839
		$ 77,038,190	$ 61,994,347

Statements of Income

Appendix B

For the three months ended September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars–see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

	1985	1984
INCOME		
Income from loans:		
Interest	$ 951,183	$ 791,389
Commitment charges	60,078	60,458
Front—end fees	-	5,403
Income from investments—Note B	494,501	451,637
Other income—Note D	2,706	6,021
Total income	1,508,468	1,314,908
EXPENSES		
Borrowing expenses:		
Interest on borrowings—Note D	1,103,969	960,650
Amortization of issuance costs	18,736	11,565
Administrative expenses—Note F	84,169	96,471
Other expenses	4,515	883
Total expenses	1,211,389	1,069,569
OPERATING INCOME	297,079	245,339
Contributions to special programs—Note F	10,088	8,500
NET INCOME	$ 286,991	$ 236,839

Statements of Accumulated Net Income—Unallocated

Appendix B

For the three months ended September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

	1985	1984
Accumulated net income—unallocated at beginning of fiscal year	$ 1,137,127	$ 600,039
Allocation to General Reserve—Note E	(837,127)	(500,039)
Transfer to International Development Association—Notes E and G	-	(100,000)
Transfer to Special Facility for Sub Saharan Africa—Note E	-	-
Net income for period	286,991	236,839
Accumulated net income—unallocated at end of period—Note E	$ 586,991	$ 236,839

Statements of Changes in General Reserve

Appendix B

For the three months ended September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

		1985	1984
ACCUMULATED NET INCOME			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	$ 4,883,287		$ 4,383,248
Allocation of portion of accumulated net income	837,127		500,039
		$ 5,720,414	4,883,287
CUMULATIVE TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	(1,156,085)		(933,724)
Translation adjustments for period	140,192		(154,793)
		(1,015,893)	(1,088,517)
BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD		$ 4,704,521	$ 3,794,770

Statements of Changes in Financial Position

Appendix C

For the three months ended September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars–see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

		1985	1984*
Lending activities:			
Disbursements	$ 1,911,428		$ 2,350,394
Repayments	(794,654)		(676,529)
Sales	(391)		(427)
Adjustments of loans outstanding as a result of currency appreciations (depreciations)	5,266,927		(1,916,448)
Total financial resources used in lending activities		$ 6,383,310	(243,010)
Financial resources for lending activities were provided by (applied to):			
Operations:			
Net income	286,991		236,839
Non-cash items (Accrued income on loans and investments, accrued charges on borrowings and administrative expenses, depreciation, amortization of discounts, premiums, and issuance costs)	78,163		102,822
Financial resources provided by operations	365,154		339,661
Transfers to International Development Association	-		(100,000)
		365,154	239,661
Financing activities:			
Medium- and long-term borrowings:			
New issues	4,089,620		2,895,278
Retirements	(1,213,971)		(851,781)
Adjustments as a result of net currency appreciations (depreciations)	4,632,557		(1,596,400)
Increase in amounts receivable for contracts to borrow	(368,842)		(644,554)
		7,139,364	(197,457)
Increase in short-term borrowings		61,597	290,257
Capital:			
New subscriptions (5,904 shares—1985 and 11,728 shares—1984)	47,338		98,254
Adjustments as a result of appreciation (depreciation) of the SDR in terms of the US dollar	309,108		(172,053)
Increase in amounts required to maintain the value of currency holdings	(62,963)		(2,069)
(Increase) decrease in restricted currencies and receivables	(78,403)		9,215
		215,080	(66,652)
Other activities:			
Change in nonearning assets and liabilities:			
Increase in payable to International Development Association	-		100,000
Other, net	622,713		(350,383)
		622,713	(250,383)
Translation adjustments		140,192	(154,793)
Total financial resources provided		8,544,100	(139,367)
Increase in cash and liquid investments		2,160,790	103,643
Cash and liquid investments, beginning of period		17,360,340	14,869,017
Cash and liquid investments, end of period		$ 19,521,130	$ 14,972,660
Composed of:			
Investments		$ 20,116,809	$ 17,056,032
Unrestricted currencies		92,877	193,080
Payable for investment securities purchased net of receivable for investment securities sold		(688,556)	(2,276,452)
		$ 19,521,130	$ 14,972,660

* Reclassified for comparative purposes.

Summary Statement of Loans

Appendix D

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars–see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

	September 30, 1985				
Borrower or guarantor (1)	Total loans	Loans approved but not yet effective (2)	Undisbursed loans (3)	Loans outstanding	Percent of total loans outstanding
Algeria	$ 1,196,420	$ 262,000	$ 517,556	$ 416,864	0.87
Argentina (4)	1,535,387	180,000	720,281	635,106	1.33
Australia	45,594	-	-	45,594	0.10
Bahamas	18,099	-	7,382	10,717	0.02
Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and United Kingdom (5)	37,019	-	4,552	32,467	0.07
Bangladesh	52,502	-	-	52,502	0.11
Barbados	53,358	-	25,320	28,038	0.06
Belize	5,663	-	1,181	4,482	0.01
Bolivia (4)	215,206	-	13,962	201,244	0.42
Botswana	184,187	10,700	62,207	111,280	0.23
Brazil	9,170,603	1,477,500	2,802,586	4,890,517	10.24
Cameroon	621,657	150,500	208,448	262,709	0.55
Chile	787,078	280,000	201,551	305,527	0.64
China	1,814,843	542,600	899,702	372,541	0.78
Colombia	3,735,616	36,500	1,557,112	2,142,004	4.48
Congo, People's Republic of the	70,899	-	18,803	52,096	0.11
Costa Rica	366,304	-	83,881	282,423	0.59
Cyprus	174,356	7,000	86,452	80,904	0.17
Dominican Republic	277,079	41,600	91,840	143,639	0.30
Ecuador	426,971	8,000	170,393	248,578	0.52
Egypt, Arab Republic of	2,364,883	658,300	733,968	972,615	2.04
El Salvador	134,499	-	22,070	112,429	0.24
Ethiopia	46,682	-	-	46,682	0.10
Fiji	67,622	6,500	-	61,122	0.13
Finland	8,223	-	-	8,223	0.02
Gabon	10,610	-	-	10,610	0.02
Ghana	113,684	-	3,915	109,769	0.23
Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Togo (6)	24,800	-	-	24,800	0.05
Greece	156,181	-	5,013	151,168	0.32
Guatemala	296,574	-	83,086	213,488	0.45
Guinea	53,968	-	-	53,968	0.11
Guyana	62,660	-	1,116	61,544	0.13
Honduras	431,331	6,900	83,502	340,929	0.71
Hungary	821,790	-	490,112	331,678	0.69
Iceland	24,552	-	-	24,552	0.05
India	6,987,832	1,126,000	3,887,178	1,974,654	4.13
Indonesia	7,493,114	833,400	3,413,260	3,246,454	6.80
Iran, Islamic Republic of	330,179	-	-	330,179	0.69
Iraq	54,507	-	-	54,507	0.11
Ireland	61,917	-	-	61,917	0.13
Israel	61,416	-	-	61,416	0.13
Ivory Coast (7)	1,333,842	193,500	239,952	900,390	1.89
Ivory Coast and Senegal (8)	6,101	-	6,055	46	-
Jamaica	549,140	-	111,362	437,778	0.92
Japan	115,092	-	-	115,092	0.24
Jordan	454,146	56,500	255,174	142,472	0.30
Kenya (9)	1,020,723	32,600	287,927	700,196	1.47
Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda (6)	7,184	-	-	7,184	0.02
Korea, Republic of	4,785,869	371,000	1,023,305	3,391,564	7.10
Lebanon	60,333	-	27,299	33,034	0.07

(continued)

Summary Statement of Loans

Appendix D

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars–see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

	September 30, 1985				
Borrower or guarantor (1)	Total loans	Loans approved but not yet effective (2)	Undisbursed loans (3)	Loans outstanding	Percent of total loans outstanding
Liberia	$ 117,685	$ -	$ 22,912	$ 94,773	0.20
Madagascar	27,370	-	-	27,370	0.06
Malawi	90,340	-	24,001	66,339	0.14
Malaysia	1,336,650	111,000	482,473	743,177	1.56
Mauritania	52,461	-	-	52,461	0.11
Mauritius	159,419	-	50,256	109,163	0.23
Mexico	6,118,707	928,000	1,510,730	3,679,977	7.70
Morocco	2,242,230	380,500	812,108	1,049,622	2.20
New Zealand	572	-	-	572	-
Nicaragua	154,813	-	1,384	153,429	0.32
Nigeria	2,396,423	261,000	896,643	1,238,780	2.59
Norway	6,288	-	-	6,288	0.01
Oman	86,100	23,000	22,890	40,210	0.08
Pakistan	1,036,458	100,000	540,888	395,570	0.83
Panama	476,162	51,000	131,142	294,020	0.62
Papua New Guinea	190,807	46,400	104,202	40,205	0.08
Paraguay	389,466	-	157,931	231,535	0.48
Peru	1,327,196	17,500	665,939	643,757	1.35
Philippines	3,449,369	-	1,218,144	2,231,225	4.67
Portugal	738,180	66,000	335,095	337,085	0.71
Romania	1,582,061	-	21,067	1,560,994	3.27
Senegal	106,406	-	23,218	83,188	0.17
Seychelles	6,200	-	6,200	-	-
Sierra Leone	8,466	-	-	8,466	0.02
Singapore	75,962	-	-	75,962	0.16
Spain	101,918	-	-	101,918	0.21
Sri Lanka	138,964	50,100	30,612	58,252	0.12
Sudan	41,466	-	-	41,466	0.09
Swaziland	56,421	8,600	6,358	41,463	0.09
Syrian Arab Republic	381,036	7,500	82,451	291,085	0.61
Tanzania (9)	276,757	-	20,336	256,421	0.54
Thailand	2,926,565	112,500	771,070	2,042,995	4.28
Togo	1,802	-	-	1,802	-
Trinidad and Tobago	37,380	-	-	37,380	0.08
Tunisia	1,238,512	207,400	523,035	508,077	1.06
Turkey	5,190,361	416,500	1,605,742	3,168,119	6.63
Uganda (10)	35,212	-	-	35,212	0.07
United Kingdom	743	-	-	743	-
Uruguay	362,423	49,200	180,495	132,728	0.28
Venezuela	46,937	-	-	46,937	0.10
Yugoslavia	3,259,304	382,500	765,056	2,111,748	4.42
Zaire	47,644	-	-	47,644	0.10
Zambia	418,514	-	86,693	331,821	0.69
Zimbabwe	404,145	10,000	205,791	188,354	0.39
Subtotal members (1)	85,870,190	9,509,800	29,452,366	46,908,024	
International Finance Corporation (1)	1,386,646	-	648,177	738,469	1.55
Other (11)	118,894	-	-	118,894	0.25
Total—September 30, 1985	$ 87,375,730	$ 9,509,800	$ 30,100,542	$ 47,765,388	100.00
Total—September 30, 1984	$ 74,008,868	$ 5,591,900	$ 30,819,590	$ 37,597,378	

Summary Statement of Loans

Appendix D

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
See Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

NOTES

(1) In some instances loans were made, with the guarantee of a member, in territories which at the time were included in that member's membership but which subsequently became independent and members of the IBRD. In order to avoid double counting, liabilities for these loans are shown under the name of the original member (whose guarantee continues unaffected). These loans are shown below together with an indication of the member under whose name they are listed.

GUARANTORS Borrowers	AMOUNTS 1985	 1984
	(US$ thousands)	
AUSTRALIA		
Papua New Guinea	$ 28,860	$ 31,932
UNITED KINGDOM		
Swaziland	341	640
*Zambia and Zimbabwe	402	921

*Loans made for joint benefit of territories listed.

Loans made to the International Finance Corporation are not guaranteed by members.

(2) Loan agreements totaling $6,313,500,000 ($4,154,800,000—1984) have been signed, but the loans do not become effective and disbursements thereunder do not start until the borrowers and guarantors, if any, take certain actions and furnish certain documents to the IBRD, and agreements providing for loans totaling $3,196,300,000 ($1,437,100,000—1984) have been approved by the IBRD but have not been signed.

(3) These amounts include grant participations of $5,158,000 ($6,181,000—1984). The grant participations represent participations on a grant basis taken in a number of loans under the terms of an aid cooperation agreement between a member country and the IBRD. Of the undisbursed balance, the IBRD has entered into irrevocable commitments to disburse $33,762,000 ($50,157,000—1984).

(4) One loan equivalent to $6,241,000 ($7,458,000—1984) is shown under Bolivia (Guarantor) but is also guaranteed by Argentina.

(5) Loans made to the Caribbean Development Bank for the benefit of the territories of the members listed (in the case of the United Kingdom, the territories are those of its Associated States and Dependencies in the Caribbean region). The members will be severally liable as guarantors to the extent of subloans made in their territories.

(6) Members are jointly and severally liable.

(7) One loan equivalent to $13,489,000 ($13,426,000—1984) is shown under Ivory Coast (Guarantor) but is also partially guaranteed by Burkina Faso.

(8) Loan made to the West African Development Bank for the benefit of the territories of the members listed. The members will be severally liable as guarantors to the extent of subloans made in their territories.

(9) Includes portions of loans made to corporations of the East African Community.

(10) Represents portions of loans made to corporations of the East African Community.

(11) Represents loans made at a time when the authorities on Taiwan represented China in the IBRD (prior to May 15, 1980).

(continued)

Summary Statement of Loans

Appendix D

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

Summary of Currencies Repayable on Loans Outstanding

Currencies	1985	1984	Currencies	1985	1984
Australian dollars...........	$ 60,495	$ 61,680	Mexican pesos....................	$ 2,581	$ 4,874
Austrian schillings..........	295,809	258,423	Netherlands guilders...........	3,575,915	2,427,690
Belgian francs................	110,105	82,302	Nicaraguan cordobas............	71	198
Brazilian cruzeiros..........	2,151	5,213	Norwegian kroner...............	22,067	20,281
Burmese kyats.................	1,082	1,000	Portuguese escudos.............	4,905	5,112
Canadian dollars.............	159,853	139,327	Pounds sterling................	391,618	427,361
Danish kroner.................	27,965	22,290	Rials Omani....................	851	102
Deutsche mark.................	10,896,187	7,976,826	Saudi Arabian riyals...........	143,299	178,410
European currency units.....	45,392	40,701	Singapore dollars..............	9,249	8,834
Finnish markkaa...............	25,811	20,948	South African rand.............	15,980	16,693
French francs.................	105,699	92,478	Spanish pesetas................	18,508	17,818
Ghanaian cedis................	60	91	Sri Lanka rupees...............	29	31
Greek drachmas................	1,048	1,103	Sudanese pounds................	230	514
Icelandic kronur..............	576	357	Swedish kronor.................	39,732	32,930
Indian rupees.................	69,932	67,686	Swiss francs...................	13,332,348	9,244,831
Iranian rials.................	39,143	35,448	New Taiwan dollars.............	-	426
Iraqi dinars..................	4,970	4,523	Tunisian dinars................	738	1,099
Irish pounds..................	9,257	6,782	United Arab Emirates dirhams..	26,191	26,577
Italian lire..................	67,193	52,944	United States dollars..........	6,453,360	7,085,780
Japanese yen..................	11,218,223	8,614,193	United States dollars/Swiss franc linked.................	100,000	100,000
Kuwaiti dinars................	278,251	287,892			
Lebanese pounds...............	916	2,380	Venezuelan bolivares...........	9,210	20,516
Libyan dinars.................	112,860	123,346			
Luxembourg francs.............	27,077	23,347			
Malaysian ringgit.............	58,451	56,021	Loans outstanding..............	$ 47,765,388	$ 37,597,378

Maturity Structure of Loans*

Periods	September 30, 1985	Periods	September 30, 1984
October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1986.........	$ 4,121,403	October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985.........	$ 3,542,479
October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987.........	4,940,485	October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1986.........	4,163,805
October 1, 1987 to September 30, 1988.........	5,645,052	October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987.........	5,003,531
October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989.........	6,137,026	October 1, 1987 to September 30, 1988.........	5,574,263
October 1, 1989 to September 30, 1990.........	6,455,598	October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989.........	5,913,528
October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1995.........	29,659,611	October 1, 1989 to September 30, 1994.........	28,069,035
October 1, 1995 to September 30, 2000.........	17,422,406	October 1, 1994 to September 30, 1999.........	17,635,132
October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2005.........	3,523,988	October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2004.........	3,920,648
October 1, 2005 to September 30, 2010.........	6,372	October 1, 2004 to September 30, 2009.........	28,421
Undetermined**	(46,011)	Undetermined**	(5,433,874)
Total	$ 77,865,930	Total	$ 68,416,968

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* Includes undisbursed balance of effective loans.
** Represents cancellations, prepayments, and exchange adjustments that have been allocated to specific maturities.

Summary Statements of Borrowings

Appendix E

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

Medium- and Long-term Borrowings and Currency Swaps

	Medium- and long-term borrowings				Currency swap agreements (1)				Net currency obligations	
	Principal outstanding		Weighted average cost	Due dates at	Payable (receivable)		Weighted average cost (return)	Due dates at		
Currencies	Sept 30, 1985	Sept 30, 1984	Sept 30, 1985	Sept 30, 1985	Sept 30, 1985	Sept 30, 1984	Sept 30, 1985	Sept 30, 1985	Sept 30, 1985	Sept 30, 1984
Austrian schillings	$ 224,187	$ 112,000	8.80	1986-94	$ (91,043) 70,537	$ 62,302 -	(8.18) 9.28	1985-94 1985-88	$ 203,681	$ 174,302
Belgian francs	291,486	107,952	11.10	1986-95	(88,038)	(29,061)	(11.55)	1986-93	203,448	78,891
Canadian dollars	738,375(2)	385,595	11.06	1986-2003	(368,052)	(150,230)	(11.73)	1986-03	380,323	235,365
Danish kroner	43,713	-	10.70	1992	(43,082)	-	(10.70)	1986-92	631	
Deutsche mark	9,217,336	6,983,968	6.97	1986-99	1,130,257	738,080	8.10	1985-95	10,347,593	7,722,048
European currency units	483,339	130,040	10.03	1986-96	(181,914)	(51,000)	(10.13)	1986-95	301,425	79,140
French francs	130,182	6,099	10.72	1987-97	(86,852)	-	(11.27)	1986-97	43,330	6,099
Italian lire	62,744	10,000	12.38	1986-92	(53,748)	-	(13.00)	1986-92	8,996	10,000
Japanese yen	12,012,981	8,981,422	7.99	1985-01	199,353	-	6.99	1985-95	12,212,334	8,981,422
Kuwaiti dinars	204,566	233,002	9.52	1985-92	-	-	-	-	204,566	233,002
Libyan dinars	101,333	101,333	12.00	1990	-	-	-	-	101,333	101,333
Luxembourg francs	36,897	16,296	10.07	1986-90	(18,098)	-	(9.87)	1986-90	18,799	16,296
Netherlands guilders	3,230,234	2,126,466	9.74	1985-05	251,261	147,364	8.00	1985-01	3,481,495	2,273,830
Norwegian kroner	43,876	11,413	11.00	1986-91	-	-	-	-	43,876	11,413
Pounds sterling	1,396,797	879,040	10.17	1986-10	(88,593) 140,096	180,097 -	(10.21) 10.65	1986-07 1986-88	1,448,310	879,137
Swedish kronor	9,300	9,903	6.43	1986-92	-	-	-	-	9,300	9,903
Swiss francs	9,189,670	6,532,108	6.23	1985-05	3,045,108	2,299,176	6.53	1985-00	12,234,778	8,831,284
United Arab Emirates dirhams	32,689	40,861	8.02	1986-89	-	-	-	-	32,689	40,861
United States dollars	16,538,003(3)	15,811,323	11.15	1985-15	(4,434,598)	(3,716,460)	(13.12)	1985-96	12,103,405	12,094,863
United States dollars/ Swiss franc linked	100,000	100,000	6.92	1989	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
Venezuelan bolivares	1,887	23,757	7.44	1986-87	-	-	-	-	1,887	23,757
Subtotal	54,083,210	42,094,976	8.96(4)							
Plus contracts to borrow	389,150	730,033								
Principal at face value	54,472,360	42,825,009								
Less net unamortized discounts and premiums	78,860	66,432								
Total	$ 54,393,[illegible]	$ 42,758,577								

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(1) See Appendix G—Note D.
(2) Includes Can$ 200,000,000 (US equivalent $145,879,000) of variable interest rate borrowings.
(3) Includes a serial zero coupon borrowing with an aggregate face amount of $1,[illegible] which has been recorded at its discounted value of $[illegible], as well as $1,[illegible] of variable rate borrowings and $[illegible] borrowed from the Interest Subsidy Fund. The Interest Subsidy Fund, which obtained its resources from voluntary contributions from member governments, was established to subsidize the interest payments to the IBRD on selected loans made to poorer developing countries. In addition, the IBRD has entered into interest rate swap agreements with respect to notional principal amounts of $[illegible] under which it is obligated to make interest payments on a variable rate basis in exchange for fixed rate payments.
(4) The weighted average cost of medium- and long-term borrowings outstanding at September 30, 1985, after adjustment for swap activities, was 8.40% compared to 8.68% at September 30, 1984.

continued

Summary Statements of Borrowings

Appendix E

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix C

Maturity Structure of Medium- and Long-term Borrowings Outstanding

Periods	September 30, 1985
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	$ [illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$ [illegible]

Periods	September 30, 1984
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	$ [illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
October 1, [illegible] to September 30, [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$ [illegible]

Short-term Borrowings

	Principal outstanding		Weighted average cost	
Currency: US dollars	September 30, 1985	September 30, 1984	September 30, 1985	September 30, 1984
Discount Notes				
Principal outstanding at face value	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]		
Plus contracts to borrow	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Principal at face value	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Less net unamortized discounts	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Subtotal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Bank Facility	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]		

Statement of Subscriptions to Capital Stock and Voting Power

[illegible]

[illegible]

Statement of Subscriptions to Capital Stock and Voting Power

Appendix [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix C.

Statement of Subscriptions to Capital Stock and Voting Power

Appendix F

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984

Expressed in thousands of units of currency—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

Members	September 30, 1985								
	Subscriptions			Amounts paid in (Note A)		Amounts subject to call (Note A)		Voting power	
	Shares	Percent of total	Expressed in special drawing rights (SDR)	Expressed in special drawing rights (SDR)	Expressed in current US dollars	Expressed in special drawing rights (SDR)	Expressed in current US dollars	Number of votes	Percent of total
Malawi (1)	182	0.03	18,200	1,820	$ 1,929	16,380	$ 17,163	432	0.07
Malaysia	4,627	0.78	462,700	38,464	40,748	424,236	449,430	4,877	0.77
Maldives	262	0.04	26,200	105	111	26,095	27,645	512	0.08
Mali	173	0.03	17,300	1,730	1,833	15,570	16,495	423	0.07
Malta	163	0.03	16,300	1,630	1,727	14,670	15,541	413	0.07
Mauritania	100	0.02	10,000	1,000	1,059	9,000	9,535	350	0.06
Mauritius	670	0.11	67,000	3,763	3,986	63,237	67,041	920	0.15
Mexico	6,360	1.07	636,000	53,716	56,908	582,284	616,873	6,610	1.04
Morocco	2,612	0.44	261,200	20,765	21,998	240,435	254,717	2,862	0.45
Mozambique	272	0.05	27,200	2,720	2,882	24,480	25,934	522	0.08
Nepal	533	0.09	53,300	2,488	2,635	50,812	53,831	783	0.12
Netherlands	15,117	2.54	1,511,700	130,700	138,464	1,381,000	1,463,031	15,367	2.43
New Zealand	3,313	0.56	331,300	27,690	29,335	303,610	321,644	3,563	0.56
Nicaragua	91	0.02	9,100	910	964	8,190	8,676	341	0.05
Niger (1)	100	0.02	10,000	1,000	1,059	9,000	9,535	350	0.06
Nigeria	2,941	0.49	294,100	29,413	31,157	264,687	280,413	3,191	0.50
Norway (1)	2,410	0.40	241,000	24,100	25,532	216,900	229,784	2,660	0.42
Oman (1)	192	0.03	19,200	1,920	2,034	17,280	18,306	442	0.07
Pakistan (1)	2,519	0.42	251,900	25,190	26,686	226,710	240,177	2,769	0.44
Panama	214	0.04	21,400	1,738	2,000	19,662	20,594	464	0.07
Papua New Guinea	246	0.04	24,600	2,460	2,606	22,140	23,455	496	0.08
Paraguay	188	0.03	18,800	1,195	1,266	17,400	18,427	438	0.07
Peru	910	0.15	91,000	6,583	6,937	84,417	89,436	1,160	0.19
Philippines	3,588	0.60	358,800	28,368	31,144	330,432	350,028	3,838	0.61
Portugal	1,324	0.22	132,400	13,240	14,026	119,160	126,238	1,574	0.25
Qatar	1,096	0.18	109,600	7,431	7,873	102,169	108,238	1,346	0.21
Romania	2,001	0.34	200,100	20,010	21,199	180,090	190,787	2,251	0.36
Rwanda	587	0.10	58,700	2,963	3,139	55,737	59,049	837	0.13
St. Christopher and Nevis	25	*	2,500	250	265	2,250	2,384	275	0.04
St. Lucia	29	*	2,900	290	307	2,610	2,765	279	0.04
St. Vincent	13	*	1,300	130	138	1,170	1,239	263	0.04
Sao Tome and Principe	14	*	1,400	140	148	1,260	1,335	264	0.04
Saudi Arabia	11,212	1.88	1,121,200	96,370	102,094	1,024,830	1,085,705	11,462	1.81
Senegal	362	0.06	36,200	3,620	3,835	32,580	34,515	612	0.10
Seychelles	11	*	1,100	110	117	990	1,049	261	0.04
Sierra Leone	150	0.03	15,000	1,500	1,589	13,500	14,302	400	0.06
Singapore	320	0.05	32,000	3,200	3,390	28,800	30,511	570	0.09
Solomon Islands	283	0.05	28,300	280	297	28,020	29,676	533	0.08
Somalia	188	0.03	18,800	1,880	1,992	16,920	18,029	438	0.07
South Africa	5,712	0.96	571,200	49,620	52,570	521,580	552,557	5,962	0.94

(continued)

Statement of Subscriptions to Capital Stock and Voting Power

Appendix F

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of units of currency—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

	September 30, 1985								
	Subscriptions			Amounts paid in (Note A)		Amounts subject to call (Note A)		Voting power	
Members	Shares	Percent of total	Expressed in special drawing rights (SDR)	Expressed in special drawing rights (SDR)	Expressed in current US dollars	Expressed in special drawing rights (SDR)	Expressed in current US dollars	Number of votes	Percent of total
Spain	9,135	1.53	913,500	78,015	$ 82,649	835,485	$ 885,113	9,385	1.48
Sri Lanka	2,110	0.35	211,000	16,353	17,324	194,647	206,210	2,360	0.37
Sudan	600	0.10	60,000	6,000	6,356	54,000	57,208	850	0.13
Suriname	162	0.03	16,200	1,620	1,716	14,580	15,446	412	0.07
Swaziland	440	0.07	44,000	1,670	1,769	42,330	44,844	690	0.11
Sweden	7,367	1.24	736,700	62,568	66,284	674,132	714,176	7,617	1.20
Syrian Arab Republic	1,233	0.21	123,300	8,642	9,156	114,658	121,468	1,483	0.23
Tanzania (1)	350	0.06	35,000	3,500	3,708	31,500	33,371	600	0.09
Thailand	3,111	0.52	311,100	25,152	26,647	285,948	302,933	3,361	0.53
Togo	150	0.03	15,000	1,500	1,589	13,500	14,302	400	0.06
Tonga	277	0.05	27,700	238	252	27,462	29,094	527	0.08
Trinidad and Tobago	667	0.11	66,700	6,670	7,066	60,030	63,596	917	0.14
Tunisia	373	0.06	37,300	3,730	3,952	33,570	35,564	623	0.10
Turkey	3,408	0.57	340,800	27,762	29,412	313,038	331,632	3,658	0.58
Uganda	333	0.06	33,300	3,330	3,528	29,970	31,750	583	0.09
United Arab Emirates (1)	980	0.16	98,000	9,800	10,382	88,200	93,439	1,230	0.19
United Kingdom	35,376	5.94	3,537,600	328,445	347,955	3,209,155	3,399,779	35,626	5.63
United States	126,493	21.25	12,649,300	1,141,160	1,208,945	11,508,140	12,191,723	126,743	20.03
Uruguay	518	0.09	51,800	5,180	5,488	46,620	49,389	768	0.12
Vanuatu	323	0.05	32,300	643	681	31,657	33,538	573	0.09
Venezuela	7,560	1.27	756,000	64,265	68,082	691,735	732,824	7,810	1.23
Viet Nam	543	0.09	54,300	5,430	5,753	48,870	51,773	793	0.13
Western Samoa	282	0.05	28,200	282	299	27,918	29,576	532	0.08
Yemen Arab Republic	455	0.08	45,500	1,802	1,910	43,698	46,293	705	0.11
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of	336	0.06	33,600	3,360	3,560	30,240	32,036	586	0.09
Yugoslavia (1)	1,509	0.25	150,900	15,090	15,986	135,810	143,877	1,759	0.28
Zaire	2,643	0.44	264,300	21,037	22,287	243,263	257,712	2,893	0.46
Zambia (1)*	1,151	0.19	115,100	11,510	12,194	103,590	109,743	1,401	0.22
Zimbabwe (1)	817	0.14	81,700	8,170	8,656	73,530	77,898	1,067	0.17
Total—September 30, 1985	595,380	100.00	59,538,000	5,191,066	$5,499,414	54,346,934	$57,575,143	632,630	100.00
Total—September 30, 1984	554,802		55,480,200	4,899,500	4,894,625	50,580,700	50,530,364	591,802	

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(1) Amounts aggregating the equivalent of $62,295,000 have been received from members on account of increases in subscriptions which are in process of completion: Austria $781,000, Bangladesh $7,104,000, Bhutan $9,000, Burkina Faso $134,000, Burma $3,985,000, Cameroon $127,000, Chile $2,991,000, Colombia $2,024,000, Djibouti $4,000, Dominica $2,000, Guyana $231,000, Ivory Coast $408,000, Malawi $83,000, Niger $40,000, Norway $10,950,000, Oman $163,000, Pakistan $15,015,000, Tanzania $130,000, United Arab Emirates $1,082,000, Yugoslavia $4,017,000, Zambia $3,705,000, and Zimbabwe $5,832,000.

* Less than 0.005 percent.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Appendix G

September 30. 1985 and September 30. 1984

Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies

Translation of Currencies

The IBRD's principal financial statements are expressed in terms of US dollars. In addition, the IBRD prepares financial statements expressed in terms of special drawing rights (SDRs). The IBRD's financial statements are expressed in terms of US dollars or SDRs solely for the purpose of summarizing the IBRD's financial position and the results of its operations for the convenience of its members and other interested parties.

The IBRD is an international organization which conducts its operations in the currencies of all of its members. The IBRD's resources are derived from its capital, borrowings, and accumulated earnings in the various currencies of its members and Switzerland and are held, invested, or lent in those same currencies. The IBRD matches its borrowing obligations in any one currency with assets in the same currency, as prescribed by its Articles of Agreement, primarily by holding or lending the proceeds of its borrowings in the same currencies in which they are borrowed. Borrowed funds are sometimes converted into other currencies, and, at the same time, forward exchange contracts are entered into in order to recover the currency converted. With respect to its other resources, the IBRD does not convert one currency into another except for small amounts required to meet certain obligations and operational needs of the IBRD.

Assets and liabilities are translated at market rates of exchange at the end of the period. Income and expenses are generally translated at an average of the market rates of exchange in effect during each month. Translation adjustments, with the exception of those relating to capital subscriptions described in Note A, are charged or credited to the General Reserve. In those few instances where currencies are converted to another currency, the resulting gain or loss, if any, is included in the determination of net income.

Valuation of Capital Stock

In the Articles of Agreement, the capital stock of the IBRD is expressed in terms of "United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944" (1944 dollars). On April 1, 1978, the Second Amendment of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (the Fund) entered into force and Section 2 of the Par Value Modification Act of the US (31 U.S.C. 449) was repealed. As a result, currencies no longer have par values, gold is abolished as a common denominator of the monetary system, and the provision of the United States law defining the par value of the US dollar in terms of gold disappeared and, with it, the pre-existing basis for translating the term "United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944" into current dollars or into any other currency.

The General Counsel of the IBRD has rendered a legal opinion concluding in substance that, in the exercise of their statutory power under the IBRD's Articles, the Executive Directors may interpret references in the Articles to the 1944 dollar to mean either references to the last official value of the 1944 dollar in terms of current US dollars (i.e. $1.20635) or references to the SDR as determined from time to time by the Fund, with the effect that the IBRD's capital and the mutual obligations of each member and the IBRD with respect to capital subscriptions would be measured on the basis of either $1.20635 or the SDR, according to the decision of the Executive Directors on the standard of value. Pending such decision, the IBRD has valued its capital stock on the basis of the SDR as computed by the Fund and expressed such value in terms of US dollars, at $1.05940 per SDR on September 30, 1985 ($0.99905 per SDR on September 30, 1984). For the time being, however, payments on account of subscriptions are accepted at the equivalent of $120,635 per share of capital stock.

Expressing the value of the IBRD's capital stock in terms of the SDR rather than in terms of $1.20635 does not have a material effect on the financial position or results of the operations of the IBRD. If the value of the capital stock were expressed in terms of $1.20635, the subscribed capital would have been $71,823,666,000 ($66,938,190,000—1984), the uncalled portion of subscriptions, $65,561,425,000 ($61,027,678,000—1984), the paid-in capital, $6,262,241,000 ($5,910,512,000—1984), and the net maintenance of value obligations to the IBRD, $1,199,510,000 ($1,301,306,000—1984).

(continued)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Appendix G

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984

Loans

All of the IBRD's loans are made to, or guaranteed by, members with the exception of loans to the International Finance Corporation. The principal amounts of loans are repayable in the currencies lent. For loans negotiated since July 1980 (and for portions of certain earlier loans), the repayment obligations of borrowers in various currencies are determined on the basis of a currency pooling system, which is designed to equalize exchange rate risks among borrowers. Interest on loans is accrued in the currencies lent.

The IBRD has not suffered any losses on loan receivables, and it has a policy of not participating in moratoria or reschedulings. No losses on loan receivables are anticipated and, accordingly, no provisions are currently being made for this purpose; however, should such losses arise, to the extent they exceed the amount provided by the Special Reserve, they would be included in the determination of net income.

Investments

Investment securities are recorded at cost or amortized cost. Gains or losses on sales of investments, measured by the difference between average cost and proceeds of sales, are recorded as an element of income from investments. From time to time, the IBRD enters into forward contracts for the sale or purchase of investment securities; these transactions are recorded at the time of settlement.

Disposition of Income and General Reserve

The IBRD has not declared or paid any dividends to its members. Commencing in 1950, a portion or all of the accumulated net income has been allocated to the General Reserve.

Since 1964, it has been the IBRD's policy to transfer to the International Development Association part of the year's income that was not needed for allocation to reserves or otherwise required to be retained in the IBRD's business and accordingly could have been prudently distributed as dividends. Such transfers are recorded as a charge to Accumulated Net Income-Unallocated.

Note A—Capital Stock, Restricted Currencies, and Maintenance of Value

Capital Stock: At September 30, 1985, the IBRD's capital comprised 786,500 (786,500—1984) authorized shares of the par value of SDR 100,000 each, of which 595,380 shares had been subscribed (554,882—1984). Of the subscribed capital, $5,499,414,000 ($4,694,625,000—1984) has been called and paid in, and the remaining $57,575,143,000 ($50,538,364,000—1984) is subject to call only when required to meet the obligations of the IBRD created by borrowing or guaranteeing loans. As to $50,459,646,000 ($44,346,391,000—1984), the restriction on calls is imposed by the Articles of Agreement and as to $7,115,497,000 ($6,191,973,000—1984), by resolutions of the Board of Governors.

On January 4, 1980, the IBRD's Board of Governors adopted the General Capital Increase Resolution (GCI) which increased the authorized capital stock of the IBRD by 331,500 shares, representing an increase of approximately $40,000,000,000. The resolution provided for a reduction of the number of shares authorized by it if, as a result of a decision on the valuation of the IBRD's capital stock, the 331,500 shares authorized represent an increase in authorized capital in excess of $40,000,000,000, calculated at the time of such decision. In this case, the number of shares would be reduced so that the aggregate par value would be equivalent to $40,000,000,000.

Restricted Currencies: The portion of capital subscriptions paid in to the IBRD is divided into two parts: (1) $549,941,000 ($409,463,000—1984), initially paid in gold or US dollars and (2) $4,949,473,000 ($4,280,927,000—1984), paid in cash or non-interest-bearing demand obligations in the currencies of the respective members. Of this latter portion an amount of $117,868,000 ($111,148,000—1984) was subsequently converted by members into US dollars, subject to the right of the IBRD or the members to reverse the transactions. The amounts paid in gold or US dollars or subsequently converted by members into US dollars are freely usable by the IBRD in any of its operations; however, the remaining amounts paid in the currencies of the members, hereinafter called restricted currencies, are usable by the IBRD in its lending operations only with the consent of the respective members. The equivalent of $2,698,034,000 ($2,386,054,000—1984) has been used with such consent.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984

Maintenance of Value: Article II, Section 9 of the Articles of Agreement provides for maintenance of value, as of the time of subscription, of such restricted currencies, requiring (1) the member to make additional payments to the IBRD in the event that the par value of its currency is reduced or the foreign exchange value of its currency has, in the opinion of the IBRD, depreciated to a significant extent in its territories, and (2) the IBRD to reimburse the member in the event that the par value of its currency is increased. With respect to restricted currencies out on loan, these maintenance of value obligations become effective only as and when such currencies are recovered by the IBRD.

Where there are differences between market rates of exchange and the rates at which capital subscriptions of members have been paid, such differences are shown in Other Assets and Liabilities as Notional Amounts Required to Maintain Value of Currency Holdings. Pending a decision by the Executive Directors on the standard of value for capital stock, these notional maintenance of value obligations are being determined provisionally on the basis of the SDR, and are treated in the financial statements on this basis. These amounts would become maintenance of value obligations if and when the provisions of Article II, Section 9 of the Articles of Agreement described above could be applied. Therefore, the timing of any establishment and settlement of these notional maintenance of value receivables and payables is uncertain.

Note B—Investments and Cash Collateral Invested

The market value of investment securities and invested cash collatural received on loaned securities, including investments not traded in the market which were valued at their cost of $4,426,658,000 ($2,681,464,000—1984), was $22,933,897,000 ($17,852,923,000—1984) compared with a cost or amortized cost of $22,914,962,000 ($17,895,215,000—1984). Obligations of the United States Government and its instrumentalities having a cost or amortized cost of $292,539,000 ($292,538,000—1984) and a market value of $292,233,000 ($286,467,000—1984), set aside in respect of the Special Reserve, as described in Note E, are included under this heading.

Income from investments includes net gains of $63,894,000 ($34,604,000—1984) resulting from sales of investments. The annualized rate of return on the average investments held during the period, including realized gains and losses, was 10.61% (12.27%—1984).

NOTE C—Cofinancing and Guarantees

The IBRD has entered into agreements for loans syndicated by other financial institutions either by a direct participation in, a partial guarantee of, or a contingent commitment to finance at a specified future date the unamortized principal balance (up to an agreed maximum amount) of loans for the benefit of member countries. The IBRD's direct participations in syndicated loans are included in reported loan balances. Guarantees of $11,431,000 and contingent commitments of up to a maximum of $3,317,000 as of September 30, 1985 are not included in reported loan balances. None of these guarantees and contingent commitments was subject to call at September 30, 1985.

Note D—Borrowings and Currency Swaps

The IBRD has entered into currency swaps in which proceeds of a borrowing are converted into a different currency and, simultaneously, a forward exchange agreement is executed providing for a schedule of future exchanges of the two currencies in order to recover the currency converted. Net receivables of $34,799,000 ($610,242,000—1984) resulting primarily from exchange rate movements occuring subsequent to the dates of the swaps are included under the heading Receivables-Other. The effect of currency swaps is to transform the cost of the original borrowing to a cost which reflects the market yield of the currency obtained in the conversion. The average cost of borrowings outstanding, including short-term borrowings, during the three months ended September 30, 1985 was 8.36% (8.68%—1984), reflecting a reduction of cost of $86,079,000 ($66,761,000—1984) as a result of currency swaps.

Other income includes net gains of $1,853,000 ($4,406,000—1984), resulting from repurchases of obligations of the IBRD prior to maturity.

(continued)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Appendix G

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984

Note E—Reserves and Net Income

In August 1985, the IBRD allocated $837,127,000 to the General Reserve out of the $1,137,127,000 net income earned in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1985. In October 1985, the IBRD decided to use the balance of $300,000,000 as follows: a grant of $150,000,000 was authorized and transferred to the International Development Association and a grant of $150,000,000 was authorized for transfer to the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa which is administered by the International Development Association (see Note G).

The Special Reserve consists of loan commissions set aside pursuant to Article IV, Section 6, of the Articles of Agreement which are to be held in liquid assets and to be used only for the purpose of meeting liabilities of the IBRD on its borrowings and guarantees. The Special Reserve assets comprise obligations of the United States Government and its instrumentalities and are included under the heading Investments. As a result of a decision made in 1964, the allocation of such commissions to the Special Reserve was discontinued in respect of subsequent loans and no further additions are being made to it.

Note F—Income and Expenses

Administrative expenses are net of the management fee of $69,650,000 ($65,725,000--1984) charged to the International Development Association and of the service and support fee of $783,500 ($745,000--1984) charged to the International Finance Corporation. Contributions to special programs represent grants for agricultural research, the control of onchocerciasis and others.

At September 30, 1985, principal installments of $252,000 and interest and other charges of $992,000 payable to the IBRD on loans other than those referred to in the following paragraph were overdue by more than three months. The aggregate principal amount disbursed and outstanding on these loans was $54,430,000.

It is the policy of the IBRD to place in nonaccrual status all loans made to or guaranteed by a member of the IBRD, if principal, interest or other charges with respect to any such loan is overdue by more than six months, unless the IBRD management determines that the overdue amount will be collected in the immediate future. Interest and other charges on nonaccruing loans are included in income only to the extent that payments have actually been received by the IBRD. At September 30, 1985, IBRD loans made to or guaranteed by one member country with an aggregate principal balance outstanding of $153,429,000, of which $10,633,000 was overdue, were in nonaccrual status. Had these loans not been in nonaccrual status, income from loans for the three months ended September 30, 1985, would have been $3,036,000 higher.

It is not expected that these payment delays will result in any material loss to the IBRD.

Note G—Transfers to the International Development Association

The IBRD has authorized transfers by way of grants to the International Development Association totaling $2,069,000,000 from net income for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1964 through June 30, 1984. Of this amount $1,142,339,000 was payable at September 30, 1985. In October 1985, the IBRD authorized the grant of, and transferred to the Association, $150,000,000 from net income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1985 (see Note E).

Notes to the Financial Statements

Appendix G

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984

Note H—Staff Retirement Plan

The IBRD has a contributory retirement Plan for its staff, which also covers the staff of the International Finance Corporation. The staff contribute a fixed percentage of pensionable remuneration, and the IBRD contributes the remainder of the cost of funding the Plan. The IBRD uses an aggregate funding method for determining its cost. Such cost is funded as accrued. The cost of the Plan to the IBRD during the three months ended September 30, 1985 was $15,959,000 ($16,698,000—1984). All contributions to the Plan and all other assets and income held for the purposes of the Plan are held by the IBRD separately from the other assets and income of the IBRD and International Finance Corporation and can be used only for the benefit of the participants in the Plan and their beneficiaries until all liabilities to them have been discharged. The comparison of accumulated benefits and net assets of the Plan is presented below:

Actuarial present value of accumulated Plan benefits

	December 31	
	1984	1983
	(US$ thousands)	
Vested	$ 672,006	$ 576,242
Nonvested	35,230	32,265
	707,236	608,507
Net assets available for benefits	$1,247,837	$1,094,213

The assumed rate of return used in determining the actuarial present value of the accumulated Plan benefits was 10% for 1984 (10% for 1983).

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 86-565: Initial Subscription...............	320,290	First Supplemental, 1961 (P.L. 86-652)..........................	73,666
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1962 (P.L. 87-329)..	61,656
		Foreign Aid and Rela. Agencies Approp. Act, 1963 (P.L. 87-872)...	61,656
		Foreign Aid and Rela. Agencies Approp. Act, 1964 (P.L. 88-258)...	61,656
	320,290	Foreign Aid and Rela. Agencies Approp. Act, 1965 (P.L. 88-634)...	61,656
			320,290
Public Law 88-310: Increase in Resources...............	312,000	Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1966 (P.L. 89-273)..	104,000
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1967 (P.L. 89-691)..	104,000
	312,000	Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1968 (P.L. 90-249)..	104,000
			312,000
Public Law 91-14: Second Replenishment................	480,000	Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1969 (P.L. 91-470)........	160,000
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1970 (P.L. 91-194)..	160,000
	480,000	Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1971 (P.L. 91-619)..	160,000
			480,000
Public Law 92-247: Third Replenishment.................	960,000	Joint Resolution making Continuing Approp., 1973 (P.L. 93-9).....	320,000
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1974 (P.L. 93-240)..	320,000
	960,000	Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1975 (P.L. 94-11)...	320,000
			960,000
Public Law 93-373: Fourth Replenishment................	1,500,000	Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1976 (P.L. 94-330)..	320,000
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1977 (P.L. 94-441)..	375,000
		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1977, (P.L. 95-26)..............	55,000
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1979 (P.L. 95-481)..	458,000
		1980 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 96-123).........................	272,000
	1,500,000	1981 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 96-536).........................	20,000
			1,500,000

February 4, 1986

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (Con't)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 95-118: Fifth Replenishment	2,400,000	Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1978 (P.L. 95-148)	800,000
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1979 (P.L. 95-481)	800,000
		1980 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 96-123)	800,000
	2,400,000		2,400,000
Public Law 97-35: Sixth Replenishment	3,240,000	1981 Supplemental (P.L. 97-12)	500,000
		For. Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1982 (P.L. 97-121)	700,000
		1983 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 97-276)	700,000
		1983 Supplemental (P.L. 98-63)	245,000
		1984 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 98-151)	945,000
	3,240,000	Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1985 (P.L. 98-473)	150,000
			3,240,000
Public Law 98-473: Seventh Replenishment	2,250,000	Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1985 (P.L. 98-473)	750,000
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1986 (P.L. 99-190)	700,000
		1986 Sequestration (P.L. 99-177)	-30,100
		1987 REQUEST	750,000

February 4, 1986

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL FACILITY FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 99-190	225,000	Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1986 (P.L. 99-190)	75,000
		1986 Sequestration (P.L. 99-177)	-3,225

February 4, 1986

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1987 APPROPRIATIONS

The International Development Association (IDA) is the affiliate of the World Bank Group which provides development financing on highly concessional terms to the world's poorest nations. It was established largely at the initiative of the United States in 1960, to finance high priority economic development projects in countries that lack creditworthiness for non-concessional debt such as market-related IBRD loans. IDA funds come mainly from government contributions and are extended on concessional terms to very poor countries, primarily in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. Projects have to meet the same economic and financial standards as other World Bank projects, and there has never been a default on an IDA loan by any borrower.

IDA is now the largest source of multilateral lending extended on concessional terms to developing countries. As of June 30, 1985, IDA had 133 member countries, 33 of which are contributing members. It had extended credits totaling $33.99 billion for development projects in 79 countries, with most of it assistance concentrated in 50 countries with per capita incomes of $791 or less (1983 dollars).

Some IDA recipients are denominated as "blend" countries since they have sufficient creditworthiness to assume some non-concessional IBRD financing. There are also 27 former recipients that have fully "graduated" from IDA borrowing.

IDA's lending program totaled $3.3 billion in the Bank's FY 1983, $3.6 billion in FY 1984, and $3.0 billion in FY 1985. Reflecting the priority needs of its borrowing countries, 44.9 percent of lending in FY 1985 was directed to agriculture and rural development.

United States membership in the International Development Association and an original subscription of $320 million were authorized in June 1960 (PL 86-565). The United States has subsequently participated in all seven replenishments of IDA's resources. The Sixth Replenishment (IDA VI), totaling $12 billion, became effective on August 24, 1981, when the United States formally notified (pursuant to authorization legislation enacted in PL 97-35) the Association of its intention to contribute $3.24 billion and made a first installment of $500 million, appropriated in PL 97-12. A FY 1982 appropriation of $700 million (PL 97-121) was provided for the U.S. second installment. A third contribution of $700 billion was provided under a Continuing Resolution in FY 1983 (PL 97-276).

and $245 million was provided in a supplemental appropriation (PL 98-43). In FY 1984, an appropriation of $945 million was provided (PL 98-151) and the remaining $150 million was included in the 1985 CR (PL 98-473).

Negotiations for a Seventh Replenishment, totaling $9 billion, were concluded in January 1984 and legislation authorizing a U.S. contribution of $2,250 million (PL 98-473) was enacted in 1984. In FY 1985, $750 million was appropriated for the first installment (PL 98-473) and $700 million was appropriated under the terms of a Continuing Resolution (PL 99-190) in FY 1986. For FY 1987, the Administration is seeking an appropriation of a $750 million contribution toward the U.S. share of IDA VII.

[illegible]

U.S. CONTRIBUTION TO SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA FACILITY

[illegible]

[illegible]

Memorandum Relating to the Financial Statements

of the International Development Association (IDA)

September 30, 1985

Attached hereto are the following statements of the Association:

Statements of Condition .... Appendix A

Statements of Income .... Appendix B

Statements of Changes in Accumulated Deficit .... Appendix B

Statements of Changes in Resources Available for Commitment .... Appendix C

Summary Statement of Development Credits .... Appendix D

Statement of Voting Power, and Subscriptions and Supplementary Resources .... Appendix E

Notes to Financial Statements........ Appendix F

International Development Association

Memorandum Relating to the Financial Statements

September 30, 1985
Expressed in millions of Special Drawing Rights and US dollars

Summary data on certain aspects of the Association's activities are set forth below:

1. DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AGREEMENTS APPROVED

July 1 to September 30, 1985

1619	IN	India	SDR 101.0	$ 99.0
1620	BU	Burundi	13.0	12.8
1621	IN	India	164.2	160.0
1622	IN	India	42.7	41.0
1623	IN	India	51.5	51.0
1624	SU	Sudan	30.3	30.3
1625	BU	Burundi	9.6	9.5
1626	MAI	Malawi	11.7	11.6
1627	ZA	Zambia	3.0	3.1
1628	GH	Ghana	27.0	28.0
1629	MLI	Mali	50.7	48.6
Development credits approved in fiscal year to date			504.7	494.9
Translation adjustments as a result of the appreciation of the special drawing right in terms of the US dollar			-	39.8
Development credits approved in fiscal year to date (dollar value at September 30, 1985 exchange rate)			SDR 504.7	$ 534.7

2. DEVELOPMENT CREDIT DISBURSEMENTS

	Three months ended September 30, 1985
Disbursements	$503.5

Accounting Department
October 31, 1985

Statements of Condition

Appendix A

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

Assets

		1985	1984
DUE FROM BANKS			
Unrestricted currencies available for disbursements (including interest-bearing demand deposits $19,306--1985, $2,895--1984)	$ 456,793		$ 491,193
Unrestricted currencies not immediately available for disbursements--Note A	81,302		139,819
Currencies subject to restrictions--Note A	40,831		43,996
		$ 578,926	675,008
INVESTMENTS--Note C			
Obligations of governments and their instrumentalities	160,910		89,836
Time deposits and other obligations of banks and financial institutions	177,000		53,128
		337,910	142,964
RECEIVABLE ON ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES--Note A			
Non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing demand obligations			
Unrestricted	9,240,439		7,708,649
Subject to restrictions	61,039		63,196
Amounts due on additional subscriptions and supplementary resources	132,490		131,945
Amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings--Note B	81		433
		9,434,049	7,904,223
RECEIVABLES--OTHER			
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development--Note F	1,142,339		1,147,339
Accrued charges on development credits	63,584		53,033
Accrued interest on investments	3,544		2,021
		1,209,467	1,202,393
DEVELOPMENT CREDITS OUTSTANDING (see Appendix D)			
Total development credits	35,287,084		31,464,769
Less development credits approved but not yet effective	2,503,561		1,787,619
Less undisbursed balance of effective development credits	10,055,774		9,542,851
		22,727,749	20,134,299
OTHER ASSETS			
Notional amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings--Notes A and B	115,308		98,896
Miscellaneous	18,739		23,948
		134,047	122,844
		$34,422,148	$ 30,181,731

Statements of Condition

Appendix A

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars–see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

Liabilities, Subscriptions, Supplementary Resources, Transfers and Accumulated Deficit

		1985	1984
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other liabilities		$ 128,086	$ 68,778
Notional amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings--Notes A and B		4,322	5,287
SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES (See Appendix E and Appendix F, Note E)		32,530,421	28,573,626
CONTRIBUTION BY SWITZERLAND--Note D		51,173	51,173
TRANSFERS FROM INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT--Note F		1,988,095	1,988,095
ACCUMULATED DEFICIT (see Appendix B)			
Accumulated net loss--Note G	$(360,493)		(308,522)
Cumulative translation adjustments on development credits	79,344		(197,706)
		(281,149)	(506,228)
		$34,422,148	$ 30,181,731

Statements of Income

Appendix B

For the three months ended September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

	1985	1984
INCOME		
Income from development credits--Note 6		
Service charges	$ 42,226	$ 38,044
Commitment charges	9,754	6,304
Income from investments	8,650	4,721
Total income	60,630	49,069
EXPENSES		
Management fee to International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	69,650	65,725
OPERATING LOSS	(9,020)	(16,656)
Translation adjustments for period	3,923	(1,053)
NET LOSS--NOTE 6	$ (5,097)	$ (17,709)

Statements of Changes in Accumulated Deficit

Appendix B

For the three months ended September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

	1985	1984
ACCUMULATED NET LOSS		
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	$(355,396)	$ (290,813)
Net loss for period--Note 6	(5,097)	(17,709)
ACCUMULATED NET LOSS AT END OF PERIOD	(360,493)	(308,522)
CUMULATIVE TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS ON DEVELOPMENT CREDITS		
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	(181,925)	(110,606)
Translation adjustments for period	261,269	(87,100)
CUMULATIVE TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS ON DEVELOPMENT CREDITS AT END OF PERIOD	79,344	(197,706)
TOTAL ACCUMULATED DEFICIT	$(281,149)	$ (506,228)

Statements of Changes in Resources Available for Commitment

Appendix C

For the three months ended September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars–see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

			1985	1984
Resources Provided				
Net loss (see Appendix B)			$ (5,097)	$ (17,709)
Add net loss available for commitment (1)			-	17,709
Resources used by operations			(5,097)	-
From Members:				
Subscriptions and contributions under the sixth and seventh replenishments and FY84 Account--Note E:				
During period	$ 36,806			1,645
Amounts from prior fiscal years not available for commitment at beginning of period	4,835,264			150,000
Not available for commitment at end of period	(4,040,739)			(150,000)
Other subscriptions	-			136
Increase in subscriptions and contributions available for commitment		$ 831,331		1,781
Adjustment of resources provided in prior fiscal years as a result of currency appreciations (depreciations)		908,272		(289,607)
Increase (decrease) in resources provided by members			1,739,603	(287,826)
Transfers from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development --Note F			-	100,000
Cancellations of development credits			58,555	17,083
Repayments of development credits			31,594	25,444
Grant participations in development credits			849	188
Total resources provided			1,825,504	(145,111)
Resources Used				
Development credits approved		534,679		305,196
Adjustment of development credits approved in prior fiscal years as a result of the appreciation (depreciation) of the SDR in terms of the US dollar		584,830		(267,574)
Total resources used			1,119,509	37,622
Increase (Decrease) in Resources Available for Commitment			705,995	(182,733)
Resources Available for Commitment				
Beginning of fiscal year			(1,049,676)	(854,102)
End of period			$ (343,681) (2)	$(1,036,835)

(continued)

Statements of Changes in Resources Available for Commitment

Appendix C

For the three months ended September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

Composition of Resources Available for Commitment

	1985	1984
Unrestricted currencies	$ 538,095	$ 631,012
Investments	337,910	142,964
Unrestricted receivables on account of subscriptions and supplementary resources	9,372,681	7,860,436
Receivables--Other	1,209,467	1,202,393
Other assets	32,568	37,034
Unrestricted subscriptions and supplementary resources not yet due	4,540,047	300,062
Subscriptions and supplementary resources not yet available for commitment	(4,040,739)	(150,000)
Add net loss available for commitment (1)	353,815	338,596
Less undisbursed development credits (including development credits not yet effective) and other liabilities	(12,687,525)	(11,399,332)
Total	$ (343,681) (2)	$(1,036,835)

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(1) The Association's resources available for commitment have been increased by the amount of the accumulated loss for the period July 1, 1979 through December 31, 1984, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Directors that the Association's commitment authority not be reduced by the amount of deficits during the sixth replenishment period. The Association is currently reviewing how deficits incurred thereafter are to be treated.

(2) The net shortfall in resources of $343,681,000 shown above represents (i) $261,915,000 of additional resources that has become available for commitment and is included herein but has not been allocated to specific development credits and (ii) a shortfall of $605,596,000 which is primarily attributable to exchange rate fluctuations in the value, in terms of current US dollars, of resources expressed in other member currencies and provided in prior fiscal years. The value of these resources at any given time may be greater or less than the development credits committed against them, since these development credits are denominated in US dollars or special drawing rights.

Summary Statement of Development Credits

Appendix D

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

	September 30, 1985				
Borrower or guarantor	Total development credits	Development credits approved but not yet effective (1)	Undisbursed development credits (2)	Development credits outstanding	Percentage of total development credits outstanding
Afghanistan	$ 82,460	$ -	$ -	$ 82,460	0.36
Bangladesh	3,041,593	257,540	870,262	1,913,791	8.42
Benin	198,649	-	85,305	113,344	0.50
Bhutan	18,645	-	18,536	109	*
Bolivia	105,541	-	10,687	94,854	0.42
Botswana	14,917	-	-	14,917	0.07
Burkina Faso	301,201	66,212	95,075	139,914	0.62
Burma	679,480	34,566	266,963	377,951	1.66
Burundi	243,713	37,609	70,908	135,196	0.59
Cameroon	241,976	-	16,253	225,723	0.99
Cape Verde	11,442	4,344	4,725	2,373	0.01
Central African Republic	85,521	-	26,077	59,444	0.26
Chad	55,947	-	16,230	39,717	0.17
Chile	18,009	-	-	18,009	0.08
China	1,127,625	294,089	520,761	312,775	1.38
Colombia	18,365	-	-	18,365	0.08
Comoros	32,024	-	14,313	17,711	0.08
Congo, People's Republic of the	71,913	-	6,102	65,811	0.29
Costa Rica	4,285	-	-	4,285	0.02
Djibouti	25,426	6,039	14,312	5,075	0.02
Dominica	4,661	-	349	4,312	0.02
Dominican Republic	21,348	-	-	21,348	0.09
Ecuador	34,898	-	-	34,898	0.15
Egypt, Arab Republic of	927,682	-	143,821	783,861	3.45
El Salvador	25,849	-	-	25,849	0.11
Equatorial Guinea	18,116	-	16,064	2,052	0.01
Ethiopia	725,968	-	311,713	414,255	1.82
Gambia, The	55,931	-	21,843	34,088	0.15
Ghana	522,417	71,404	222,644	228,369	1.00
Grenada	5,297	-	5,297	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	64,301	-	24,570	39,731	0.17
Guinea, Republic of	197,318	8,899	78,888	109,531	0.48
Guyana	36,204	-	9,914	26,290	0.12
Haiti	238,472	11,018	54,701	172,753	0.76
Honduras	81,743	-	24	81,719	0.36
India	13,108,878	887,417	3,286,242	8,935,219	39.31
Indonesia	910,548	-	73,125	837,423	3.68
Ivory Coast	7,313	-	-	7,313	0.03
Jordan	82,419	-	-	82,419	0.36
Kenya	579,923	-	180,320	399,603	1.76
Korea, Republic of	107,504	-	-	107,504	0.47
Lao People's Democratic Republic	52,023	-	21,685	30,338	0.13
Lesotho	97,197	3,920	33,431	59,846	0.26
Liberia	112,016	8,263	36,007	67,746	0.30
Madagascar	440,796	13,348	149,115	278,333	1.22

(continued)

Summary Statement of Development Credits

Appendix D

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

	September 30, 1985				
Borrower or guarantor	Total development credits	Development credits approved but not yet effective (1)	Undisbursed development credits (2)	Development credits outstanding	Percentage of total development credits outstanding
Malawi	$ 433,077	$ 53,817	$ 77,295	$ 301,965	1.33
Maldives	7,566	-	3,824	3,742	0.02
Mali	374,338	74,582	85,931	213,825	0.94
Mauritania	113,101	31,782	19,091	62,228	0.27
Mauritius	19,801	-	-	19,801	0.09
Morocco	42,795	-	-	42,795	0.15
Mozambique	48,203	48,203	-	-	-
Nepal	580,999	183,806	170,181	227,012	1.00
Nicaragua	58,969	-	2	58,967	0.26
Niger	235,703	10,170	87,573	137,960	0.61
Nigeria	34,670	-	-	34,670	0.15
Pakistan	2,178,856	93,015	734,484	1,351,357	5.95
Papua New Guinea	108,860	-	2,268	106,592	0.47
Paraguay	46,107	-	-	46,107	0.20
Philippines	121,389	-	44,769	76,620	0.34
Rwanda	237,456	17,586	79,398	140,472	0.62
St. Vincent	742	-	742	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	5,615	5,615	-	-	-
Senegal	338,265	-	119,465	218,800	0.96
Sierra Leone	104,320	-	48,079	56,241	0.25
Solomon Islands	11,547	-	6,607	4,940	0.02
Somalia	238,761	-	68,048	170,713	0.75
Sri Lanka	736,315	29,981	342,162	364,172	1.60
Sudan	859,090	37,927	321,833	499,330	2.20
Swaziland	7,603	-	-	7,603	0.03
Syrian Arab Republic	46,101	-	-	46,101	0.20
Tanzania	774,226	8,581	218,834	546,811	2.41
Thailand	118,023	-	16,642	101,381	0.45
Togo	234,756	6,674	108,253	119,829	0.53
Tunisia	65,733	-	-	65,733	0.29
Turkey	178,793	-	-	178,793	0.79
Uganda	537,838	41,846	246,551	249,441	1.10
Vanuatu	2,013	-	1,826	187	*
Viet Nam	60,000	-	9,022	50,978	0.22
Western Samoa	16,298	2,225	4,176	9,897	0.04
Yemen Arab Republic	385,941	24,578	141,144	220,219	0.97
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	174,150	15,467	46,428	112,255	0.49
Zaire	637,710	88,142	198,149	351,419	1.55
Zambia	180,057	24,896	102,771	52,390	0.23
Zimbabwe	50,745	-	21,745	29,000	0.13
Subtotal members	35,244,086	2,503,561	10,033,555	22,706,970	99.88
Regional development banks					
West African Development Bank (3)	16,772	-	14,236	2,536	0.05
Caribbean Development Bank (4)	13,886	-	7,983	5,903	0.04
Subtotal regional development banks	30,658	-	22,219	8,439	0.09
Other (5)	12,340	-	-	12,340	0.03
Total—September 30, 1985	$35,287,084	$2,503,561	$10,055,774	$22,727,749	100.00
Total—September 30, 1984	$31,464,769	$1,787,619	$ 9,542,851	$20,134,299	

Summary Statement of Development Credits

Appendix D

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars–see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

(1) Development credit agreements totaling $1,970,230,000 ($1,114,390,000--1984) have been signed, but the development credits do not become effective and disbursements thereunder do not start until the borrowers take certain actions and furnish certain documents to the Association. Agreements providing for development credits totaling $533,331,000. ($673,229,000--1984) have been approved by the Association but have not been signed.

(2) These amounts include $20,934,000 ($23,618,000--1984) of grant participations. The grant participations represent participations on a grant basis taken in a number of development credits under the terms of aid cooperation agreements between two member countries and the Association. Of the undisbursed balance at September 30, 1985 the Association has entered into irrevocable commitments to disburse $50,785,000 ($28,735,000--1984).

(3) These development credits are for the benefit of Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

(4) These development credits are for the benefit of Grenada and territories of the United Kingdom (Associated States and Dependencies) in the Caribbean Region.

(5) Represents development credits made at a time when the authorities on Taiwan represented China in the Association (prior to May 15, 1980).

* Less than 0.005 percent.

Maturity Structure of Development Credits*

Periods	September 30, 1985	Periods	September 30, 1984
October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1986	$ 131,786	October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985	$ 105,880
October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987	158,128	October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1986	131,957
October 1, 1987 to September 30, 1988	166,570	October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987	158,470
October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989	200,416	October 1, 1987 to September 30, 1988	167,111
October 1, 1989 to September 30, 1990	240,681	October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989	201,462
October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1995	1,943,597	October 1, 1989 to September 30, 1994	1,672,172
October 1, 1995 to September 30, 2000	3,009,590	October 1, 1994 to September 30, 1999	2,642,160
October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2005	4,421,114	October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2004	3,932,567
October 1, 2005 to September 30, 2010	4,989,037	October 1, 2004 to September 30, 2009	4,464,299
October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2015	4,913,715	October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2014	4,421,890
October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2020	4,686,882	October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2019	4,213,109
October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2025	4,150,946	October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2024	3,790,197
October 1, 2025 to September 30, 2030	2,964,559	October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2029	2,742,661
October 1, 2030 to September 30, 2035	806,802	October 1, 2029 to September 30, 2034	1,033,119
Total	$32,783,823	Total	$29,677,190

* Includes undisbursed balance of effective development credits.

Statement of Voting Power, and Subscriptions and Supplementary Resources

Appendix E

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984

Expressed in thousands of units of currency–see Notes to Financial Statements,Appendix F

	September 30, 1985						
	Voting power		Amounts of subscriptions and supplementary resources through the third replenishment		Amounts of subsequent subscriptions and supplementary resources (2)	Total subscriptions and supplementary Resources	
Members (1)	Number of votes	Percentage of total	Expressed in special drawing rights	Expressed in current US dollars	Expressed in current US dollars	Expressed in current US dollars	Percentage of total
Part I Members							
Australia	72,274	1.43	SDR 111,980	$ 135,321	$ 556,070	$ 691,391	1.87
Austria	32,697	0.65	34,560	41,772	221,404	263,176	0.71
Belgium	58,076	1.15	77,700	93,851	291,923	385,774	1.04
Canada	170,303	3.36	304,530	368,128	1,443,818	1,811,946	4.89
Denmark	48,303	0.95	70,440	85,703	297,650	383,353	1.03
Finland	28,073	0.55	22,448	27,149	179,135	206,284	0.56
France	188,726	3.73	362,032	437,318	1,462,261	1,899,579	5.12
Germany, Federal Republic of	355,673	7.03	476,560	575,684	3,824,441	4,400,125	11.87
Iceland	11,895	0.23	550	662	3,478	4,140	0.01
Ireland	13,702	0.27	7,030	8,485	23,713	32,198	0.09
Italy	123,671	2.44	193,240	234,123	530,653	764,776	2.06
Japan	403,763	7.98	295,320	344,700	5,686,611	6,031,311	16.27
Kuwait	57,762	1.14	22,920	27,717	540,039	567,756	1.53
Luxembourg	12,646	0.25	2,550	3,078	14,391	17,469	0.05
Netherlands	96,090	1.90	141,080	170,214	664,839	835,053	2.25
New Zealand	13,410	0.26	5,630	6,797	20,984	27,781	0.07
Norway	45,465	0.90	49,320	59,563	315,517	375,080	1.01
South Africa	16,400	0.32	20,080	24,235	24,080	48,315	0.13
Sweden	117,110	2.31	206,225	248,614	774,455	1,023,069	2.76
United Arab Emirates	15,942	0.31	-	-	136,464	136,464	0.37
United Kingdom	337,949	6.68	694,300	839,265	2,673,816	3,513,081	9.48
United States	961,854	19.00	2,072,290	2,504,076	9,390,000	11,894,076	32.08
Total	3,181,800	62.85	5,161,189	6,236,455	29,075,742	35,312,197	95.25
Part II Members							
Afghanistan	13,557	0.27	1,049	1,126	76	1,202	0.01
Algeria	18,481	0.37	4,186	4,494	167	4,661	0.01
Argentina	81,063	1.60	19,770	21,193	25,303	46,496	0.13
Bangladesh	31,373	0.62	5,589	6,000	199	6,199	0.02
Belize	1,764	0.03	200	213	2	215	*
Benin	1,861	0.04	500	537	5	542	*
Bhutan	510	0.01	50	53	-	53	*
Bolivia	13,748	0.27	1,101	1,182	-	1,182	0.01
Botswana	11,706	0.23	166	178	5	183	*
Brazil	87,977	1.74	19,720	21,168	41,552	62,720	0.17
Burkina Faso	9,720	0.19	519	558	15	573	*
Burma	18,729	0.37	2,099	2,253	128	2,381	0.01
Burundi	12,667	0.25	790	848	48	896	*
Cameroon	7,771	0.15	1,049	1,126	19	1,145	*
Cape Verde	516	0.01	80	86	-	86	*

Statement of Voting Power, and Subscriptions and Supplementary Resources

Appendix E

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of units of currency—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

	September 30, 1985						
	Voting power		Amounts of subscriptions and supplementary resources through the third replenishment		Amounts of subsequent subscriptions and supplementary resources (2)	Total subscriptions and supplementary resources	
Members (1)	Number of votes	Percentage of total	Expressed in special drawing rights	Expressed in current US dollars	Expressed in current US dollars	Expressed in current US dollars	Percentage of total
Part II Members							
Central African Republic	9,720	0.19	SDR 519	$ 558	$ 15	$ 573	*
Chad	3,354	0.07	519	558	5	563	*
Chile	18,741	0.37	3,667	3,937	21	3,958	0.01
China	96,173	1.90	31,436	33,748	972	34,720	0.09
Colombia	23,784	0.47	3,717	3,989	4,221	8,210	0.02
Comoros	5,774	0.11	83	89	2	91	*
Congo, People's Republic of the	6,685	0.13	519	558	10	568	*
Costa Rica	7,844	0.15	208	225	3	228	*
Cyprus	13,959	0.28	790	848	42	890	*
Djibouti	532	0.01	160	174	-	174	*
Dominica	3,186	0.06	80	87	2	89	*
Dominican Republic	12,628	0.25	436	470	59	529	*
Ecuador	13,552	0.27	676	865	16	881	*
Egypt, Arab Republic of	28,424	0.56	5,277	5,665	258	5,923	0.02
El Salvador	6,244	0.12	331	355	11	366	*
Equatorial Guinea	1,967	0.04	332	357	-	357	*
Ethiopia	12,988	0.26	539	579	42	621	*
Fiji	2,130	0.04	581	624	-	624	*
Gabon	2,093	0.04	519	560	-	560	*
Gambia, The	10,644	0.21	277	298	10	308	*
Ghana	15,362	0.30	2,452	2,632	4	2,636	0.01
Greece	21,242	0.42	2,618	3,081	5,675	8,756	0.02
Grenada	10,186	0.20	94	100	6	106	*
Guatemala	12,616	0.25	415	446	30	476	*
Guinea	13,557	0.27	1,049	1,128	58	1,186	0.01
Guinea-Bissau	528	0.01	140	150	-	150	*
Guyana	12,859	0.25	842	904	34	938	*
Haiti	13,959	0.28	790	848	63	911	*
Honduras	12,218	0.24	311	334	27	361	*
Hungary	21,070	0.42	-	-	9,339	9,339	0.03
India	163,194	3.22	41,919	48,435	2,536	50,971	0.14
Indonesia	52,936	1.05	11,531	12,379	439	12,818	0.03
Iran, Islamic Republic of	15,455	0.31	4,717	5,690	131	5,821	0.02
Iraq	9,407	0.19	790	848	39	887	*
Israel	9,386	0.19	1,745	2,096	296	2,392	0.01
Ivory Coast	7,771	0.15	1,049	1,126	19	1,145	*
Jordan	12,218	0.24	311	374	21	395	*
Kampuchea, Democratic	7,826	0.15	1,060	1,138	6	1,144	*
Kenya	16,021	0.32	1,745	1,854	82	1,936	0.01
Korea, Republic of	16,650	0.33	1,309	1,405	10,885	12,290	0.03

(continued)

Statement of Voting Power, and Subscriptions and Supplementary Resources

Appendix E

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984

Expressed in thousands of units of currency—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

	September 30, 1985						
	Voting power		Amounts of subscriptions and supplementary resources through the third replenishment		Amounts of subsequent subscriptions and supplementary resources (2)	Total subscriptions and supplementary resources	
Members (1)	Number of votes	Percentage of total	Expressed in special drawing rights	Expressed in current US dollars	Expressed in current US dollars	Expressed in current US dollars	Percentage of total
Part II Members							
Lao People's Democratic Republic	11,723	0.23	SDR 519	$ 558	$ 6	$ 564	*
Lebanon	8,562	0.17	467	502	3	505	*
Lesotho	10,487	0.21	166	178	4	182	*
Liberia	13,959	0.28	790	848	63	911	*
Libya	7,771	0.15	1,049	1,126	37	1,163	*
Madagascar	702	0.01	1,010	1,085	-	1,085	*
Malawi	13,959	0.28	790	848	27	875	*
Malaysia	20,584	0.41	2,618	2,811	197	3,008	0.01
Maldives	11,212	0.22	31	33	2	35	*
Mali	13,612	0.27	904	970	34	1,004	*
Mauritania	6,686	0.13	519	559	10	569	*
Mauritius	14,360	0.28	924	996	32	1,028	*
Mexico	24,428	0.48	8,740	9,811	17,444	27,255	0.07
Morocco	24,417	0.48	3,667	3,937	134	4,071	0.01
Mozambique	774	0.02	1,370	1,442	-	1,442	0.01
Nepal	12,974	0.26	519	558	28	586	*
Nicaragua	10,896	0.22	31[illegible]	395	15	410	*
Niger	12,839	0.25	519	558	24	582	*
Nigeria	4,057	0.08	3,491	3,811	-	3,811	0.01
Oman	12,221	0.24	331	358	25	383	*
Pakistan	49,173	0.97	10,582	11,358	540	11,898	0.03
Panama	5,657	0.11	21	25	1	26	*
Papua New Guinea	13,050	0.26	894	960	47	1,007	*
Paraguay	8,124	0.16	311	334	8	342	*
Peru	854	0.02	1,770	1,901	-	1,901	0.01
Philippines	16,583	0.33	5,296	5,687	108	5,795	0.02
Rwanda	12,667	0.25	790	847	50	897	*
St. Lucia	10,445	0.21	156	166	11	177	*
St. Vincent	514	0.01	70	75	-	75	*
Sao Tome and Principe	514	0.01	70	75	-	75	*
Saudi Arabia	132,754	2.62	3,700	3,974	1,214,999	1,218,973	3.29
Senegal	17,424	0.34	1,745	1,874	82	1,956	0.01
Sierra Leone	12,667	0.25	790	852	9	861	*
Solomon Islands	518	0.01	90	98	-	98	*
Somalia	10,506	0.21	790	848	7	855	*
Spain	63,117	1.25	12,590	15,195	88,037	103,232	0.28
Sri Lanka	22,506	0.44	3,148	3,379	102	3,481	0.01
Sudan	14,006	0.28	1,049	1,131	30	1,161	*
Swaziland	11,073	0.22	332	357	7	364	*
Syrian Arab Republic	7,651	0.15	987	1,059	34	1,093	*

Statement of Voting Power, and Subscriptions and Supplementary Resources

Appendix E

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984

Expressed in thousands of units of currency–see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

September 30, 1985

	Voting power		Amounts of subscriptions and supplementary resources through the third replenishment		Amounts of subsequent subscriptions and supplementary resources (2)	Total subscriptions and supplementary resources	
Members (1)	Number of votes	Percentage of total	Expressed in special drawing rights	Expressed in current US dollars	Expressed in current US dollars	Expressed in current US dollars	Percentage of total
Part II Members							
Tanzania	16,021	0.32	SDR 1,745	$ 1,874	$ 55	$ 1,929	0.01
Thailand	22,506	0.44	3,148	3,379	196	3,575	0.01
Togo	12,667	0.25	790	848	30	878	*
Trinidad and Tobago	770	0.02	1,350	1,450	-	1,450	0.01
Tunisia	2,793	0.06	1,569	1,685	-	1,685	0.01
Turkey	23,450	0.46	6,086	6,532	12	6,544	0.02
Uganda	16,021	0.32	1,745	1,874	1	1,875	0.01
Vanuatu	1,761	0.03	190	203	2	205	*
Viet Nam	8,889	0.18	1,569	1,685	5	1,690	0.01
Western Samoa	8,747	0.17	94	101	1	102	*
Yemen Arab Republic	11,468	0.23	446	479	23	502	*
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	10,591	0.21	1,226	1,316	62	1,378	0.01
Yugoslavia	29,446	0.58	8,080	9,761	9,397	19,158	0.06
Zaire	12,164	0.24	3,138	3,368	1	3,369	0.01
Zambia	19,730	0.39	2,794	3,000	61	3,061	0.01
Zimbabwe	1,324	0.03	4,120	4,469	-	4,469	0.01
Total	1,880,698	37.15	294,377	324,160	1,434,871	1,759,031	4.75
Grand Total - September 30, 1985	5,062,498	100.00	SDR 5,455,566	$6,560,615	$30,510,613	$37,071,228	100.00
Grand Total - September 30, 1984	4,798,629		SDR 5,449,932	$6,540,507	$22,353,181	$28,893,688	

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(1) See Appendix F--Note A, for an explanation of the two categories of members.

(2) Includes subscriptions and supplementary resources under the fourth through seventh replenishments, and the FY84 Account.

* Less than 0.005 percent.

Notes to Financial Statements

Appendix F

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984

Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies

Translation of Currencies

The Association is an international organization which conducts its operations in the currencies of all of its members and Switzerland. Assets and liabilities are translated at market rates of exchange at the end of the period. Income is generally translated at an average of the market rates of exchange in effect during each month. Subscriptions and supplementary resources are translated in the manner described below. Translation adjustments relating to the revaluation of development credits denominated in special drawing rights (SDRs) are charged or credited to Cumulative Translation Adjustments on Development Credits. Other translation adjustments are included in the determination of net income.

Valuation of Subscriptions and Supplementary Resources

The subscriptions and supplementary resources provided through the third replenishment are expressed in terms of "US dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on January 1, 1960" (1960 dollars). On April 1, 1978, the Second Amendment of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (the Fund) entered into force and Section 2 of the Par Value Modification Act of the United States (31 U.S.C. 449) was repealed. As a result, currencies no longer have par values, gold is abolished as a common denominator, and the provision of United States law defining the par value of the US dollar in terms of gold disappeared and, with it, the preexisting basis for translating the term "United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on January 1, 1960" into current dollars or into any other currency.

The General Counsel of the Association has rendered a legal opinion concluding in substance that in the exercise of their statutory power under Article X of the Association's Articles, the Executive Directors may interpret references in the Articles to the 1960 dollar to mean either references to the last official value of the 1960 dollar in terms of current US dollars (i.e., $1.20635) or references to the SDR as determined from time to time by the Fund, with the effect that the mutual obligations of each member and the Association with respect to maintenance of value of certain currency holdings will either be measured on the basis of $1.20635 or on the basis of the SDR, according to the decision of the Executive Directors on the standard of value. Pending such decision, the Association has valued the subscriptions and supplementary resources through the third replenishment on the basis of the SDR as computed by the Fund, and expressed such value in terms of US dollars at $1.05940 per SDR on September 30, 1985 ($0.999005 per SDR on September 30, 1984) for amounts undisbursed at the end of the period. Such subscriptions and supplementary resources disbursed prior to the end of the period are valued at the market rates of exchange in effect on the dates of disbursement. Expressing the value of these subscriptions and supplementary resources in terms of the SDR rather than in terms of $1.20635 does not have a material effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Association. If the value of these subscriptions and supplementary resources were expressed in terms of $1.20635, the amount of Subscriptions and Supplementary Resources shown in the Statement of Condition would have increased by $20,873,000 to $32,551,494,000 ($34,019,000 to $29,607,645,000--1984).

The subscriptions and supplementary resources provided under the fourth replenishment and thereafter are expressed in members' currencies or SDRs and are payable in members' currencies. These resources are translated (1) at market rates of exchange for amounts receivable and for amounts received and not yet disbursed, and (2) at market rates of exchange on the dates of disbursement in respect of those amounts which have been disbursed or converted into another currency.

Development Credits

All of the Association's development credits are made to member governments or to the government of a territory of a member (except for four development credits which have been made to regional development banks for the benefit of members or territories of members of the Association). The Association has not suffered any losses on development credit receivables and no losses are anticipated. However, should such losses arise they would be included in the determination of net income.

The repayment obligations of the Association's development credits funded from resources through the fifth replenishment are expressed in the development credit agreements in terms of 1960 dollars. No decision has been made as to the standard of value to be substituted for 1960 dollars in these agreements. Pending a decision on this matter, the financial statements have been presented using $1.20635 as the standard of value in measuring these development credit repayment obligations and payments are being accepted on that basis. If a decision were made to substitute a standard of value other than $1.20635 adjustments would be required to Development Credits Outstanding and correspondingly to Cumulative Translation Adjustments. The amounts of such adjustment would be dependent on the extent to which the necessary changes could be made in individual credit agreements and the timing of the decision. Development credits funded from resources provided under the sixth replenishment and thereafter are denominated in SDRs; the principal amounts disbursed under such credits are to be repaid in amounts equivalent to the value of the disbursements in terms of SDRs.

Notes to Financial Statements

Appendix F

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984

Investments

Investment securities are recorded at cost or amortized cost. Gains or losses on sales of investments, measured by the difference between average cost and proceeds of sales, are recorded as an element of income from investments.

Note A--Unrestricted Currencies Not Immediately Available for Disbursement and Restricted Currencies

Under the Articles of Agreement and the arrangements governing replenishments, the Association must take appropriate steps to ensure that, over a reasonable period of time, the resources provided by donors for lending by the Association are used on an approximately pro rata basis. Donors sometimes contribute cash substantially ahead of pro rata. Unless otherwise agreed, the Association does not disburse these funds ahead of pro rata. Unrestricted currencies not immediately available for disbursement represents the difference between the cash contributed and the amount available for disbursement on a pro rata basis.

The membership of the Association is divided into two categories: (1) Part I members, who pay all subscriptions and supplementary resources provided to the Association in convertible currencies which may be freely used or exchanged by the Association in its operations; (2) Part II members, who pay ten percent of their initial subscriptions in freely convertible currencies and the remaining ninety percent of their initial subscriptions and all additional subscriptions and any supplementary resources in their own currencies or in freely convertible currencies. The Articles of Agreement of the Association and subsequent replenishment agreements provide that generally the currency of any Part II member paid in by it may not be used by the Association for projects financed by the Association and located outside the territories of the member except by agreement between the member and the Association. The amounts of $40,831,000 ($43,996,000--1984) under the heading Due from Banks, $61,358,000 ($63,787,000--1984) included under the heading Receivable on Account of Subscriptions and Supplementary Resources and $97,276,000 ($80,612,000--1984) included in Notional Amounts Required to Maintain Value of Currency Holdings under the headings Other Assets and Liabilities, respectively, were subject to such restrictions.

Note B--Maintenance of Value

Article IV, Section 2 of the Association's Articles of Agreement provides for the maintenance of value, as of the time of subscription, of the currency amounts representing ninety percent of each member's initial subscription, so long as and to the extent that such currency has not been initially disbursed or exchanged for the currency of another member. This Section requires: (1) the member to make additional payments to the Association in the event that the par value of its currency is reduced or the foreign exchange value of its currency has, in the opinion of the Association, depreciated to a significant extent in its territories and (2) the Association to reimburse the member in the event that the par value of its currency is increased or the foreign exchange value of its currency has, in the opinion of the Association, appreciated to a significant extent in its territories.

The provisions of Article IV, Section 2 have by agreement been extended to cover additional subscriptions and supplementary resources of the Association through the third replenishment but are not applicable to those of the fourth replenishment and thereafter.

Pending a decision by the Executive Directors on the value of the 1960 dollar, maintenance of value obligations pursuant to Article IV, Section 2 are being determined provisionally on the basis of the SDR and are treated in the financial statements on that basis. For amounts disbursed, a provisional settlement of maintenance of value is made on the basis of market rates of exchange in effect at the respective dates of disbursement. For amounts undisbursed, notional maintenance of value amounts are determined on the basis of the difference between market rates of exchange of currencies in terms of SDRs and the rate at which the undisbursed amounts were paid to the Association. Since the timing of establishment and settlement of these Notional Amounts Required to Maintain Value of Currency Holdings is uncertain, the amounts are included in Other Assets and Liabilities.

Note C--Investments

The market value of investment securities, including investments not traded in the market which were valued at their cost of $132,380,000 ($53,128,000--1984) was $338,683,000 ($141,998,000--1984), compared with a cost or amortized cost of $337,910,000 ($142,964,000--1984).

Note D--Contribution by Switzerland

The Association has received grant contributions in the amount of SwF 181,480,000 from the Swiss Confederation which is not a member of the Association. The agreements between the Confederation and the Association provide for converting these grant contributions into subscriptions or supplementary resources if Switzerland should become a member of the Association.

(continued)

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984

Note E--Subscriptions and Supplementary Resources

At September 30, 1985 and 1984, the composition of subscriptions and supplementary resources (expressed in thousands of units of currency) was as follows:

		1985	1984
Initial subscriptions and first three replenishments (SDR 5,455,566--1985, SDR 5,449,932--1984)		$ 6,560,615	$ 6,540,507
Fourth and fifth replenishments		11,683,705	11,693,599
Sixth replenishment	$ 9,701,528		9,471,594
Less portion for which payment is not yet due	-		150,000
		9,701,528	9,321,594
FY84 Account	1,367,070		1,187,988
Less portion for which payment is not yet due	-		170,062
		1,367,070	1,017,926
Seventh replenishment	7,758,310		-
Less portion for which payment is not yet due	4,540,607		-
		3,217,703	-
Total		$32,530,621	$28,573,626

The aggregate amounts not yet due will be due as follows:

Fiscal years	1985	1984
1985	-	$ 170,062
1986	$ 897,409	-
1987	1,806,089	-
1988	337,109	-
Undetermined *	1,500,000	150,000
Total	$ 4,540,607	$ 320,062

* Represents the portion of the United States contribution which is qualified as described below.

Notes to Financial Statements

Appendix F

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984

The FY84 Account consists of special contributions by certain members of the Association made pursuant to arrangements approved by the Association 's Executive Directors in October 1982 pending a further replenishment of the Association's resources.

On August 6, 1984, the Board of Governors adopted a resolution authorizing a seventh replenishment of the Association's resources, in an amount equivalent to approximately $9 billion (at exchange rates determined pursuant to a formula agreed among the contributing countries) to provide funds for commitment on credits over the period July 1, 1984 through 1987. The replenishment became effective on March 31, 1985. At that date, notifications had been received from 17 contributing members (including 14 Part I members) that they would contribute the equivalent of $7,343,690,000 to the seventh replenishment. Subsequent to March 31, 1985 but prior to September 30, 1985, further notifications of contributions in the equivalent of $474,090,000 were received increasing the total notifications of contributions to the equivalent of $7,817,780,000. Payment of seventh replenishment subscriptions and contributions is due in three equal annual instalments, unless the Association agrees to a different schedule.

For purposes of credit commitments by the Association, all subscriptions and contributions to the seventh replenishment are divided into three equal annual tranches. The first tranche became available for commitment as of the effective date of the replenishment (except to the extent already available in the form of advance contributions); the second and third tranches will become available for commitment as of November first of 1985 and 1986, respectively. The resolution provides that this commitment limitation may be waived (in whole or in part) by any contributor with respect to its subscription and contribution. In its notification of participation in the seventh replenishment, the United States committed itself without qualification to pay one-third of its total subscription and contribution and to pay the remainder subject to enactment of the necessary appropriations legislation. If such legislation should not have been passed and notifications of unqualified commitments by the United States for, in the aggregate, 66 percent or 100 percent of the total amount of its subscription and contribution should not have been deposited by October 31, 1985 and October 31, 1986, respectively, the other contributors would have the right to require that the amount of the second or third tranche (whichever may be applicable) of their subscription and contribution available for commitment be reduced in proportion to the shortfall in unqualified commitments by the United States.

Note F--Transfers from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has authorized transfers by way of grants to the Association totaling $2,069,000,000 ($2,069,000,000--1984) from net income of the IBRD for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1964 through June 30, 1984. Of this amount, $79,905,000 ($79,905,000--1984) has been disbursed for grants for agricultural research and for the control of onchocerciasis. Of the balance of $1,989,095,000 available for general purposes of the Association, $846,756,000 has been received and $1,142,339,000 is reflected as a receivable from the IBRD. In October 1985, the IBRD authorized a grant of, and transferred to the Association, $150,000,000 from net income of the IBRD for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1985.

Note G--Net Loss

The Association pays a management fee to the IBRD representing its share of the administrative expenses incurred by the IBRD. To cover its administrative costs, the Association levies a service charge of three-fourths of one percent per annum on the disbursed and outstanding portions of its development credits and a commitment charge of one-half of one percent per annum on the undisbursed portions of development credits negotiated after January 5, 1982. The Association incurs a temporary income deficit with respect to each development credit because administrative expenses are incurred before substantial amounts of the credit are disbursed and service charges earned thereon; the commitment charge was introduced to reduce such deficits. The value of earnings from development credits approved during the current fiscal year, as estimated by the Association, is expected to exceed the management fee for that year. The amount of the income deficit which may be incurred in any year will be influenced by a number of factors including the scale of lending activities of the Association, the amount of credits on which charges are being earned, and the income from investments the Association may have.

At September 30, 1985, principal instalments of $ 776,000 and service charges of $ 857,000 payable to the Association on development credits were overdue by more than three months. The principal disbursed and outstanding on these development credits amounted to $ 151,574,000 . It is not anticipated that these delays in payments will result in any loss to the Association.

Special Fund

Memorandum Relating to the Financial Statements of the Special Fund

Administered by the International Development Association
September 30, 1985

Attached hereto are the following statements of the Special Fund:

Statements of Condition .... Appendix A
Statements of Changes in Resources Available for Commitment ...... Appendix B
Summary Statement of Special Fund Credits .... Appendix C
Statements of Contributions .... Appendix D
Notes to Financial Statements .... Appendix E

SPECIAL FUND CREDIT DISBURSEMENTS

(Expressed in millions of US dollars)

	Three months ended September 30, 1985
Disbursements	$ 9.0

Accounting Department
October 31, 1985

Statements of Condition

Appendix A

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix E

Assets

	1985	1984
DUE FROM BANKS		
Unrestricted currencies	$ 38,566	$102,671
INVESTMENTS		
Obligations of governments and their instrumentalities	49,637	40,291
RECEIVABLE ON ACCOUNT OF CONTRIBUTIONS		
Non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing demand obligations	339,328	235,049
RECEIVABLES--OTHER		
Accrued interest on investments	378	775
	$427,909	$378,786

Liabilities, Undisbursed Contributions and Accumulated Income

	1985	1984
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$ 1,359	$ -
UNDISBURSED CONTRIBUTIONS		
Contributions (see Appendix D)	482,998	395,725
Less Special Fund credits disbursed (see Appendix C)	66,025	20,150
	416,973	375,575
ACCUMULATED INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS		
Beginning of fiscal year	7,217	2,051
Income for period	2,360	1,160
End of period	9,577	3,211
	$427,909	$378,786

Statements of Changes in Resources Available for Commitment

Appendix B

For the three months ended September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars–see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix E

	1985	1984
Resources Provided		
Contributions	$ -	$ 66,761
Income from investments	2,360	1,160
Adjustment of resources provided in prior fiscal years as a result of net currency appreciations (depreciations)	29,300	(17,338)
Total resources provided	31,660	50,583
Resources Used		
Adjustment of Special Fund credits approved in prior fiscal years as a result of the appreciation (depreciation) of the special drawing right in terms of the US dollar	24,637	(14,864)
Total resources used (provided)	24,637	(14,864)
Increase in Resources Available for Commitment	7,023	65,447
Resources Available for Commitment		
Beginning of fiscal year	(2,187)	(76,501)
End of period	$ 4,836	$(11,054)
Composition of Resources Available for Commitment		
Unrestricted currencies	$ 38,566	$102,671
Investments	49,637	40,291
Receivable on account of contributions	339,328	301,810
Receivables--Other	378	775
Less undisbursed Special Fund credits and accounts payable	(423,073)	(456,601)
Total	$ 4,836	$(11,054)

Summary Statement of Special Fund Credits

Appendix C

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix E

	September 30, 1985			
Borrower	Total Special Fund credits	Undisbursed Special Fund credits	Special Fund credits dis-bursed(1)	Percentage of total Special Fund credits disbursed
Bangladesh	$ 21,930	$ 21,930	$ -	-
Benin	8,666	6,809	1,857	2.81
China	58,416	34,471	23,945	36.27
Ghana	35,822	34,121	1,701	2.58
Guinea-Bissau	4,086	3,483	603	0.91
Haiti	12,706	11,574	1,132	1.71
India	184,230	184,230	-	-
Kenya	40,045	40,028	17	0.03
Madagascar	28,963	19,372	9,591	14.53
Malawi	13,804	12,618	1,186	1.80
Mali	11,165	9,538	1,627	2.46
St. Vincent	4,172	3,315	857	1.30
Senegal	18,614	16,664	1,950	2.95
Sudan	10,120	9,662	458	0.69
Togo	18,711	-	18,711	28.34
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of..	10,452	9,949	503	0.76
Zambia	5,837	3,950	1,887	2.86
Total--September 30, 1985	$487,739	$421,714	$66,025	100.00
Total--September 30, 1984	$476,751	$456,601 (2)	$20,150	

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(1) At market rates of exchange in effect at the respective dates of disbursements.

(2) Including Special Fund credit agreements approved totaling $249,951,000 but not yet effective.

Statements of Contributions

Appendix D

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984
Expressed in thousands of US dollars—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix E

Contributors	1985	1984
Belgium	$ 34,518	$ 31,194
Canada	146,896	152,228
Denmark	24,942	22,623
France	108,348	97,130
Italy	69,290	66,761
Norway	37,273	34,295
Sweden	61,731	58,255
Subtotal	482,998	462,486
Less not yet due	-	66,761
Total	$482,998	$395,725

Notes to Financial Statements

Appendix E

September 30, 1985 and September 30, 1984

Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies

Organization and Operations

On October 26, 1982, the International Development Association (IDA) established a Special Fund (the Special Fund) constituted by funds to be contributed by members of IDA and administered by IDA, for supplementing the regular resources available for lending by IDA. The arrangements governing the Special Fund may be amended or terminated by IDA's Executive Directors subject to the agreement of a qualified majority of the contributors to the Special Fund. The resources of the Special Fund are kept separate from the resources of IDA. The Special Fund became effective on December 13, 1982.

Translation of Currencies

Assets and undisbursed contributions are translated at market rates of exchange at the end of the period. Disbursed contributions are translated at market rates of exchange effective on the dates of disbursement.

Investments

Investment securities are recorded at cost or amortized cost which approximates market. Gains and losses on sales of investments, measured by the difference between average cost and proceeds of sales, are recorded as an element of income from investments. Income from investments becomes part of the resources of the Special Fund.

Special Fund Credits

Special Fund credits are denominated in special drawing rights (SDR); the principal amounts disbursed under such credits are to be repaid in amounts equivalent to the value in terms of SDRs of currencies disbursed. On September 30, 1985, the exchange rate of one US dollar is $1.05940 per SDR (on September 30, 1984, $0.999005 per SDR).

Special Fund credits are made on the same terms as regular IDA credits except that the proceeds of Special Fund credits may be used only to finance expenditures for goods or services from (a) Part II members of IDA; (b) Part I members contributing to the Special Fund; and (c) Part I members contributing to the regular resources of IDA through IDA's FY84 Account who have notified IDA that such contributions are to be treated in the same manner as contributions to the Special Fund for purposes of any future adjustment of the voting rights of the members of IDA.

Service and Commitment Charges

The service and commitment charges payable by borrowers under Special Fund credits are paid directly to IDA to compensate it for its services as Administrator of the Special Fund.

Principal Repayments

The principal repayment on Special Fund credits shall become part of the general resources of IDA, unless otherwise provided in a decision of IDA's Executive Directors to terminate administration of the Special Fund by IDA.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 84-350 1/....................	35,168		
Public Law 95-118	111,493	Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1978, (P.L. 95-148)...	38,000
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1979, (P.L. 95-481)...	40,045
		1980 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 96-123)........................	19,000
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1982, (P.L. 97-121)...	14,448
	111,493		111,493
Public Law 99-190......................	175,162	Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1986, (P.L. 99-190)...	29,077
		1986 Sequestration (P.L. 99-177)................................	-1,250
		1987 REQUEST..	35,033

1/ Public Debt Authorization

February 6, 1986

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1987 APPROPRIATIONS

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is a member of the World Bank Group, with largely the same membership as the IBRD. Its capital is owned by its member governments. The Corporation was established in 1956 to further economic development by promoting private sector enterprises in its developing member countries. The Corporation provides risk capital as well as long-term loans, and plays an important role as a catalyst in attracting private capital. IFC also provides technical assistance to developing countries that want to encourage domestic and foreign private investment. IFC is distinct from other development banks in that its investments are made without government guarantees. As of June 30, 1985, IFC had 127 member countries and had cumulative commitments of $5.6 billion, resulting from investments in 537 enterprises in 83 countries. U.S. membership in IFC was authorized in August 1955 (PL 84-350) with a U.S. capital subscription of $35 million, out of the total original subscription of $100 million.

In early 1977, the Board of Governors of the IFC approved an increase in the authorized capital stock to $650 million, of which $469 million represented the increased subscriptions of existing members, and $71 million was available for new members. The first substantial capital increase for the IFC since its establishment in 1956 was essential to avert a decrease in the Corporation's level of operations in subsequent years.

Authorizing legislation for a United States subscription of $111.493 million of the capital increase was obtained in 1977 (PL 95-118). Appropriation of $38 million was received in FY 1978 (PL 95-148), of $40 million in FY 1979 (PL 95-481), of $19 million in FY 1980 (PL 96-123), and of $14.4 million in FY 1982 (PL 97-121).

IFC's Board of Governors ratified a second capital increase in January 1986. This increase raised the authorized capital stock of the Corporation $650 million to $1.3 billion. The United States will maintain its current share in IFC, 27 percent, by contributing $175,162,000. Under the FY 1986 Continuing Resolution, Congress appropriated $29.1 million for this purpose. The capital increase is required to fund IFC's Five-Year Program for FY 85-89.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Memorandum Relating to the Financial Statements

SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

Attached hereto are the following statements of the Corporation:

Balance Sheet	Exhibit A
Statement of Income	Exhibit B
Statement of Changes in Financial Position	Exhibit C
Statement of Capital Stock and Voting Power	Exhibit D
Notes to Financial Statements	Exhibit E

Summary data on certain aspects of the Corporation's activities are set forth below:

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CORPORATION

In Millions of United States Dollars

	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	1985	1984
Investments Approved by the Board	$ 143.1	$ 57.5
Commitments Signed	163.8	150.6
Sales of Loan and Equity Investments		
Participations (including pending syndication sales)	68.8	56.0
Portfolio Sales (excluding realized gains)	0.1	1.0
Increase in Investments Held for the Corporation		
Loan	74.6	20.8
Equity	3.0	7.2
Disbursements		
For the Corporation's Account	45.0	74.0
For the Participants' Account	22.5	18.3

Management Systems and Accounting Department
October 24, 1985

EXHIBIT A

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Balance Sheet

SEPTEMBER 30, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1984

In Thousands of United States Dollars — *See Notes to Financial Statements, Exhibit E*

	1985	1984
ASSETS		
Loan and Equity Investments - Note B		
Investments committed	$ 2,193,830	$ 2,017,894
Less - Undisbursed	594,413	548,963
Disbursed and outstanding	1,599,417	1,468,951
Less - Reserve against losses	163,700	134,525
	1,435,717	1,334,426
Accrued income on loans	28,861	25,559
Receivable from purchasers of loan and equity investments	3,914	4,277
Property, primarily land, acquired through foreclosure	4,400	4,400
Deposits and Securities		
Obligations of governments	58,605	90,996
Time deposits and other obligations of banks and financial institutions	193,679	60,519
Accrued income on deposits and securities	1,281	919
Cash	4,216	5,527
Other Assets	4,291	2,060
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 1,734,964	$ 1,528,683
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Liabilities		
Borrowings - Note D		
Loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	$ 1,379,755	$ 1,035,454
Less - Undrawn	641,224	362,731
Withdrawn and outstanding	738,531	672,723
Loans from others	133,905	35,000
	872,436	707,723
Accrued charges on borrowings	27,278	18,755
Accounts payable and other liabilities	16,745	13,408
Deferred income	9,821	6,216
Total Liabilities	926,280	746,102
Capital and Accumulated Earnings		
Capital stock, authorized 650,000 shares (650,000 shares - 1984) of $1,000 par value each; subscribed 545,784 shares (544,420 shares - 1984)-Note E	545,784	544,420
Payment on account of pending subscriptions	9	-
Accumulated earnings	262,891	238,161
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	$ 1,734,964	$ 1,528,683

EXHIBIT B

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Statement of Income

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1984

In Thousands of United States Dollars — *See Notes to Financial Statements, Exhibit E*

	1985	1984
INCOME		
Income from loan and equity investments:		
Interest	$ 34,215	$ 33,651
Dividends and profit participations	2,708	2,973
Commitment fees	1,181	1,248
Realized gain on equity sales	114	107
Other investment fees	636	897
	38,854	38,876
Income from deposits and securities	5,449	2,563
Other income (expense)	(242)	185
TOTAL INCOME	44,061	41,624
EXPENSES		
Charges on borrowings	18,384	14,553
Administrative expenses	14,234	12,017
Provision for losses	6,993	6,999
TOTAL EXPENSES	39,611	33,569
NET INCOME	$ 4,450	$ 8,055

EXHIBIT C

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Statement of Changes in Financial Position

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1984

In Thousands of United States Dollars — *See Notes to Financial Statements, Exhibit E*

	1985	1984
FUNDS PROVIDED		
Net income	$ 4,450	$ 8,055
Items not requiring or providing cash:		
Provision for losses	6,993	6,999
Net changes in accrued income and expenses	12,288	9,280
Net other changes	3,712	(316)
Funds provided from operations	27,443	24,018
Capital subscription payments	-	182
Borrowings	15,514	140,597
Repayments of loan investments	41,817	36,133
Other	-	1,893
TOTAL FUNDS PROVIDED	84,774	202,823
FUNDS USED		
Disbursements of loan and equity investments	45,014	74,042
Repayments of borrowings	5,585	3,840
Other	1,768	-
TOTAL FUNDS USED	52,367	77,882
INCREASE IN CASH, DEPOSITS, AND SECURITIES	$ 32,407	$ 124,941

EXHIBIT D

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Statement of Capital Stock and Voting Power

SEPTEMBER 30, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1984

In Thousands of United States Dollars

Members	Capital Stock Amount Paid	Capital Stock Percent of Total	Voting Power Number of Votes	Voting Power Percent of Total
Afghanistan	$ 111	.02	361	.06
Argentina	9,821	1.80	10,071	1.74
Australia	12,191	2.23	12,441	2.15
Austria	5,085	.93	5,335	.92
Bangladesh	2,328	.43	2,578	.45
Barbados	93	.02	343	.06
Belgium	13,723	2.51	13,973	2.42
Belize	26	*	276	.05
Bolivia	490	.09	740	.13
Botswana	29	.01	279	.05
Brazil	10,169	1.86	10,419	1.80
Burkina Faso	245	.04	495	.09
Burma	666	.12	916	.16
Burundi	100	.02	350	.06
Cameroon	490	.09	740	.13
Canada	20,952	3.84	21,202	3.67
Chile	2,328	.43	2,578	.45
China	4,154	.76	4,404	.76
Colombia	2,083	.38	2,333	.40
Congo, People's Republic of the	67	.01	317	.05
Costa Rica	245	.04	495	.09
Cyprus	551	.10	801	.14
Denmark	4,779	.88	5,029	.87
Djibouti	21	*	271	.05
Dominica	11	*	261	.05
Dominican Republic	306	.06	556	.10
Ecuador	674	.12	924	.16
Egypt, Arab Republic of	3,124	.57	3,374	.58
El Salvador	11	*	261	.05
Ethiopia	33	.01	283	.05
Fiji	74	.01	324	.06
Finland	4,043	.74	4,293	.74
France	29,528	5.41	29,778	5.16
Gabon	429	.08	679	.12
Gambia, The	35	.01	285	.05
Germany, Federal Republic of	33,204	6.08	33,454	5.79
Ghana	1,306	.24	1,556	.27
Greece	1,777	.33	2,027	.35
Grenada	21	*	271	.05
Guatemala	306	.06	556	.10
Guinea	134	.02	384	.07
Guinea-Bissau	18	*	268	.05
Guyana	368	.07	618	.11
Haiti	306	.06	556	.10
Honduras	184	.03	434	.08
Hungary	1,364	.25	1,614	.28
Iceland	11	*	261	.05
India	19,788	3.63	20,038	3.47
Indonesia	7,351	1.35	7,601	1.32
Iran, Islamic Republic of	372	.07	622	.11
Iraq	67	.01	317	.05
Ireland	332	.06	582	.10
Israel	550	.10	800	.14
Italy	19,116	3.50	19,366	3.35
Ivory Coast	913	.17	1,163	.20
Jamaica	1,103	.20	1,353	.23
Japan	25,546	4.68	25,796	4.47
Jordan	429	.08	679	.12
Kenya	1,041	.19	1,291	.22
Korea, Republic of	2,450	.45	2,700	.47
Kuwait	4,533	.83	4,783	.83
Lebanon	50	.01	300	.05
Lesotho	18	*	268	.05
Liberia	$ 83	.02	333	.06
Libya	55	.01	305	.05
Luxembourg	551	.10	801	.14
Madagascar	111	.02	361	.06
Malawi	368	.07	618	.11
Malaysia	3,921	.72	4,171	.72
Maldives	4	*	254	.04
Mali	116	.02	366	.06
Mauritania	55	.01	305	.05
Mauritius	429	.08	679	.12
Mexico	6,004	1.10	6,254	1.08
Morocco	2,328	.43	2,578	.45
Mozambique	182	.03	432	.07
Nepal	306	.06	556	.10
Netherlands	14,458	2.65	14,708	2.55
New Zealand	923	.17	1,173	.20
Nicaragua	184	.03	434	.08
Niger	67	.01	317	.05
Nigeria	5,575	1.02	5,825	1.01
Norway	4,533	.83	4,783	.83
Oman	306	.06	556	.10
Pakistan	4,411	.81	4,661	.81
Panama	344	.06	594	.10
Papua New Guinea	490	.09	740	.13
Paraguay	123	.02	373	.06
Peru	1,777	.33	2,027	.35
Philippines	3,247	.59	3,497	.61
Portugal	2,144	.39	2,394	.41
Rwanda	306	.06	556	.10
St. Lucia	19	*	269	.05
Saudi Arabia	9,251	1.69	9,501	1.65
Senegal	707	.13	957	.17
Seychelles	7	*	257	.04
Sierra Leone	83	.02	333	.06
Singapore	177	.03	427	.07
Solomon Islands	11	*	261	.05
Somalia	83	.02	333	.06
South Africa	4,108	.75	4,358	.75
Spain	6,004	1.10	6,254	1.08
Sri Lanka	1,838	.34	2,088	.36
Sudan	111	.02	361	.06
Swaziland	184	.03	434	.08
Sweden	6,923	1.27	7,173	1.24
Syrian Arab Republic	72	.01	322	.06
Tanzania	726	.13	976	.17
Thailand	2,818	.52	3,068	.53
Togo	368	.07	618	.11
Trinidad and Tobago	1,059	.19	1,309	.23
Tunisia	919	.17	1,169	.20
Turkey	3,063	.56	3,313	.57
Uganda	735	.13	985	.17
United Arab Emirates	1,838	.34	2,088	.36
United Kingdom	37,900	6.94	38,150	6.61
United States	146,661	26.87	146,911	25.44
Uruguay	919	.17	1,169	.20
Vanuatu	25	*	275	.05
Venezuela	7,106	1.30	7,356	1.27
Viet Nam	166	.03	416	.07
Western Samoa	9	*	259	.04
Yemen Arab Republic	184	.03	434	.08
Yugoslavia	2,879	.53	3,129	.54
Zaire	1,929	.35	2,179	.38
Zambia	1,286	.24	1,536	.27
Zimbabwe	546	.10	796	.14
Total September 30, 1985	$ 545,786	100.00+	577,536	100.00+
Total September 30, 1984	$ 544,620	100.00+	573,920	100.00+

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* Less than .005 percent.

+ May differ from the sum of the individual percentages shown because of rounding.

EXHIBIT E

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Notes to Financial Statements

SEPTEMBER 30, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1984

NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting and reporting policies of the Corporation conform to generally accepted accounting principles. The Corporation carries its assets and liabilities principally on the historical cost basis, and, except where noted otherwise, follows the accrual method of accounting. Equity investments disbursed in currencies other than United States dollars are expressed in United States dollars at the exchange rates which applied at the time of disbursement. Other assets and liabilities not denominated in United States dollars are expressed in United States dollars at the approximate market rates prevailing at September 30,1985 and 1984. Exchange gains and losses are credited or charged to income as they occur.

The significant accounting policies are summarized as follows:

Revenue Recognition - Dividends, profit participations and other fees are recorded as income when received. Interest and commitment fees are recorded as income on an accrual basis. The Corporation does not recognize income on loans where collectibility is in doubt and payments of principal or interest are past due more than sixty days unless management anticipates that collection will occur. Any interest which has been accrued on a loan placed on a nonaccrual basis is reversed out of the current income. Interest on nonaccural loans is thereafter recognized as income only when actual payment is received. Gains on sales of investments are measured against the average cost of the investments sold and are credited to income when received. Unrealized losses on investments are provided for as described below in the Reserve Against Losses.

Reserve Against Losses - The Corporation charges income with a provision for losses on investments. The annual provision represents identifiable losses on specific investments with a significant and relatively permanent decline in value; and an estimate, based on historical experience, of the amount of losses on investments which cannot yet be identified.

Deposits and Securities - Deposits and securities are carried at cost or amortized cost, which approximates market.

NOTE B - LOAN AND EQUITY INVESTMENTS AND RESERVE AGAINST LOSSES

Investments are recorded at the date investment commitments are signed by the Corporation and are reflected as assets when disbursed. As of September 30, 1985 investments approved by the Board of Directors but not signed as investment commitments totalled $856.2 million ($428.1 million - 1984) of which $336.3 million ($170.3 million - 1984) are to be placed with participants (see Note C) and $519.9 million ($257.8 million - 1984) are to be held by the Corporation.

Investments committed are summarized below ($ thousands):

	SEPTEMBER 30, 1985			SEPTEMBER 30, 1984		
	Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total Loans and Equity	Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total Loans and Equity
Disbursed	$ 1,287,028	$ 312,389	$ 1,599,417	$ 1,179,369	$ 289,583	$ 1,468,952
Undisbursed	535,615	58,798	594,413	485,620	63,322	548,942
Total	$ 1,822,643	$ 371,187	$ 2,193,830	$ 1,664,989	$ 352,905	$ 2,017,894

Loans on which the accrual of interest has been discontanued amounted to $211.0 million ($156.7 million - 1984). If interest on these loans had been recognized, such income for the three months, net of amounts collected on these loans of $1.5 million ($1.9 million - 1984) would have been $4.5 million ($2.4 million - 1984).

Changes in the Reserve Against Losses are summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30 ($ thousands)	
	1985	1984
Balance beginning of period . . .	$156,707	$127,526
Provision charged to income . . .	6,993	6,999
Balance end of period	$163,700	$134,525

NOTE C - PARTICIPATIONS

The Corporation mobilizes funds from commercial banks and other financial institutions through loan participations. Participations are sold without recourse to the Corporation. The Corporation administers such loan participations on behalf of its participants and channels funds during disbursements and repayments. During the three months ended September 30, 1985 and 1984 the Corporation called and disbursed $22.5 and $18.3 million of participants' funds respectively. At September 30, 1985 and 1984 undisbursed participants' commitments were $370.6 and $372.6 million, respectively.

continued

EXHIBIT E

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Notes to Financial Statements

SEPTEMBER 30, 1985 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1984

NOTE D - BORROWINGS

Loans outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development are summarized below:

	Principal Amount ($ millions)		Weighted Interest Rate Per Annum		Maturity Date
	1985	1984	1985	1984	
US Dollars	487	527	8.22%	8.93%	1985 to 1998
Deutsche Mark	203	114	9.06%	9.30%	1985 to 1998
Swiss Francs	39	26	6.52%	6.61%	1986 to 1998
Japanese Yen	6	5	8.14%	8.14%	1985 to 1997
Other Currencies	4	1	12.30%	10.84%	1985 to 1997
	$ 739	$ 673			

Principal and interest are payable in the currency borrowed. The principal amounts repayable in all currencies during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1986 through June 30, 1990 are $43.5, $55.5, $100.9, $81.0 and $57.6 respectively and $400.5 million thereafter.

A commitment fee is payable on the undrawn balances of the loans at rates from 2/5 to 3/4 of 1% per annum. For the three months ended September 30, 1985 such fees aggregated $0.8 million ($0.5 million - 1984). The proceeds of these loans may only be used by the Corporation in its lending operations.

Borrowings outstanding from others are summarized below:

		Principal Amount ($ Millions)		Weighted Interest Rate Per Annum		Maturity Date
		1985	1984	1985	1984	
US Dollars		50	35	11.75%	7.875%	1995
Deutsche Mark		34	-	7.125%	-	1995
US Dollars Discount Bonds	50		-	8.06%	-	1995
US Dollars Annuity Bonds	9		-	10.85%	-	1986-1995
Less: Unamortized Discount	(9)	50				
		$ 134	$ 35			

Principal and interest are payable in the currency borrowed. The principal amounts repayable on the annuity bonds during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1986 through June 30, 1990 are approximately $.8 million each year and $5.5 million thereafter. Under its borrowing agreements, the Corporation is not permitted to mortgage or allow a lien to be placed on its assets (other than purchase money security interests) without extending equivalent security to the holders of such borrowings.

The Corporation has entered into interest swap agreements with respect to notional principal amount of $50 million under which it is obligated to make interest payments on a variable rate basis (8.25% at September 30, 1985) in exchange for fixed rate payments (11.40% at September 30, 1985).

NOTE E - CAPITAL STOCK

On June 27, 1984, the Directors of the Corporation submitted to the Board of Governors a draft resolution which would increase the Corporation's authorized capital stock by $650 million. Capital stock in this amount is to be offered for subscription to member countries of the Corporation. The resolution shall become effective upon approval by Governors exercising not less than three-fourths of the total voting power. The voting period for the adoption of this resolution expires December 31, 1985, unless extended by the Directors.

NOTE F - OTHER MATTERS

Guarantee - The Corporation and two Cypriot banks have severally guaranteed the payment of principal and interest on a debenture issue of Cyprus Pounds 775,000 by Dome Investments Limited in Cyprus. The Corporation's participation in the outstanding guaranteed debenture issue is limited to 34.8%, which at September 30,1985, amounted to approximately $440,470 ($433,000 - 1984).

Staff Retirement Plan - The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has a contributory retirement plan for its staff, which also covers the staff of the Corporation. The staff contribute a fixed percentage of pensionable remuneration and the Bank and the Corporation contribute the remainder of the cost of funding the Plan. The total contribution is determined in accordance with an aggregate funding method. The cost of the Plan is funded as accrued. The total cost allocated to the Corporation for the three months ended September 30, 1985 was $1,267,194 ($1,094,588-1984). All contributions to the Plan and all other assets and income held for the purposes of the Plan are held by the Bank separately from the other assets and income of the Bank and Corporation and can be used only for the benefit of the participants in the Plan and their beneficiaries until all liabilities to them have been discharged.

Service and Support Fee - The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is charging the Corporation an annual "Service and Support Fee" which for the year ending June 30, 1986 has been fixed at $3,130,000 ($2,975,000-1984).

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 86-147:		First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960 (P.L. 86-213):	
Initial Contributions:		Paid-in Capital	30,000
Paid-in Capital Stock	150,000	Callable Capital	200,000
Callable Capital Stock	200,000	Fund for Special Operations	50,000
Fund for Special Operations	100,000	Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1962 (P.L. 87-329):	
		Paid-in Capital	60,000
		Fund for Special Operations	50,000
		Foreign Aid and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1963 (P.L. 87-872):	
		Paid-in Capital	60,000
	450,000		450,000
Public Law 88-259:		Foreign Aid and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1964 (P.L. 88-258):	
Fund for Secial Operations	50,000	Fund for Special Operations	50,000
Callable Capital Stock	411,760	Foreign Aid and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1965 (P.L. 88-634):	
		Callable Capital	205,880
Public Law 89-6:		Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965 (P.L. 89-16):	
Increase in Fund for Special Operations	750,000	Fund for Special Operations	250,000
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1966 (P.L. 89-273):	
		Callable Capital	205,880
		Fund for Special Operations	250,000
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1967 (P.L. 89-691):	
		Fund for Special Operations	250,000
	1,211,760		1,211,760

February 4, 1986

INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (Con't)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 90-88:		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1968 (P.L. 90-249):	
Increases in Fund for		Fund for Special Operations	300,000
Special Operations	900,000	Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1969 (P.L. 90-581):	
		Callable Capital	205,880
Public Law 90-325:		Fund for Special Operations	300,000
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1970 (P.L. 91-194):	
Increase in Callable Capital	411,760	Callable Capital	205,880
		Fund for Special Operations	300,000
	1,311,760		1,311,760
Public Law 91-599:		Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1971 (P.L. 92-18):	
Increase in Paid-in Capital Stock	150,000	Paid-in Capital	25,000
Increase in Callable Capital Stock	673,520	Callable Capital	200,000
Increase in Fund for Special		Fund for Special Operations	50,000
Operations	100,000		
Public Law 92-246:			
Increase in Fund for Special		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1972 (P.L. 92-242):	
Operations	900,000	Paid-in Capital	75,000
		Callable Capital	136,760
		Joint Resolution Making Continuing Approp., 1973 (P.L. 93-9):	
		Paid-in Capital	25,000
		Callable Capital	168,380
		Fund for Special Operations	225,000
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1974 (P.L. 93-240):	
		Paid-in Capital	25,000
		Callable Capital	168,380
		Fund for Special Operations	225,000
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1975 (P.L. 94-11):	
		Fund for Special Operations	225,000
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1976 (P.L. 94-330):	
		Fund for Special Operations	225,000
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1977 (P.L. 94-441):	
		Fund for Special Operations	50,000
	1,823,520		1,823,520

February 4, 1986

INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (Con't)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
P.L. 94-302:		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1977:	
Paid-in Capital Stock..............	120,007	Paid-in Capital..	20,000
Callable Capital Stock..............	1,529,993	Callable Capital..	200,000
Fund for Special Operations........	600,000	Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1977, (P.L. 95-26):	
		Paid-in Capital..	36,000
		Callable Capital..	120,000
		Fund for Special Operations..	160,000
		Non-appropriated Callable Capital, 1977..............................	(319,995)
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1978 (P.L. 95-148):	
		Paid-in Capital..	36,711
		Callable Capital..	328,566
		Fund for Special Operations..	114,723
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1979 (P.L. 95-481):	
		Paid-in Capital..	27,296
		Callable Capital..	561,432
		Fund for Special Operations..	175,000
		1981 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 96-536):	
		Fund for Special Operations..	25,000
		1983 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 97-276/97-377):	
		Fund for Special Operations..	46,677
		1984 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 98-151):	
		Fund for Special Operations..	78,600
	2,250,000		2,250,000

February 4, 1986

INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (Con't)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
Public Laws 96-259 & 97-35:			
Paid-in Capital Stock................	206,189	1980 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 96-123):	
Callable Capital Stock..............	2,543,020	Paid-in Capital..	44,164
Fund for Special Operations.........	700,000	Callable Capital..	544,555
		Fund for Special Operations..............................	175,000
		1981 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 96-536):	
		Paid-in Capital..	51,547
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>........................	<560,745>
		Fund for Special Operations..............................	175,000
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1982 P.L. 97-121	
		Paid-in Capital..	48,053
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>........................	<609,582>
		Fund for Special Operations..............................	173,177
		1983 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 97-276/97-377):	
		Paid-in Capital..	62,423
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>........................	<828,138>
		Fund for Special Operations..............................	175,000
		1984 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 98-151):	
		Fund for Special Operations..............................	1,823
	3,449,208		3,449,208

February 4, 1986

INVESTMENT IN INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (Con't)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 98-181:		1984 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 98-151):	
Paid-in Capital Stock	232,004	Paid-in Capital	38,001
Callable Capital Stock	4,923,859	Callable Capital <Program Limitation>	<806,465>
Fund for Special Operations	350,000	Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1985 (P.L. 98-473)	
	5,505,863		
		Paid-in Capital	38,001
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>	<806,465>
		Fund for Special Operations	72,500
		Inter-American Investment Corp.	10,000
Public Law 98-473:		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (P.L. 99-88)	
Inter-American Investment Corp.	51,000	Paid-in Capital	40,001
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>	<849,000>
		Fund for Special Operations	72,500
		Inter-American Investment Corp.	3,000
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1986 (P.L. 99-190)	
		Paid-in Capital	38,001
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>	<1,230,965>
		Fund for Special Operations	40,000
		Inter-American Investment Corp.	11,700
		1986 Sequestration (P.L. 99-177)	
		Paid-in Capital	-1,634
		Fund for Special Operations	-1,720
		Inter-American Investment Corp.	-503
		1987 Request:	
		Paid-in Capital	58,001
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>	<1,230,965>
		Fund for Special Operations	72,500
		Inter-American Investment Corp.	13,000
			1,374,466

February 4, 1986

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK CAPITAL
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1987 APPROPRIATIONS

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is an intergovernmental organization, corporate in form, whose capital stock is owned by its member governments. It was established in 1959 to promote economic development in the developing countries in the Western Hemisphere. It does this by extending loans for specific development projects. It makes loans on near market terms from its ordinary/inter-regional capital resources which consist of (1) paid-in capital subscriptions of members, and (2) member's callable capital subscriptions which are used to support borrowings in capital markets. As of the end of 1984, the IDB had 27 Western Hemisphere member countries including the United States and Canada but excluding Cuba. In addition, sixteen non-regional countries (fourteen European countries plus Japan and Israel) are also members of the Bank.

Cumulative ordinary/inter-regional capital loan commitments were $15.6 billion as of September 30, 1984. During U.S. FY 1984, 49 loans to 17 different countries were extended from the IDB's capital window, for a total of $2.09 billion. The bulk of this lending was directed to projects in the industry/mining and energy/power sectors, with a significant amount also going to agriculture. Other sectors receiving Bank funding included urban development, and water supply and sewerage.

The United States was a charter member of the Inter-American Development Bank with an original capital subscription of $350 million, consisting of $200 million in callable capital and $150 million in paid-in capital, which was authorized in August 1959 (PL 86-147). The callable portion was appropriated in FY 1960. The paid-in portion was provided in three installments -- $30 million in FY 1960, and $60 million each in FY 1962 and FY 1963.

Three increases in the authorized capital of the Bank totalling $2,300 million were approved by the Bank's membership during the 1960s and early 1970s. The U.S. participated in all of these increases after authorization and appropriation of an additional $1,647 million in paid-in and callable capital.

In 1975 the member countries reached agreement on a major replenishment of the Bank's resources for the 1976-79 period. United States participation in the IDB replenishment in the form of $1,650 million subscription to capital, was authorized in May 1976 (PL 94-302), and consisted of $120 million in paid-in capital and $1,530 million in callable capital. Appropriations for the replenishment were received over FYs 1977 through 1979. In addition, $320 million in callable ordinary capital was subscribed in FY 1977 without appropriations, in accord with the then existing practice.

In 1978 international negotiations were completed for an $8 billion increase in the capital of the IDB, of which the U.S. share was to be $2,749 million or 34.5 percent. Of this U.S. share, $206 million or 7.5 percent was paid-in capital and the remainder ($2,543 million) was callable capital. A total of $2,474 million was authorized for the U.S. subscription in June 1980 by PL 96-259. In August 1981, the remaining $275 million was authorized for the U.S. subscription (PL 97-35).

In FY 1980, $588.7 million was provided for U.S. subscriptions to the capital increase ($44.2 million paid-in capital and $544.5 million callable capital under PL 96-123). The FY 1981 Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536) provided funding of $51.5 million for paid-in capital and a program limitation of $560.7 million for subscriptions to callable capital. The FY 1982 Foreign Assistance Bill (PL 97-121) provided funding of $48.1 million for paid-in capital and a program limitation of $609.6 million for callable capital and in FY 1983, $62.4 million for subscriptions to paid-in capital, and a program limitation of $828.1 million for subscriptions to callable capital were provided under the Continuing Resolution (PL 97-377).

Negotiations were concluded in early 1983 for a further increase in IDB capital of $14.8 billion. The U.S. share is 34.7 percent of the total or $5.2 billion. Authorizing legislation for the U.S. capital subscription was passed in November 1983. The FY 1985 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-473) provided funding of $38.0 million for paid-in capital and a program limitiation of $806.46 million for callable capital. A FY 1985 supplemental appropriation (PL 99-88) included $40.0 million in budget authority for paid-in capital and a $849.0 million program limitation for callable capital subscriptions to complete the second tranche of our subscription. Included in the FY 1986 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-190) was $38.0 million in paid-in capital and $1.23 billion under program limitations for callable capital subscriptions. For FY 1987 the request includes $58.0 million for paid-in capital and $1.23 billion for callable capital subscriptions.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1987 APPROPRIATIONS

In addition to its ordinary/inter-regional capital lending operations, the IDB extends loans from the resources of the Fund for Special Operations (FSO) in circumstances where financing at near market rates of interest is not appropriate. FSO loans are made on concessional terms and are extended entirely from contributions provided by the United States and other members of the Bank. The FSO was established in 1959 as an integral element in the Bank's lending operations.

As of September 30, 1984, cumulative loan commitments from the FSO totalled $9.0 billion. During U.S. FY 1984, 31 loans to 15 different countries were extended from the FSO, for a total of $430.0 million. Sectors receiving substantial amounts of FSO resources included agriculture, education, energy/power, preinvestment, and water supply and sewerage.

U.S. membership in the IDB, authorized in August 1959 (PL 86-147), provided for an initial $100 million U.S. contribution to the FSO. This original contribution was appropriated in two installments in FY 1960 and FY 1962.

Agreements were reached among the IDB member governments to increase the resources of the FSO on four occasions in the 1960s and early 1970s. The U.S. participated in all of these replenishments and a total of $2,700 million was appropriated for the U.S. contribution to these increases. The U.S. share of FSO replenishments has been gradually declining relative to those of the other members of the Bank.

Congress authorized a U.S. contribution of $600 million to the FSO over the 1976-78 period under Public Law 94-302. This U.S. contribution represented 57 percent of the total increase in the FSO of $1,045 million. The U.S. share of the 1970 FSO replenishment was 67 percent.

In 1978, international negotiations were successfully concluded for a replenishment of FSO resources that would allow development lending to continue during the 1979-82 period. The United States agreed to seek authorization and appropriation of a $700 million share of a $1,750 million replenishment. Authorizing legislation for the $700 million U.S. share was sought from the 96th Congress. In June 1980, legislation authorizing $630 million was enacted (PL 96-259). Authorization for the remaining $70 million was obtained in August 1981 in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (PL 97-35).

Appropriation for the first $175 million tranche of the replenishment for the 1979-82 period was obtained under a Continuing Resolution in FY 1980 (PL 96-123). The second tranche of $175 million was provided in FY 1981 -- also under a Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536). In FY 1982, a contribution to the FSO of $173.2 million was obtained in the Foreign Assistance bill (PL 97-121).

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 established an overall ceiling of $175 million for FY 1983 FSO contributions to the 1979-82 replenishment. Accordingly, for FY 1983 only $175 million was provided under a Continuing Resolution (PL 97-276) for the fourth tranche of the 1979-82 replenishment; the remaining $1.8 million was appropriated in FY 1984 (PL 98-151).

International negotiations for a replenishment of FSO resources for the 1983-86 period were concluded in early 1983. Congress approved legislation authorizing a $350 million increase in U.S. contributions to the FSO (PL 98-181), but the negotiated U.S. share of the replenishment is only $290 million. The FY 1985 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-473) provided funding of $72.5 million for the first installment of our contribution to the Sixth Replenishment. A FY 1985 supplemental appropriation (PL 99-88) included $72.5 million for the second tranche of our contribution, and $40.0 million was included in the FY 1986 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-190). The FY 1987 budget request is for $72.5 million.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
INTER-AMERICAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1987 APPROPRIATION

On November 4, 1983, the U.S. and other interested countries signed the final act of the negotiations for the establishment of the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC), which will be linked with the IDB. The IIC will be a new multilateral organization designed to support private sector activities in Latin America through equity and loan investments that focus primarily on small and medium scale eteprises. It is expected that the IIC's Articles of Agreement will be ratified by all signatory countries by the end of calendar year 1985.

Legislation authorizing full U.S. participation in this institution was enacted by Congress during 1984 (PL 98-473). The FY 1985 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-473) provided funding of $10.0 million and a 1985 supplemental appropriation (PL 99-88) of $3.0 million was received to complete this first installment. Included in the FY 1986 Continuing Resolution (PL 99-190) was $11.7 million toward the second installment of the U.S. share of the new IIC. For FY 1987 $13 million is being sought.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 1965

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STATEMENT 1

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ORDINARY CAPITAL

BALANCE SHEET - SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

ASSETS		
CASH		$ 210,532
INVESTMENTS		
OBLIGATIONS ISSUED OR GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENTS OR ISSUED BY U.S. AGENCIES, AT AMORTIZED COST WHICH APPROXIMATES MARKET.	$ 391,139	
TIME DEPOSITS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS OF BANKS	1,221,261	1,612,400
LOANS OUTSTANDING		
TOTAL LOANS APPROVED, LESS CANCELLATIONS	9,498,245	
LESS PRINCIPAL COLLECTED	(2,424,846)	
LESS LOANS SOLD OR AGREED TO BE SOLD	(289,808)	
LESS UNDISBURSED BALANCE 1/	(3,076,581)	3,707,010
ACCRUED INTEREST AND OTHER CHARGES		
ON INVESTMENTS	55,923	
ON LOANS............	69,119	125,042
RECEIVABLE FROM MEMBERS		
CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	446	
NON-NEGOTIABLE, NON-INTEREST-BEARING DEMAND OBLIGATIONS............	141,476	
AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN VALUE OF CURRENCY HOLDINGS	5,777	147,699
PROPERTY, IMPROVEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT, AT COST............	47,761	
LESS ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION	(13,677)	34,084
UNAMORTIZED BORROWING COSTS		30,165
LEASED PROPERTY UNDER CAPITAL LEASE		163,075
OTHER ASSETS		18,511
SPECIAL RESERVE ASSETS		
INVESTMENTS - U.S. GOVERNMENT AND U.S. AGENCIES OBLIGATIONS AT AMORTIZED COST WHICH APPROXIMATES MARKET............	334,888	
ACCRUED LOAN COMMISSIONS	8,816	
RECEIVABLE FROM MEMBERS - NON-NEGOTIABLE, NON-INTEREST-BEARING DEMAND OBLIGATIONS IN U.S.DOLLARS............	--	343,704
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 6,392,022

1/ THE BANK HAS ENTERED INTO IRREVOCABLE COMMITMENTS TO DISBURSE $7,629.

STATEMENT 1
(CONTINUED)

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ORDINARY CAPITAL

BALANCE SHEET - SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
LIABILITIES		
BORROWINGS	$ 3,026,238	
LESS UNAMORTIZED DISCOUNT	(25,636)	$ 3,000,602
OTHER LIABILITIES		
ACCRUED INTEREST ON BORROWINGS	122,109	
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES	48,450	
OBLIGATION UNDER CAPITAL LEASE	143,420	313,979
ADVANCE PAYMENTS OF CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS		--
CAPITAL		
CAPITAL STOCK		
SUBSCRIBED 1,128,173 SHARES	13,809,839	
LESS CALLABLE PORTION	(12,558,535)	
	1,251,304	
GENERAL RESERVE	1,482,433	
SPECIAL RESERVE	343,704	3,077,441
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		$ 6,392,022

STATEMENT 2

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ORDINARY CAPITAL

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND GENERAL RESERVE

FOR THE PERIODS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1985 AND 1984

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

	SEPTEMBER		YEAR-TO-DATE	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
INCOME				
FROM LOANS				
- INTEREST	$ 21,791	$ 19,329	$ 184,750	$ 174,461
- CREDIT COMMISSIONS	3,775	1,668	27,534	13,099
- SPECIAL COMMISSIONS	2,929	2,629	24,954	23,778
- SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION.....	1,706	1,325	4,555	3,154
	30,201	24,951	241,793	214,492
FROM INVESTMENTS	14,681	12,751	121,656	110,491
FROM OTHER SOURCES....................	157	286	2,354	3,884
TOTAL INCOME	45,039	37,988	365,803	328,867
EXPENSES				
BORROWINGS EXPENSES	19,740	17,541	180,904	161,715
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES...............	4,109	3,093	32,874	27,046
TOTAL EXPENSES	23,849	20,634	213,778	188,761
NET INCOME	21,190	17,354	152,025	140,106
LESS ALLOCATION TO SPECIAL RESERVE.....	(2,929)	(2,629)	(24,954)	(23,778)
ADDITION TO GENERAL RESERVE	18,261	14,725	127,071	116,328
GENERAL RESERVE, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1,438,294	1,291,834	1,315,151	1,201,409
TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS	5,878	(6,348)	20,211	(17,526)
GENERAL RESERVE, END OF PERIOD..........	$ 1,462,433	$ 1,300,211	$ 1,462,433	$ 1,300,211

STATEMENT 3

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - INTER-REGIONAL CAPITAL

BALANCE SHEET - SEPTEMBER 30, 1965

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

ASSETS		
CASH		$ 14,400
INVESTMENTS		
OBLIGATIONS ISSUED OR GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENTS, AT AMORTIZED COST WHICH APPROXIMATES MARKET	$ 477,474	
TIME DEPOSITS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS OF BANKS	1,100,794	1,578,268
LOANS OUTSTANDING		
TOTAL LOANS APPROVED, LESS CANCELLATIONS	9,688,106	
LESS PRINCIPAL COLLECTED	(100,739)	
LESS LOANS SOLD OR AGREED TO BE SOLD	(473,703)	
LESS UNDISBURSED BALANCE 1/	(5,129,597)	3,984,270
ACCRUED INTEREST AND OTHER CHARGES		
ON INVESTMENTS	28,622	
ON LOANS	111,843	140,465
RECEIVABLE FROM MEMBERS		
CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	18,498	
NON-NEGOTIABLE, NON-INTEREST BEARING DEMAND OBLIGATIONS	575,134	615,632
OTHER ASSETS		70,673
SPECIAL RESERVE ASSETS		
INVESTMENTS - GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS AT AMORTIZED COST WHICH APPROXIMATES MARKET		80,044
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 6,482,818
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
LIABILITIES		
BORROWINGS	$ 4,924,227	
LESS UNAMORTIZED DISCOUNT	(9,298)	$ 4,914,929
OTHER LIABILITIES		
ACCRUED INTEREST ON BORROWINGS	171,605	
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES	16,522	188,127
ADVANCE PAYMENTS OF CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS		32
CAPITAL		
CAPITAL STOCK		
SUBSCRIBED1,032,309 SHARES	13,058,361	
LESS CALLABLE PORTION	(11,988,974)	
	1,069,387	
GENERAL RESERVE	229,899	
SPECIAL RESERVE	80,044	1,379,730
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		$ 6,482,818

1/THE BANK HAS ENTERED INTO IRREVOCABLE COMMITMENTS TO DISBURSE $ 26,160

STATEMENT 4

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - INTER-REGIONAL CAPITAL
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND GENERAL RESERVE
FOR THE PERIODS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1985 AND 1984
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

	SEPTEMBER		YEAR-TO-DATE	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
INCOME				
FROM LOANS				
- INTEREST	$ 27,879	$ 17,618	$ 211,985	$ 139,665
- CREDIT COMMISSIONS	4,631	4,037	38,088	34,099
- SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION.....	3,634	3,263	11,148	7,503
	36,144	24,918	261,221	181,267
FROM INVESTMENTS	11,866	9,754	101,305	89,187
FROM OTHER SOURCES....................	36	85	363	570
TOTAL INCOME	48,046	34,757	362,889	271,024
EXPENSES				
BORROWING EXPENSES.....................	28,132	24,412	286,109	206,681
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES................	2,600	2,377	20,777	20,796
TOTAL EXPENSES	30,732	26,789	306,886	227,477
NET INCOME	17,314	7,968	56,003	43,547
LESS ALLOCATION TO SPECIAL RESERVE	(4,328)	(1,992)	(14,001)	(10,887)
ADDITION TO GENERAL RESERVE	12,986	5,976	42,002	32,660
GENERAL RESERVE BEGINNING OF PERIOD.....	221,366	181,765	203,160	153,344
TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS	(4,653)	803	(15,463)	2,540
GENERAL RESERVE END OF OF PERIOD	$ 229,699	$ 188,544	$ 229,699	$ 188,544

STATEMENT 5

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS

BALANCE SHEET - SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

ASSETS		
CASH		$ 836,083
INVESTMENTS		
OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENTS, AT AMORTIZED COST WHICH APPROXIMATES MARKET	$ 35,079	
TIME DEPOSITS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS OF BANKS	379,739	414,818
LOANS OUTSTANDING		
TOTAL LOANS APPROVED, LESS CANCELLATIONS	9,096,667	
LESS PRINCIPAL COLLECTED	(1,560,732)	
LESS LOANS SOLD OR AGREED TO BE SOLD	(304,608)	
LESS UNDISBURSED BALANCE 1/	(2,255,270)	4,956,057
ACCRUED INTEREST AND OTHER CHARGES		
ON INVESTMENTS	3,853	
ON LOANS	33,453	37,306
RECEIVABLE FROM MEMBERS		
CONTRIBUTION QUOTAS	347,725	
NON-NEGOTIABLE, NON-INTEREST-BEARING DEMAND OBLIGATIONS	2,192,502	
AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN VALUE OF CURRENCY HOLDINGS	117,309	2,657,536
PROPERTY, IMPROVEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT, AT COST	1,978	
LESS ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION	(251)	1,727
OTHER ASSETS		2,172
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 8,907,496
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
LIABILITIES		
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES	$ 662	
UNDISBURSED TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND OTHER FINANCINGS	100,744	$ 101,406
FUND BALANCE		
CONTRIBUTION QUOTAS AUTHORIZED AND SUBSCRIBED	8,326,756	
GENERAL RESERVE	479,334	8,806,090
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		$ 8,907,496

1/ THE BANK HAS ENTERED INTO IRREVOCABLE COMMITMENTS TO DISBURSE $ 39,898.

STATEMENT [illegible]

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND GENERAL RESERVE

FOR THE PERIODS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1985 AND 1984

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

	SEPTEMBER		YEAR-TO-DATE	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
INCOME				
FROM LOANS				
- INTEREST	$ 7,796	$ 7,223	$ 68,559	$ 63,766
- CREDIT COMMISSIONS	594	745	5,666	6,955
- SERVICE CHARGES	492	551	4,588	5,120
- SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION	1,524	1,377	4,328	4,255
	10,406	9,896	83,141	80,096
FROM INVESTMENTS	2,538	3,292	19,997	28,268
FROM OTHER SOURCES	134	41	722	283
TOTAL INCOME	13,078	13,229	103,860	108,647
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	6,764	6,133	54,043	53,686
INCOME BEFORE TECHNICAL COOPERATION EXP	6,314	7,096	49,817	54,961
TECHNICAL COOPERATION EXPENSE	3,578	1,152	12,516	18,706
NET INCOME	2,736	5,944	37,301	36,255
GENERAL RESERVE BEGINNING OF PERIOD	476,588	551,022	457,503	536,211
ALLOCATION TO INTERMED. FIN. FACILITY			(15,500)	(15,500)
TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS	10		30	
GENERAL RESERVE END OF PERIOD	$ 479,334	$ 556,966	$ 479,334	$ 556,966

NOTE: THE AMOUNTS SHOWN ABOVE FOR 1984 DO NOT REFLECT THE ADJUSTMENTS RECORDED IN DECEMBER 1984 RESULTING FROM THE CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION, CONSISTING OF CHARGING TO INCOME THE PROJECTS AS APPROVED INSTEAD OF AS DISBURSED.

STATEMENT F

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

INTERMEDIATE FINANCING FACILITY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS		
CASH		$ 164
INVESTMENTS		
OBLIGATIONS ISSUED OR GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENTS, AT AMORTIZED COST WHICH APPROXIMATES MARKET	$ 4,536	
TIME DEPOSITS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS OF BANKS	98,797	103,331
ACCRUED INCOME ON INVESTMENTS		2,907
OTHER ASSETS		--
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 106,407
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES		$ --
FUND BALANCE AT THE END OF PERIOD		106,407
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		$ 106,407

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

		JANUARY 1 TO SEP 30 1985
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF PERIOD		$ 77,388
ADDITIONS		
CONTRIBUTIONS BY:		
FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS	$ 15,502	
OTHERS	--	15,502
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS		5,784
TOTAL ADDITIONS		21,286
DEDUCTIONS		
PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON BEHALF OF BORROWERS ON:		
ORDINARY CAPITAL	(354)	
INTER-REGIONAL CAPITAL	--	(354)
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES		--
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS		(354)
TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS		8,087
FUND BALANCE, END OF PERIOD		$ 106,407

[illegible]

STATEMENT V

SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND
ADMINISTERED BY INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR THE PERIODS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1985 AND 1986
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

	SEPTEMBER		YEAR-TO-DATE	
	1985	1986	1985	1986
INCOME				
FROM LOANS:				
INTEREST	$ 117	$ 161	$ 1,305	$ 1,521
SERVICE CHARGES	45	54	430	519
CREDIT COMMISSIONS				
SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION		4		11
	162	219	1,735	2,051
FROM PARTICIPATIONS	293	293	2,527	2,726
FROM INVESTMENTS	124	160	1,241	1,306
TOTAL INCOME	579	672	5,503	6,083
ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER EXPENSES				
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES				
DIRECT EXPENSES	32	35	290	343
INDIRECT AND OVERHEAD EXPENSES CHARGED BY THE ADMINISTRATOR	91	96	788	974
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	123	131	1,078	1,317
EXCHANGE ADJUSTMENTS	53	208	210	627
	176	339	1,288	1,944
INCOME BEFORE TECHNICAL COOPERATION EXP.	403	333	4,215	4,139
TECHNICAL COOPERATION EXPENSE				
INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION PROJECTS			22	6
OTHER PROJECTS	3	981	2,961	13,783
TOTAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION EXPENSE	3	981	2,983	13,789
EXCESS OF (EXPENSES) OVER INCOME	400	(648)	1,232	(9,650)
ACCUMULATED EXCESS OF (EXPENSES) OVER INCOME BEGINNING OF PERIOD	(101,963)	(87,606)	(102,795)	(78,604)
ACCUMULATED EXCESS OF (EXPENSES) OVER INCOME END OF PERIOD	$ (101,563)	$ (88,254)	$ (101,563)	$ (88,254)

NOTE: THE AMOUNTS SHOWN ABOVE FOR 1986 DO NOT REFLECT THE ADJUSTMENTS RECORDED IN DECEMBER 1986 RESULTING FROM THE CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION, CONSISTING OF CHARGING TO INCOME THE PROJECTS AS APPROVED INSTEAD OF AS DISBURSED.

STATEMENT 11

VENEZUELAN TRUST FUND

ADMINISTERED BY THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND ACCUMULATED EARNINGS

FOR THE PERIODS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1985 AND 1984

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

	SEPTEMBER		YEAR-TO-DATE	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
INCOME				
FROM LOANS	$ 2,206	$ 2,502	$ 19,987	$ 22,661
FROM TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS	1,064	1,662	10,473	13,675
FROM EQUITY INVESTMENTS..............				
TOTAL INCOME	3,270	4,164	30,460	36,336
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES				
DIRECT AND INDIRECT EXPENSES..........	168	201	1,512	1,808
COMMISSION ON SHORT-TERM PLACEMENTS	5	7	45	61
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	173	208	1,557	1,869
NET INCOME	3,097	3,956	28,903	34,467
ACCUMULATED EARNINGS BEGINNING OF PERIOD	393,250	352,554	367,444	322,043
ACCUMULATED EARNINGS, END OF PERIOD.....	$ 396,347	$ 356,510	$ 396,347	$ 356,510

STATEMENT 12

STAFF RETIREMENT FUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS

ASSETS	
INVESTMENTS, AT MARKET VALUE............	$ 211,707
HOUSING LOANS TO PARTICIPANTS	840
ACCRUED INCOME ON INVESTMENTS	761
CASH AND SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS	50,592
TOTAL ASSETS	264,220
LIABILITIES	
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	74
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS	$ 264,294

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS

	PARTICIPANTS' ACCOUNTS	ACCUMULATION ACCOUNT	RETIREMENT RESERVE ACCOUNT	TOTAL
ADDITIONS				
CONTRIBUTIONS OF PARTICIPANTS	4,905			4,905
NORMAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY BANK..........		11,655		11,655
CONTRIBUTION BY BANK FOR COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES IN PENSIONS				
INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON INVESTMENTS		15,101		15,101
NET GAIN (LOSS) ON SALE OF INVESTMENTS		10,454		10,454
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN MARKET VALUE OF INVESTMENTS		33		33
TRANSLATION GAIN (LOSS)...............		1,636		1,636
INCOME FROM HOUSING LOANS		80		80
INVESTMENT ADVISORY FEES & OTHER		(914)		(714)
TOTAL ADDITIONS	4,905	41,451		46,356
DEDUCTIONS:				
CONTRIBUTIONS, WITHDRAWAL BENEFITS AND INTEREST PAID TO FORMER PARTICIPANTS	(567)	(684)		(1,251)
PENSION PAYMENTS			(3,370)	(3,370)
COMMUTATION PAYMENTS			(1,392)	(1,392)
NET PAYMENTS FROM (TO) PLANS OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	21	68		89
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.....................	(546)	(616)	(4,762)	(5,924)
TRANSFERS:				
ALLOCATIONS OF INTEREST................				
ALLOCATIONS ON BEHALF OF PARTICIPANTS WHO RETIRED OR DIED DURING THE YEAR	(1,190)	(5,933)	7,123	
ALLOCATIONS FOR SHARE OF COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES				
TRANSFERS OF ACTUARIAL GAINS OR LOSSES...........................		(1,644)	1,644	
TOTAL TRANSFERS	(1,190)	(7,577)	8,767	
NET INCREASE	3,169	33,258	4,005	40,432
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS BEGINNING OF YEAR	48,937	112,175	62,750	223,862
BALANCE END OF THE PERIOD...............	$ 52,106	$ 145,433	$ 66,755	$ 264,294

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 89-369:		Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966 (P.L. 89-426):	
Callable Capital Stock	100,000	Callable Capital	100,000
Paid-in Capital Stock	100,000	Paid-in Capital	40,000
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1969 (P.L. 90-581)	20,000
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1970 (P.L. 91-194)	20,000
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1971 (P.L. 92-18)	20,000
	200,000		200,000
Public Law 92-245:		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1974 (P.L. 93-240):	
Contribution to Consolidated		Consolidated Special Funds	50,000
Special Funds	100,000	Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1975 (P.L. 94-11):	
		Consolidated Special Funds	50,000
	100,000		100,000
Public Law 93-537:		Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975:	
Paid-in Capital Stock	72,381	Paid-in Capital	24,127
Callable Capital Stock	289,524	Non-Appropriated Callable, 1975	(96,508)
	361,905	Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1976 (P.L. 94-330):	
Asian Development Fund	50,000	Paid-in Capital	24,127
		Callable Capital	96,508
		Asian Development Fund	25,000
		Foreign Assist. and Rela. Agen. Approp. Act, 1977 (P.L. 94-441):	
		Paid-in Capital	24,127
		Callable Capital	66,350
		Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1977 (P.L. 95-26):	
		Asian Development Fund	25,000
		Non-Appropriated Callable, 1977	(30,158)
	411,905		411,905

February 4, 1986

INVESTMENT IN ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (Con't)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 95-118:		Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1978, (P.L. 95-148):	
Paid-in Capital	81,429	Paid-in Capital	16,799
Callable Capital	732,858	Callable Capital	151,189
Asian Development Fund (ADF II)	180,000	Asian Development Fund	49,512
	994,286	Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1979, (P.L. 95-481):	
		Paid-in Capital	19,451
		Callable Capital	175,061
		Asian Development Fund	70,488
		1980 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 96-123):	
		Paid-in Capital	15,390
		Callable Capital	138,352
		1981 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 96-536):	
		Paid-in Capital	24,827
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>	<223,380>
		Asian Development Fund	3,535
		For. Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1982, (P.L. 97-121)	
		Paid-in Capital	4,714
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>	<42,632>
		Asian Development Fund	7,848
		1983 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 97-276/97-377):	
		Paid-in Capital	248
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>	<2,244>
		Asian Development Fund	20,384
		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (P.L. 99-188)	
		Asian Development Fund	28,232
			994,286

February 4, 1986

INVESTMENT IN ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (Con't)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
Public Laws 96-259 & 97-35:		1980 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 96-123):	
Asian Development Fund (ADF III)..	445,000	Asian Development Fund..........	111,250
		1981 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 96-536):	
		Asian Development Fund..........	111,250
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1982, (P.L. 97-121):	
		Asian Development Fund..........	108,250
		1983 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 97-276):	
		Asian Development Fund..........	111,250
		1984 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 98-151):	
		Asian Development Fund..........	3,000
	445,000		445,000
		1984 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 98-151):	
Public Law 98-181:		Paid-in Capital..........	13,233
Paid-in Capital Stock..........	66,153	Callable Capital <Program Limitation>..........	<251,377>
Callable Capital Stock..........	1,256,847	Asian Development Fund..........	97,000
Asian Development Fund (ADF IV)...	520,000	Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1985, (P.L. 98-473):	
	1,843,000		
		Paid-in Capital..........	13,233
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>..........	<251,367>
		Asian Development Fund..........	100,000
		Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (P.L. 99-88)	
		Asian Development Fund..........	63,000
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1986, (P.L. 99-190):	
		Paid-in Capital..........	11,909
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>..........	<226,230>
		Asian Development Fund..........	100,000
		1986 Sequestration (P.L. 99-177)	
		Paid-in Capital	-512
		Asian Development Fund..........	-4,300
		1987 REQUEST:	
		Paid-in Capital..........	13,233
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>..........	<251,367>
		Asian Development Fund..........	130,000
			394,600

February 4, 1986

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
ORDINARY CAPITAL
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1987 APPROPRIATIONS

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a multilateral organization, corporate in form, whose capital stock is owned by its 45 member governments. It was established in 1966 and began ordinary capital lending operations in 1968. The ADB assists in the financing of economic development projects and programs in the developing member countries of Asia and the Pacific region. The Bank makes loans at near market interest rates from its ordinary capital resources which consist of (1) paid-in capital subscriptions of members, and (2) proceeds of borrowings in private capital markets which are based on members' callable capital subscriptions. As of September 30, 1985, the ADB had 45 member countries -- 31 regional countries, three of which are classified as developed (Japan, Australia and New Zealand), and 14 developed non-regional countries, including the United States, Canada and 12 European Countries. The People's Republic of China and Spain are also in the process of joining. As of September 30, 1985, ordinary capital loan commitments were $10,478 million.

During U.S. fiscal year 1985, energy accounted for the largest share of Bank lending (34 percent), while social infrastructure (water and sewerage, urban development, education) represented 36 percent of total lending. Other major sectors included agriculture, rural development and fishing (13 percent) and transportation and telecommunications (16 percent). In fiscal year 1985, the Bank lent $1.3 billion.

U.S. membership in the ADB and an original capital subscription of $200 million, consisting of $100 million each of callable capital and paid-in capital, were authorized March 1966 (PL 89-369). The U.S. joined the Bank in August 1966. The callable portion of the original capital subscription was appropriated in FY 1966 (PL 89-426). The paid-in portion of the original capital subscription was appropriated and provided in four installments -- $40 million in FY 1966 and $20 million each in FY 1969, FY 1970, and FY 1971 (PL 89-426, PL 90-581, PL 1-194 and PL 91-619, respectively).

In 1971 an expansion of the authorized capital by $1,990 million consisting of $1,592 million in callable capital and $398 million in paid-in capital was approved by the Board of Governors. A U.S. participation of $361.9 million in the capital increase was authorized in December 1974 (PL 93-537), consisting of $72.4 million paid-in capital and $289.5 million callable capital. Appropriations were received in FY 1975 for $24.1 million in paid-in capital, in FY 1976 for $24.1 million in paid-in capital and $96.5 million in callable capital, and in FY 1977 for $24.1 million in paid-in capital and $66.3 million in callable capital.

In 1976, the ADB Board of Governors approved a $5,004 million increase in the Bank's capital stock to finance lending operations from 1974 through 1983. Individual members' share of the increase equaled 135 percent of their current stock and consisted of 90 percent callable capital and 10 percent paid-in capital. Legislation authorizing a U.S. subscription of $814.3 million ($732.9 million in callable capital and $81.4 million in paid-in) to the capital increase was received in 1977 (PL 95-118).

In FY 1978, a first installment of $168 million (including $16.8 million for paid-in capital) was appropriated (PL 95-148). In FY 1979, a total of $194.4 million (including $19.4 million paid-in capital) was appropriated (PL 95-481). In FY 1980, $153.7 million ($15.4 million for paid-in capital and $138.3 million for callable capital) was provided under a Continuing Resolution (PL 96-123). In FY 1981, the Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536) provided $24.8 million in appropriations for paid-in capital and $223.4 million for callable capital under a program limitation. In FY 1982, the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act (PL 97-121) provided $4.7 million for paid-in capital and $42.6 million under a program limitation. In FY 1983, subscriptions to the second capital increase were completed with payments of $248,000 for paid-in capital and $2.2 million under a program limitation (PL 97-256 and PL 97-377).

In 1983, the third general capital increase of $8,093.5 million to finance lending over the 1983-87 period was approved by the ADB Board of Governors. This represented a 105 percent increase in the number of shares each member was eligible to subscribe, and consisted of 5 percent paid-in capital shares and 95 percent callable capital shares. Legislation authorizing a U.S. subscription of $1,322.9 million ($66.1 million paid-in capital and $1,256.8 million callable capital) was received in 1983 (PL 98-181).

In FY 1984, the Continuing Resolution (PL 98-152) provided $13.2 million in appropriations for paid-in capital and $251.4 million for callable capital under a program limitation for a total of $264.6 million. The second tranche of $264.6 million ($13.2 million for paid-in capital and $251.4 million for callable capital) was contained in the Continuing Resolution for FY 1985 (PL 98-473).

In FY 1986, the Continuing Resolution (PL 99-190) provided $11.9 million in appropriations for paid-in capital and $226.2 million for callable capital for a total of $238.1 million for the third tranche. In FY 1987, $264.6 million ($13.2 million for paid-in capital and $251.4 milion for callable capital) for the fourth tranche is being requested.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1987 APPROPRIATIONS

In addition to its ordinary capital lending operations, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) extends loans at concessional rates from funds provided by various ADB member governments. These special funds are used to finance priority economic development projects in the poorest ADB member countries. As of September 30, 1985 cumulative loan commitments from the Asian Development Fund (ADF) totaled $4,855 million.

The Asian Development Fund (ADF) was created in 1974 to provide concessional funds on a regular basis within a multilateral framework, with the intent that such organized burden-sharing arrangements would ensure a more uniform administation and utilization of the available funds.

In FY 1972, authorization for a multi-year U.S. contribution of $150 million in concessional funds to the ADB was sought from the Congress. A contribution of $100 million to the Bank's special funds was authorized in March 1972 (PL 92-245). The initial $50 million under this authorization was appropriated in FY 1974 (PL 93-240). The second $50 million installment was appropriated in FY 1975 (PL 94-11).

Authorization of the additional $50 million was signed into law on December 22, 1974 (PL 93-537), and an appropriation for this amount was requested for the Asian Development Fund for FY 1976. Only $25 million of the requested contribution was appropriated in FY 1976 (PL 94-300), and the remaining $25 million was appropriated in FY 1977 (PL 95-26).

Multilateral negotiations were held in 1975 leading to a $809 million replenishment of the ADF. This replenishment, to finance lending in the period 1976-78 became effective in June 1976. Authorization for a U.S. contribution totaling $180 million was received in 1977 (PL 95-118).

Appropriations of $49.5 million were provided in FY 1978 (PL 95-148), $70.5 million in FY 1979 (PL 95-481), $3.5 million in FY 1981 (PL 96-536), $7.8 million in FY 1982 (PL 97-121), and $20.4 million in FY 1983 (PL 97-256 and PL 97-377).

Agreement was reached in 1978 on a $2,000 million basic replenishment (ADF III) to finance lending during the four year period 1979-1982. Fourteen countries agreed to contribute resources. Six of these countries agreed to make an additional $150 million in voluntary contributions, raising total pledges to $2,150 million for the replenishment period. The U.S. share was 22.2 percent of the basic replenishment, or $445 million. However, the U.S. share of the total resources, including voluntary contributions, was 20.7 percent, compared with a 36.7 share from Japan.

Authorizing legislation for a U.S. contribution of $445 million was requested from the 96th Congress. In June 1980, legislation was enacted authorizing a U.S. contribution of $378.3 million (PL 96-259). Legislation to authorize the remaining $66.7 million was enacted in August 1981 (PL 97-35).

In FY 1980, appropriation of $111.3 million, as the first installment to this second replenishment of the ADF, was provided under a Continuing Resolution (PL 96-126). In FY 1981, a second tranche of $111.3 million was provided -- also under a Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536). In FY 1982, the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act (PL 96-121) provided $108.3 million. In FY 1983, the Continuing Resolution (PL 97-256 and PL 97-377) provided $111.25 million for the fourth tranche of the current replenishment and $20.4 million for the unfunded portion of the previous replenishment, for a total of $131.6 million for the ADF.

In 1982, the ADB Board of Governors approved a third replenishment in the resources of the Asian Development Fund (ADF IV) of $3,205 million, to finance lending during calendar years 1983-1986. The negotiated U.S. share of $520 million, representing 16.2 percent of the replenishment, compared with a Japanese share of 37.8 percent, was authorized by PL 98-181.

The Continuing Resolution for FY 1984 (PL 96-152) contained $100 million for ADF; $97 million of which was applied to the first tranche of ADF IV and $3 million of which completed U.S. contributions to ADF III.

The Continuing Resolution for FY 1985 (PL 98-473) contained $100 million for ADF IV ($33 million for the first tranche and $67 million for the second). A Supplemental Request for FY 1985 appropriated the remaining U.S. contribution to the ADF II in the amount of $28.2 million (originally due in FY 1979) and completed U.S. contributions to the second tranche of ADF IV with an appropriation of $63 million.

The Continuing Resolution for FY 1986 contained $100 million for the third installment of the United States share of the Third Replenishment of the ADF (ADF IV). In FY 1987, $130 million is being sought as the fourth installment to the United States share of the Third Replenishment of the ADF.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
MEMORANDUM RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
30 September 1985

Attached are the following statements of the Bank:

ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES (OCR)

OCR - 1	Balance Sheet, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984
OCR - 2	Statement of Income and Expenses for the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984
OCR - 3	Statement of Changes in Financial Position for the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984
OCR - 4	Summary Statement of Loans, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984
OCR - 5	Summary Statement of Borrowings, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984
OCR - 6	Statement of Subscriptions to Capital Stock and Voting Power, 30 September 1985
OCR - 7	Notes to Financial Statements, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND (ADF)

ADF - 1	Balance Sheet, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984
ADF - 2	Statement of Income and Expenses and Accumulated Net Income for the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984
ADF - 3	Statement of Changes in Financial Position for the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984
ADF - 4	Summary Statement of Loans, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984
ADF - 5	Statement of Resources, 30 September 1985
ADF - 6	Notes to Financial Statements, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SPECIAL FUND (TASF)

TASF - 1	Balance Sheet, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984
TASF - 2	Statement of Operations and Unexpended Balances for the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984
TASF - 3	Statement of Changes in Financial Position for the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984
TASF - 4	Statement of Contributed Resources, 30 September 1985
TASF - 5	Summary Statement of Expenses for the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985
TASF - 6	Notes to Financial Statements, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES

BALANCE SHEET

30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars (Note A)

ASSETS

	1985		1984	
CASH IN BANKS (Note B)		$ 107,701		$ 76,464
INVESTMENTS (Note C)				
Government and government guaranteed obligations - amortized cost (Face amounts $2,238,073 - 1985, $1,584,149 - 1984)	$2,220,011		$1,557,315	
Time deposits and other obligations of banks	813,484	3,033,495	951,421	2,508,736
LOANS OUTSTANDING (OCR-4) (Note A)		4,132,684		3,192,267
EQUITY INVESTMENTS - at cost		1,028		920
ACCRUED INCOME				
On investments	58,607		54,654	
On loans	101,194	159,801	80,116	134,770
AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM MEMBERS				
Non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing demand obligations (Notes B and D)	342,256		333,749	
Amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings (Note E)	1,363		1,355	
Subscription instalments (Note D)	274	343,893	2,290	337,394
OTHER ASSETS				
Notional amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings (Note E)	163,183		124,489	
Unamortized issuance costs of borrowings	70,807		63,290	
Property, furniture and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation of $2,370 - 1985, $1,426 - 1984) (Note A)	27,347		17,678	
Administration charge receivable from the Asian Development Fund (Note F)	8,800		9,066	
Miscellaneous	24,324	294,461	27,415	241,938
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ASSETS (Note G)		173,867		163,298
TOTALS		$8,246,930		$6,655,787

See notes to financial statements (OCR-7).

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
MEMORANDUM RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
30 September 1985

Attached are the following statements of the Bank:

ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES (OCR)

OCR - 1 Balance Sheet, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

OCR - 2 Statement of Income and Expenses for the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

OCR - 3 Statement of Changes in Financial Position for the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

OCR - 4 Summary Statement of Loans, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

OCR - 5 Summary Statement of Borrowings, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

OCR - 6 Statement of Subscriptions to Capital Stock and Voting Power, 30 September 1985

OCR - 7 Notes to Financial Statements, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND (ADF)

ADF - 1 Balance Sheet, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

ADF - 2 Statement of Income and Expenses and Accumulated Net Income for the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

ADF - 3 Statement of Changes in Financial Position for the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

ADF - 4 Summary Statement of Loans, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

ADF - 5 Statement of Resources, 30 September 1985

ADF - 6 Notes to Financial Statements, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SPECIAL FUND (TASF)

TASF - 1 Balance Sheet, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

TASF - 2 Statement of Operations and Unexpended Balances for the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

TASF - 3 Statement of Changes in Financial Position for the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

TASF - 4 Statement of Contributed Resources, 30 September 1985

TASF - 5 Summary Statement of Expenses for the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985

TASF - 6 Notes to Financial Statements, 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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		[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]				
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OCR-2

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars) (Note A)

	1985		1984	
INCOME				
From loans:				
Interest	$216,686		$186,915	
Commissions	6,518		11,996	
Commitment charge	25,812		23,331	
From investments (Note C)	224,664		191,613	
From other sources - net (Note F)	3,462		4,402	
GROSS INCOME		$477,142		$418,257
EXPENSES				
Interest and other financial expenses (Notes A and F)	263,083		233,954	
Administrative expenses (Notes F and J)	32,738		27,482	
Services to member countries (Note K)	6,022		4,237	
GROSS EXPENSES		301,843		265,673
NET INCOME		175,299		152,584
APPROPRIATION OF COMMISSIONS TO SPECIAL RESERVE (Note G)		(6,518)		(11,996)
NET INCOME AFTER APPROPRIATION OF COMMISSIONS TO SPECIAL RESERVE (Note I)		$168,781		$140,588

See notes to financial statements (OCR-7).

OCR-3

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

For the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars (Note A)

	1985		1984	
FUNDS WERE PROVIDED BY				
Operations:				
Net income		$ 175,299		$152,504
Items not requiring or providing current funds:				
Accrued interest and other expenses		6,953		(5,076)
Accrued income including interest and commitment charges added to loans		(39,350)		(37,469)
Administration charge (Note F)		(25,997)		(27,483)
Commissions (transferred to Special Reserve Fund assets)		(6,518)		(11,996)
Other - net		32,421		21,425
Funds provided by operations		142,808		91,985
Borrowings:				
Net proceeds of new borrowings	$ 591,213		$ 821,242	
Increase (Decrease) in borrowings as a result of currency revaluations	628,319		(296,683)	
Bonds purchased for redemption and borrowings redeemed	(104,032)	1,115,500	(106,733)	417,826
Capital:				
Matured subscriptions	41,812		48,421	
Increase (Decrease) in matured and paid capital subscriptions due to substitution of the SDR for the 1966 dollar as the unit of value	120,205		(70,452)	
Demand obligations of members encashed	31,139		31,667	
Net maintenance of value adjustments	(52,148)		1,548	
Demand obligations of members received	(17,720)		(21,529)	
Decrease (Increase) in capital set-aside and transferred to Asian Development Fund due to substitution of the SDR for the 1966 dollar as the unit of value	(3,771)	119,517	2,283	(8,062)
Administration charge collected		24,086		30,110
Net translation adjustments		9,294		(36,878)
Other-net		15,805		(48,288)
Totals		1,427,010		446,693
FUNDS WERE UTILIZED FOR				
Loans:				
Loans disbursed	418,863		450,970	
Increase (Decrease) in loans disbursed and outstanding as a result of currency revaluations	547,808		(259,233)	
Loans collected	(141,599)	825,072	(124,766)	66,971
Net charge (credit) to Ordinary Reserve due to substitution of the SDR for the 1966 dollar as the unit of value		19,820		(11,537)
Increase (Decrease) in other assets as a result of currency revaluations		6,659		(11,064)
Property, furniture and equipment acquired		6,276		4,298
Totals		857,827		48,668
INCREASE IN CASH IN BANKS AND INVESTMENTS		$ 569,183		$398,025

See notes to financial statements (OCR-7).

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LOANS[1]

30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars (Note A)

Borrowers/Guarantors[2]	Principal Amounts	Loans Not Yet Effective	Refundings and Cancellations	Payments Received: On Loans Held by Bank	Payments Received: For Loans Sold	Effective Loans	Undisbursed Balances of Effective Loans	Outstanding Balances
Bangladesh	$ 11,400	$ -	$ 2,082	$ 5,834	$ -	$ 3,484	$ -	$ 3,484
Burma	6,600	-	-	1,023	-	5,577	73	5,504
China, Republic of	100,390	-	9,252	59,892	2,000	29,246	-	29,246
Fiji	56,100	7,000	112	5,836	-	43,152	7,296	35,856
Hong Kong	101,500	-	4,503	42,458	3,859	50,680	3,053	47,627
Indonesia	3,012,500	120,000	183,623	72,957	-	2,635,920	1,940,752	695,168
Korea, Republic of	1,945,830	-	162,339	401,575	3,456	1,378,460	502,388	876,072
Malaysia	1,086,728	-	73,506	90,520	2,140	920,562	521,499	399,063
Nepal	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	876,370	-	61,374	122,214	-	692,782	314,078	378,704
Papua New Guinea	98,200	11,000	572	1,615	-	85,013	60,085	24,928
Philippines	2,031,740	27,900	102,792	150,336	423	1,750,289	860,698	889,591
Singapore	178,080	-	33,856	63,162	2,830	78,232	6,759	71,473
Sri Lanka	14,135	-	931	12,323	-	881	-	881
Thailand	1,605,280	233,200	113,803	122,216	1,711	1,134,350	464,303	670,047
Viet Nam	3,930	-	2,389	378	-	1,163	-	1,163
Adjustments in United States dollar equivalents of loans disbursed						3,877[3]		3,877[3]
TOTALS - 30 September 1985	$11,130,783	$399,100	$751,134	$1,153,539	$17,219	$8,813,668	$4,680,984	$4,132,684
TOTALS - 30 September 1984	$ 9,619,783	$357,550	$404,008	$ 939,867	$17,219	$7,422,257	$4,229,990	$3,192,267

MATURITY OF EFFECTIVE LOANS

Twelve Months Ending 30 September	Amounts	Five Years Ending 30 September	Amounts
1986	$240,898	1995	2,227,887
1987	278,764	2000	2,531,961
1988	323,650	2005	1,786,530
1989	357,988	2010	644,700
1990	392,335	2015	50,142
		Undetermined	(21,187)[4]
		Total	$8,813,668

SUMMARY OF CURRENCIES RECEIVABLE ON LOANS OUTSTANDING

Currency	1985	1984	Currency	1985	1984
Australian dollar	$ 28,965	$ 40,550	Luxembourg franc	-	98
Austrian schilling	30,912	33,978	Malaysian ringgit	32,516	35,601
Belgian franc	208	318	Netherlands guilder	17,637	19,349
Canadian dollar	2,905	4,725	New Zealand dollar	6,875	6,239
Danish krone	64	139	Norwegian krone	2,405	3,084
Deutsche mark	1,034,083	910,063	Pound sterling	2,780	3,223
French franc	1,006	1,091	Singapore dollar	1,969	2,270
Hong Kong dollar	2,062	2,717	Swedish krona	800	1,742
Italian lira	43	142	Swiss franc	1,026,892	891,262
Japanese yen	1,654,227	1,395,952	United States dollar	281,251	315,690
Kuwaiti dinar	1,207	1,312			
			Adjustments in United States dollar equivalents of loans disbursed	3,877[3]	(478,882)[3]
			Totals	$4,132,684	$3,192,267

See notes to financial statements (OCR-7).

[1] The interest rate (including commission where applicable) charged on loans approved in the first half and third quarter of 1985 are 10.25% per annum and 9.65% per annum, respectively (10.50% and 10.25% - 1984). The interest rates (including commission where applicable) charged on loans outstanding range from 6.875% per annum to 11.00% per annum.

[2] Loans other than those made directly to a member or to its central bank have been guaranteed by the member.

[3] These amounts represent adjustments in United States dollar equivalents, arising from the changes in the exchange rates used for translation of currencies disbursed and outstanding on loans, and repayable to the Bank in such currencies.

[4] Represents prepayments, cancellations and translation adjustments which have not been allocated to specific maturities.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF BORROWINGS

30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars (Note A)

Currency	Balance 31 December 1984	Changes During The Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985: Borrowings	Changes During The Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985: Repayments and Sinking Fund and Other Purchases	Changes During The Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985: Translation and Other Adjustments[1]	Balance 30 September 1985	Balance 30 September 1984	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rates[2 3] 1985	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rates[2 3] 1984	Due for Redemption
Austrian schilling	$ 22,676	$ -	$ -	$ 3,964	$ 26,640	$ 23,530	8.18%	8.18%	1986-1993
Deutsche mark	770,330	133,833	32,335	148,809	1,020,637	801,573	8.16	8.29	1986-1997
Italian lira	1,550	-	-	112	1,662	2,124	7.22	7.22	1985-1987
Japanese yen	1,477,200	201,684	5,137	259,893	1,933,640	1,410,998	7.81	7.99	1986-2001
Kuwaiti dinar	45,045[3]	-	-	1,289	46,334[3]	50,209[3]	12.59	12.59	1985-1991
Luxembourg franc	1,902	-	648	222	1,476	1,955	6.64	6.64	1986-1987
Netherlands guilder	183,125	58,030	-	40,629	281,784	190,616	8.93	9.32	1988-2000
Pound sterling	114,204	-	282	24,076	137,998	124,488	11.76	11.76	1986-2009
Swiss franc	664,844	111,153	1,883	149,325	923,439	648,967	6.18	6.22	1985-2005
United States dollar	611,701[1 3]	100,000	63,747	25,047	673,001[1 3]	606,455[1 3]	10.95	10.69	1985-2001
Principal amounts outstanding	3,892,577	604,700	104,032	653,366	5,046,611	3,860,915	8.22	8.41	
Less - unamortized discounts and premiums on interest-bearing bonds and notes	24,213	-	-	4,919	29,132	25,677			
TOTALS	$3,868,364	$604,700	$104,032	$648,447	$5,017,479	$3,835,238			

MATURITY OF BORROWINGS OUTSTANDING

Twelve Months Ending 30 September	1985	1984	Five Years Ending 30 September	1985	1984
1985		$130,237	1995/1994	2,712,031	2,382,476
1986	$167,410	158,271	2000/1999	1,231,731	690,922
1987	62,878	56,063	2005/2004	1,034,893	1,028,921
1988	278,820	245,442	2010/2009	130,994	115,360
1989	241,331	211,814			
1990	312,346		Totals	$6,172,434	$5,019,506

See notes to financial statements (OCR-7).

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[1] Balance outstanding at 30 September 1985 includes the total amount of $274,177 ($241,329 - 1984) for the Ten-Year Zero Coupon Notes of 1982 and the Twenty-Year Zero Coupon Bonds of 1984 (principal amounts at maturity, $400,000 and $1,000,000, respectively); amortisation of the original discount at issuance by the interest method is shown as an "Other Adjustment".

[2] The weighted average effective interest rates are computed on the principal outstanding amounts, taking into consideration discounts and premiums and the effect of currency swaps. For uniformity and consistency, annual effective interest rates for bonds with annual payment dates have been converted into semi-annual equivalents.

[3] Including borrowings which have been swapped for other currencies as follows:

Currency	Amount Swapped Out	Amount Swapped In	Effective Interest Rates Before Swapping	Effective Interest Rates After Swapping
Kuwaiti dinar	KD15 million	$50,835	11.43%	12.59%
United States dollar	$84,657	SwF183.1 million	11.97	5.83

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES

STATEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CAPITAL STOCK AND VOTING POWER

30 September 1985

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars (Note A)

MEMBERS	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL[1]					VOTING POWER	
	Number of Shares	Per Cent of Total	Par Value of Shares			Number of Votes	Per Cent of Total
			Total	Callable	Paid-in		
REGIONAL							
Afghanistan[2]	1,195	0.082	$ 12,660	$ 8,613	$ 4,047	9,272	0.510
Australia	102,370	7.041	1,084,508	954,297	130,211	110,447	6.077
Bangladesh	18,064	1.242	191,370	168,392	22,978	26,141	1.438
Bhutan[2]	110	0.008	1,165	943	222	8,187	0.450
Burma	9,635	0.663	102,073	89,816	12,257	17,712	0.975
Cambodia[2]	875	0.060	9,270	6,303	2,967	6,952	0.493
China, Rep. of	19,270	1.325	204,146	179,642	24,504	27,347	1.505
Cook Islands	47	0.003	498	445	53	8,124	0.447
Fiji	1,203	0.083	12,745	11,208	1,537	9,280	0.511
Hong Kong[2]	4,700	0.323	49,792	40,151	9,641	12,777	0.703
India	112,005	7.704	1,186,581	1,044,123	142,458	120,082	6.607
Indonesia	96,350	6.627	1,020,732	898,191	122,541	104,427	5.746
Japan	240,875	16.567	2,551,830	2,245,462	306,368	248,952	13.698
Kiribati	71	0.005	752	657	95	8,148	0.448
Korea, Rep. of	89,123	6.130	944,169	830,824	113,345	97,200	5.348
Laos[2]	246	0.017	2,606	2,098	508	8,323	0.458
Malaysia	48,175	3.313	510,366	449,090	61,276	56,252	3.095
Maldives	71	0.005	752	657	95	8,148	0.448
Nepal	2,601	0.179	27,555	24,239	3.316	10,678	0.588
New Zealand	27,170	1.869	287,839	253,281	34,558	35,247	1.939
Pakistan	38,540	2.651	408,293	359,274	49,019	46,617	2.565
Papua New Guinea	1,660	0.114	17,586	15,488	2,098	9,737	0.536
Philippines	42,152	2.899	446,558	392,953	53,605	50,229	2.764
Singapore	6,020	0.414	63,776	56,116	7,660	14,097	0.776
Solomon Islands[2]	58	0.004	614	498	116	8,135	0.448
Sri Lanka	10,260	0.706	108,694	95,643	13,051	18,337	1.009
Thailand	24,087	1.657	255,178	224,540	30,638	32,164	1.770
Tonga	71	0.005	752	657	95	8,148	0.448
Vanuatu	118	0.008	1,250	1,102	148	8,195	0.451
Viet Nam[2]	6,038	0.415	63,967	50,576	13,391	14,115	0.777
Western Samoa[2]	58	0.004	614	498	116	8,135	0.448
Total Regional	903,218	62.123	9,568,691	8,405,777	1,162,914	1,153,605	63.476
NON-REGIONAL							
Austria	6,020	0.414	63,776	56,116	7,660	14,097	0.776
Belgium	6,020	0.414	63,776	56,116	7,660	14,097	0.776
Canada	92,543	6.365	980,401	862,702	117,699	100,620	5.537
Denmark	6,020	0.414	63,776	56,116	7,660	14,097	0.776
Finland	2,408	0.166	25,510	21,495	4,015	10,485	0.577
France	30,108	2.071	318,964	280,667	38,297	38,185	2.101
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	76,534	5.264	810,801	713,453	97,348	84,611	4.655
Italy	24,087	1.657	255,178	224,540	30,638	32,164	1.770
Netherlands	13,247	0.911	140,339	123,495	16,844	21,324	1.173
Norway	6,020	0.414	63,776	56,116	7,660	14,097	0.776
Sweden	2,408	0.166	25,510	21,495	4,015	10,485	0.577
Switzerland	8,275	0.569	87,665	77,135	10,530	16,352	0.900
United Kingdom	36,131	2.485	382,772	336,826	45,946	44,208	2.432
United States	240,875	16.567	2,551,830	2,245,462	306,368	248,952	13.698
Total Non-Regional	550,696	37.877	5,834,074	5,131,734	702,340	663,774	36.524
TOTALS	1,453,914	100.000	$15,402,765	$13,537,511	$1,865,254	1,817,379	100.000

See notes to financial statements (OCR-7).

[1] On 25 April 1983, the Board of Governors approved a third general increase in the Bank's authorized capital stock by 754,750 shares (from 722,057 shares to 1,476,807 shares) which became effective on that date. Each member is entitled to subscribe to 105% of the number of shares subscribed by it on the date of the resolution, with 5% of the subscription being paid-in shares and the remainder being callable shares. Instruments of subscriptions are to be submitted by 30 November 1985, or such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.

[2] These members have not yet subscribed to their entitlements under the third general capital increase.

OCR-7

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Functional Currencies and Reporting Currency

The currencies of members are functional currencies. The reporting currency is the United States dollar, and the financial statements are expressed in thousands of current United States dollars.

Valuation of Capital Stock

The capital stock is defined in Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Articles of Agreement Establishing the Bank (the Articles) "in terms of United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on 31 January 1966" (the 1966 dollar) and the value of each share is defined as 10,000 1966 dollars. The capital stock had historically been translated into the current United States dollars (the Bank's unit of account) on the basis of its par value in terms of gold. From 1973 until 31 March 1978, the rate arrived at on this basis was $1.20635 per 1966 dollar. Since 1 April 1978, at which time the Second Amendment to the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) came into effect, currencies no longer have par values in terms of gold. Pending the Bank's selection of the appropriate successor to the 1966 dollar, the capital stock has been valued for purposes of these financial statements in terms of the Special Drawing Right (SDR) at the value in current United States dollars as computed by the IMF, with each share valued at SDR 10,000.

As of 30 September 1985, the value of the SDR in terms of the current United States dollar was $1.05940 ($0.999005 - 1984) giving a value for each share of the Bank's capital equivalent to $10,594.00 ($9,990.05 - 1984). However, the Bank could decide to fix the value of each share at $12,063.50 based on the 31 March 1978 par value of the United States dollar in terms of gold. If the capital stock as of 30 September 1985 had been valued in terms of $12,063.50 per share, the net maintenance of value obligations would have been $236,688,000 ($263,393,000 - 1984) receivable from members instead of $66,894,000 ($19,767,000 - 1984) receivable from members.

continued

Translation of Currencies

Assets and liabilities are translated from their functional currencies to the reporting currency generally at the applicable rates of exchange at the end of a reporting period. Income and expense amounts are translated for each semi-monthly period generally at the applicable rates of exchange at the beginning of each period; such practice approximates the application of average rates in effect during the period. Translation adjustments other than those relating to maintenance of value of currency holdings (see Notes E and I), are charged or credited to "Accumulated translation adjustments". Exchange gains or losses on currency transactions among functional currencies are included in income. Currency swaps made in connection with borrowings are hedged by forward exchange commitments, and accordingly do not result in any net exchange gain or loss.

Loans

The Bank's loans have been made to or guaranteed by members or their governments and have maturities ranging between 10 and 30 years. The Bank requires its borrowers to absorb exchange risks attributable to fluctuations in the value of the currencies which it has disbursed. The Bank has not suffered any loan losses to date and follows a policy of not taking part in debt rescheduling agreements.

Property, Furniture and Equipment

The headquarters building of the Bank, including land, facilities and fixtures and the initial cost of necessary staff amenities and other related furnishings have been provided to the Bank by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines which has also provided additional office space in a second building. The Bank has leased additional office space in other buildings and has fitted and furnished all additional office space. Significant purchases of property, furniture and equipment by the Bank are capitalized and depreciated over estimated useful lives of related assets using the straight-line method. Other purchases are charged to expense.

continued

To meet the Bank's need for future office accommodations, the Bank has purchased a parcel of land in Metropolitan Manila at the original cost of $9,555,000 for the construction of a proposed new headquarters building. Other costs capitalized in connection with this project, including interest (see Note F), totalled $13,938,000 as of 30 September 1985 ($5,982,000 - 1984).

NOTE B - RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF CASH IN BANKS AND DEMAND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS

In accordance with Article 24, paragraph 2(i), the use by the Bank or by any recipient from the Bank of certain assets may be restricted by members to payments for goods or services produced and intended for use in their territories. With respect to the currencies of 27 members, cash in banks and demand obligations totalling $39,963,000 ($38,904,000 - 1984) and $217,087,000 ($212,906,000 - 1984), respectively, may be, but are not currently so restricted.

In accordance with Article 24, paragraphs 2(i) and (ii), the use by the Bank or by any recipient from the Bank of certain assets has been restricted by two members to payments for goods or services produced in their territories. Cash in banks and demand obligations totalling $197,000 ($27,000 - 1984) and $3,390,000 ($3,549,000 - 1984), respectively, have been so restricted.

NOTE C - INVESTMENTS

As of 30 September 1985, the market value of investments was $3,049,334,000 ($2,514,053,000 - 1984), including investments not traded in the market (time deposits, etc.) which were valued at their cost or amortized cost of $1,128,753,000 ($1,487,296,000 - 1984). During the nine months ended 30 September 1985, sales of investments resulted in a net gain of $18,890,000 ($5,830,000 - 1984). Gains and losses on sales of investments are measured by the difference between average amortized cost and the net proceeds of sales. The annualized rate of return on the average investments held during the period, based on the portfolio held at the beginning and end of each quarter, including realized gains and losses, was 10.50% (10.47% - 1984).

continued

NOTE D - CAPITAL STOCK

The authorized capital stock of the Bank consists of 1,476,807 shares, of which 1,453,914 shares (1,421,171 - 1984) have been subscribed by members. Of the subscribed shares, 1,277,847 (1,246,742 - 1984) are "callable" and 176,067 (174,429 - 1984) are "paid-in". The "callable" share capital is subject to call by the Bank only as and when required to meet the Bank's obligations incurred on borrowings or on guarantees. The "paid-in" share capital is payable or has been paid in instalments, partly in convertible currencies and partly in the currency of the subscribing member. In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Articles, the Bank accepts non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing demand obligations in satisfaction of the portion payable in the currency of the member, provided such currency is not required by the Bank for the conduct of its operations.

As of 30 September 1985, all matured instalments amounting to $1,640,475,000 ($1,467,935,000 - 1984) were received except $274,000 ($2,290,000 - 1984). Instalments not due aggregating $224,779,000 ($274,619,000 - 1984) are receivable as follows:

	1985	1984
1984		$39,365,000
1985	$43,533,000	78,456,000
1986	87,482,000	78,404,000
1987	87,471,000	78,394,000
1988	6,293,000	

Payments in respect of capital subscription instalments in advance of due dates are shown in the balance sheet (under the caption "CAPITAL AND RESERVES") as "Advance payments on subscriptions" pending the determination of the full value of such payments based on the rate of exchange to be used by the Bank as of the date on which such payments are actually due.

continued

NOTE E - MAINTENANCE OF VALUE OF CURRENCY HOLDINGS

Prior to 1 April 1978, the effective date of the Second Amendment to the IMF Articles, the Bank implemented maintenance of value in respect of holdings of member currencies in terms of 1966 dollars, in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 of its Articles and relevant resolutions of the Board of Directors. The "Amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings" under "AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM MEMBERS" represent the aggregate amounts receivable resulting from changes in exchange rates of member currencies from those previously used for the purpose of computing maintenance of value of the Bank's holdings of certain member currencies.

Since 1 April 1978, inasmuch as the valuation of the Bank's capital stock and the basis of determining possible maintenance of value obligations are still under consideration, notional amounts have been calculated provisionally as receivable from or payable to members in order to maintain the value of currency holdings in terms of the SDR. The timing of any establishment and settlement of such amounts is uncertain. The notional amounts as of 30 September 1985 consisting of receivables of $163,183,000 ($124,489,000 - 1984) and payables of $97,652,000 ($106,077,000 - 1984) represent (a) the net decrease of $235,325,000 ($262,038,000 - 1984) in the value of currency holdings in relation to the United States dollar, the Bank's unit of account, during the period from 1 April 1978 to 30 September 1985 offset by (b) the decrease of $169,794,000 ($243,626,000 - 1984) in amounts required to maintain the value of such currency holdings to the extent of matured and paid capital subscriptions due to the decrease in the value of the SDR in relation to the United States dollar during the same period.

NOTE F - INCOME AND EXPENSES

Income from other sources includes exchange gains or losses which are not material.

Total interest expense incurred amounted to $230,161,000 ($212,421,000 - 1984). Of this amount $1,163,000 ($788,000 - 1984) were capitalized as a part of the cost of the proposed new headquarters building.

continued

Administrative expenses (other than those appertaining directly to ordinary operations and special operations) for the nine months ended 30 September 1985 have been apportioned between ordinary capital resources and the Asian Development Fund according to the expected number of loans to be approved for the year. Of the total administrative expenses of $58,735,000 ($54,965,000 - 1984), $25,997,000 ($27,483,000 - 1984) has accordingly been charged to the Asian Development Fund.

NOTE G - SPECIAL RESERVE

In accordance with Articles 16 and 17, the Bank charges a commission calculated at 1/4% (1% - before 1984; 1/2% - 1984) per annum on the outstanding amount of loans made by it from the ordinary capital resources prior to 28 March 1984 and an amount equivalent to such commissions is appropriated to a Special Reserve. The commission charged on such loans will be discontinued after 1985. All amounts previously intended as commission but no longer chargeable as such will continue to be levied as interest and will be accounted for as such by the Bank. Special Reserve Fund assets consist of government and government guaranteed obligations.

NOTE H - CAPITAL TRANSFERRED TO ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 19, paragraph 1(i), the Board of Governors has authorized the setting aside of 10% of the unimpaired "paid-in" capital paid by members pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2(a) and of the convertible currency portion paid by members pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2(b) as of 28 April 1973 to be used as a part of the Special Funds of the Bank. The resources so set aside, amounting to $50,438,000 as of 30 September 1985 ($47,562,000 - 1984) expressed in terms of the SDR on the basis of $1.05940 ($0.999005 - 1984) per SDR ($57,434,000 in terms of $1.20635 per 1966 dollar - see Note A), were allocated and transferred to the Asian Development Fund.

NOTE I - ORDINARY RESERVE AND NET INCOME AFTER
APPROPRIATION OF COMMISSIONS TO SPECIAL RESERVE

Under the provisions of Article 40, the Board of Governors shall determine annually what part of the net income after appropriation of commissions to Special Reserve (see Note G) shall be allocated, after making provision for reserves, to surplus and what part, if any, shall be distributed to the members. Net income after appropriation of commissions to Special Reserve for the year ended 31 December 1984 was allocated to the Ordinary Reserve.

continued

NOTE E - MAINTENANCE OF VALUE OF CURRENCY HOLDINGS

Prior to 1 April 1978, the effective date of the Second Amendment to the IMF Articles, the Bank implemented maintenance of value in respect of holdings of member currencies in terms of 1944 dollars, in accordance with the provisions of Article II of its Articles and relevant resolutions of the Board of Directors. The "Amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings" under "AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM MEMBERS" represent the aggregate amounts receivable resulting from changes in exchange rates of member currencies from those previously used for the purpose of computing maintenance of value of the Bank's holdings of certain member currencies.

Since 1 April 1978, inasmuch as the valuation of the Bank's capital stock and the basis of determining possible maintenance of value obligations are still under consideration, notional amounts have been calculated provisionally as receivable from or payable to members in order to maintain the value of currency holdings in terms of the SDR. The timing of any establishment and settlement of such amounts is uncertain. The notional amounts as of 30 September 1985 consisting of receivables of $163,183,000 ($124,489,000 - 1984) and payables of $97,032,000 ($106,077,000 - 1984) represent (a) the net decrease of $210,325,000 ($262,038,000 - 1984) in the value of currency holdings in relation to the United States dollar, the Bank's unit of account, during the period from 1 April 1978 to 30 September 1985 offset by (b) the decrease of $149,794,000 ($243,626,000 - 1984) in amounts required to maintain the value of such currency holdings to the extent of matured and paid capital subscriptions due to the decrease in the value of the SDR in relation to the United States dollar during the same period.

NOTE F - INCOME AND EXPENSES

Income from other sources includes exchange gains or losses which are not material.

Total interest expense incurred amounted to $738,161,000 ($552,421,000 - 1984). Of this amount $1,163,000 ($788,000 - 1984) were capitalized as a part of the cost of the proposed new headquarters building.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

continued

The restatement of the capital stock for purposes of these financial statements on the basis of the SDR instead of the 1966 dollar (see Note B) resulted in a net charge of $19,820,000 to the Ordinary Reserve during the nine months ended 30 September 1985 (net credit of $11,527,000 - 1984). That charge (credit - 1984) is the increase (decrease - 1984) in the value of the matured and paid capital subscriptions caused by the change during the period in the value of the SDR in relation to the United States dollar not allocated to members as notional maintenance of value adjustments in accordance with resolutions of the Board of Directors.

NOTE J - STAFF RETIREMENT PLAN

The Bank has a contributory Staff Retirement Plan (the Plan). Every employee, as defined under the Plan, shall, as a condition of service, become a participant as of the first day of service, provided that as of such a date, the employee shall not have reached the normal retirement date. The Plan applies also to members of the Board of Directors who elect to join the Plan. The Staff Retirement Plan assets are segregated and held in trust and are not included in the accompanying balance sheet. All costs of administering the Plan are absorbed by the Bank.

Participants are required to contribute 9 1/3% of their remuneration to the Plan and may also make voluntary contributions. The Bank has contributed amounts equal to 18 2/3% of the participants' remuneration. The Bank's contribution is determined at a rate sufficient to cover that part of the costs of the Plan not covered by the participants' contributions. For the nine months ended 30 September 1985, the amount contributed by the Bank was $5,033,000 ($4,711,000 - 1984).

The actuarial present value of vested and non-vested accumulated plan benefits as of 30 September 1984, the date of the last actuarial valuation, totalled $46,387,000 ($36,870,000 - 1983) and $3,402,000 ($3,301,000 - 1983), respectively. Net assets available for benefits totalled $75,814,000 as of 30 September 1984 ($62,443,000 - 1983). The weighted average assumed rate of return used in determining the actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits was 8%.

NOTE K - SERVICES TO MEMBER COUNTRIES

The Bank's outstanding commitments for grant-financed technical assistance projects and programs totalled approximately $27,500,000 as of 30 September 1985 ($26,177,000 - 1984). Ordinary capital resources income is used for these commitments if Technical Assistance Special Fund resources are not available. When technical assistance provided as a grant leads to a Bank loan, the amount of the grant exceeding $150,000 will be refinanced under the loan. No refinanced amount was charged to loans and credited to income of ordinary capital resources during the nine months ended 30 September 1985 ($1,000 - 1984).

ADF-1

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

BALANCE SHEET

30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars (Note A)

ASSETS	1985		1984	
CASH IN BANKS		$ 2,476		$ 2,440
INVESTMENTS (Note C)				
Government and government guaranteed obligations - amortized cost (Face amounts $143,075 - 1985, $113,258 - 1984)	$ 122,483		$ 120,932	
Time deposits and other obligations of banks	288,957	411,440	284,442	405,374
LOANS OUTSTANDING (ADF-4)		1,797,433		1,395,138
ACCRUED INCOME				
On investments	5,413		4,327	
On loans	5,799	11,212	4,114	8,441
NOTES OF CONTRIBUTORS				
Non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing notes		3,325,289		2,712,002
AMOUNT RECEIVABLE FROM CONTRIBUTORS (ADF-3)		238,903		193,667
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		5,776		4,528
TOTALS		$5,792,487		$4,587,154

LIABILITIES, UNDISBURSED BALANCES AND CAPITAL	1985		1984	
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES PAYABLE TO ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES (Note D)		$ 8,895		$ 5,266
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		4,657		4,407
UNDISBURSED BALANCES AND CAPITAL				
Amounts available for loan commitments (ADF-3):				
Contributed Resources	$5,538,734		$4,285,414	
Set-Aside Resources (Note L)	50,438		57,562	
Other Resources	5,085		5,380	
	5,594,257		4,348,356	
Advance payment on contributions	-		75,254	
Accumulated translation adjustments (Note E)	(17,880)		(12,702)	
Accumulated net income (ADF-2)	202,558	5,778,935	160,573	4,571,481
TOTALS		$5,792,487		$4,587,154

See notes to financial statements (ADF-6).

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES AND ACCUMULATED NET INCOME

For the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars (Note B)

	1985	1984
INCOME		
From investments (Note C)	$ 26,516	$ 28,105
From loans	12,760	11,163
From other sources-net	259	74
GROSS INCOME	39,535	39,342
EXPENSES		
Administrative expenses (Note D)	26,083	27,492
NET INCOME	13,452	11,850
ACCUMULATED NET INCOME AT BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	189,189	171,516
ACCUMULATED NET INCOME AT END OF THE PERIOD	$202,641	$183,366

See notes to financial statements (ADF-6).

ADF-3

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

For the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars (Note B)

	1985		1984	
FUNDS WERE PROVIDED BY				
Operations:				
Net income		$ 13,452		$ 11,850
Items not requiring or providing current funds:				
Administration charge (Note D)		25,997		27,483
Increase in accrued income including interest added to loans		(3,228)		(508)
Funds provided by operations		36,221		38,825
Contributions:				
Contributions drawn	$ 443,335		$ 448,407	
Increase (Decrease) in contributions drawn as a result of currency revaluations	461,997		(262,699)	
Notes of contributors encashed	308,315		180,575	
Notes of contributors received	(444,670)		(447,656)	
(Increase) Decrease in notes of contributors as a result of currency revaluations	(282,322)	486,655	173,385	92,012
Net translation adjustments		18,086		(12,436)
Increase (Decrease) in Set-Aside Resources due to substitution of the SDR for the 1966 dollar as the unit of value		3,771		(2,283)
Totals		544,733		116,118
FUNDS WERE UTILIZED FOR				
Loans:				
Loans disbursed	280,756		188,083	
Increase (Decrease) in loans disbursed and outstanding as a result of currency revaluations	160,624		(70,712)	
Loans collected	(10,080)	431,300	(8,351)	109,020
Administration charge paid		24,086		30,110
Other-net		1,540		184
Totals		456,926		139,314
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH IN BANKS AND INVESTMENTS		$ 87,807		$(23,196)

See notes to financial statements (ADF-6).

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK — ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LOANS[a]

30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars (Note B)

Borrowers	Principal Amounts	Loans Not Yet Effective	Refundings and Cancellations	Payments Received	Effective Loans	Undisbursed Balances of Effective Loans	Outstanding Balances
Afghanistan	$ 95,100	$ 20,100	$ 949	$ 2,055	$ 71,996	$ 46,154	$ 25,842
Bangladesh	1,664,162	-	59,482	4,450	1,600,230	1,123,656	476,574
Bhutan	16,441	3,553	-	-	12,888	12,888	-
Burma	490,224	-	18,406	745	471,073	240,564[b]	230,509
Cambodia	1,670	-	-	-	1,670	1,027[b]	643
Cook Islands	1,150	-	-	-	1,150	61	1,089
Indonesia	162,310	-	7,171	23,681	131,458	28,632	102,826
Kiribati	2,328	-	-	-	2,328	1,812	516
Korea, Republic of	3,700	-	102	1,845	1,753	-	1,753
Laos	60,632	-	6,877	2,425	51,330	26,410	24,920
Malaysia	3,300	-	-	1,252	2,048	-	2,048
Maldives	3,422	-	-	-	3,422	2,592	830
Nepal	441,082	48,728	7,335	14,270	370,749	208,759	161,990
Pakistan	1,277,437	282,530	44,903	9,557	940,447	603,290	337,157
Papua New Guinea	111,616	-	797	7,314	103,505	47,587	55,918
Philippines	79,300	-	405	2,864	76,031	43,437	32,594
Singapore	3,000	-	-	856	2,144	-	2,144
Solomon Islands	24,735	-	193	-	24,542	9,829	14,713
Sri Lanka	413,853	67,833	16,161	10,484	319,375	177,296	142,079
Thailand	72,100	-	28	243	71,829	39,116	32,713
Tonga	8,134	-	35	266	7,833	1,326	6,507
Vanuatu	2,081	-	-	-	2,081	1,563	518
Viet Nam	40,670	13,000	3,745	3,140	20,785	1,453	19,332
Western Samoa	40,758	-	357	2,280	38,121	7,759	30,362
Adjustments in United States dollar equivalents of loans disbursed					22,256[c]		22,256[c]
TOTALS - 30 September 1985	$5,020,525	$375,764	$166,936	$87,687	$4,412,394	$2,614,761	$1,797,633
TOTALS - 30 September 1984	$4,487,418	$420,296	$ 77,442	$71,863	$3,802,970	$2,407,732	$1,395,238

MATURITY OF EFFECTIVE LOANS

Twelve Months Ending 30 September	Amounts	Five Years Ending 30 September	Amounts
1986	$25,046	1995	393,197
1987	26,023	2000	562,743
1988	31,776	2005	744,593
1989	29,958	2010	831,053
1990	40,081	2015	816,997
		2020	643,080
		2025	225,785
		Undetermined	23,387[d]
		Total	$4,412,394

SUMMARY OF CURRENCIES RECEIVABLE ON LOANS OUTSTANDING

Currency	1985	1984	Currency	1985	1984
Australian dollar	$ 60,530	$ 53,479	Japanese yen	848,905	880,950
Austrian schilling	6,383	3,617	Netherlands guilder	32,535	26,631
Belgian franc	12,205	11,706	New Zealand dollar	5,561	3,725
Canadian dollar	99,288	76,320	Norwegian krone	7,490	6,512
Danish krone	9,453	8,457	Pound sterling	60,423	50,756
Deutsche mark	128,981	112,757	Swedish krona	7,418	6,653
Finnish markka	4,928	4,075	Swiss franc	26,122	20,386
French franc	17,314	14,758	United States dollar	413,756	293,924
Italian lira	34,387	31,643	Adjustments in United States dollar equivalents of loans disbursed	22,256[c]	(114,847)[c]
			Totals	$1,797,633	$1,395,238

See notes to financial statements (ADF-6).

a The Bank makes a service charge on all Special Funds loans approved after 21 March 1974 at the rate of 1% per annum. On loans approved prior to 21 March 1974, the Bank charges interest (including a service fee of 3/4 of 1%) ranging from 1% per annum to 3% per annum. Loans negotiated after 1 January 1983 are denominated in Special Drawing Rights (SDR) for the purpose of commitment whereas loans negotiated before that date were denominated in current United States dollars for the same purpose. The disbursed portions of such loans have been translated into United States dollars at the applicable exchange rates as of the respective dates of disbursements whereas the undisbursed portions are translated into United States dollars at the applicable exchange rates as of the end of a reporting period.

b Pending consultation with the government concerning its intentions with respect to the project being financed, the Bank has suspended further disbursement of the loan.

c These amounts represent adjustments in United States dollar equivalents, arising from the changes in the exchange rates used for translation of currencies disbursed and outstanding on loans, and repayable to the Bank in such currencies.

d Represents translation adjustments and undisbursed amounts which have not been allocated to specific maturities.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES

30 September 1985

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars (Note B)

	Amounts Committed During 1985	Cumulative Amounts Committed	Amounts Not Yet Available for Loan Commit-ments	Amounts Available for Loan Commitments	Amounts Received	Amounts Receivable
CONTRIBUTED RESOURCES						
Australia	$ -	$ 259,541	$ 37,567	$ 221,974	$ 221,974	$ -
Austria	-	46,697	6,585	40,112	33,527	6,585
Belgium	-	42,295	5,528	36,767	31,239	5,528
Canada	-	475,108	62,406	412,702	350,296	62,406
China, Republic of	-	2,000	500	1,500	1,000	500
Denmark	-	40,276	5,804	34,472	28,668	5,804
Finland	-	33,040	5,049	27,991	21,839	6,152
France	-	186,816	31,782	155,034	123,252	31,782
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	409,737	49,157	360,580	297,659	62,921
Hong Kong	-	1,000	250	750	500	250
Indonesia	-	3,000	750	2,250	1,500	750
Italy	-	148,306	23,661	124,645	100,984	23,661
Japan	-	2,934,808	326,556	2,608,252	2,608,252	-
Korea, Republic of	-	3,500	875	2,625	1,750	875
Netherlands	-	128,302	16,661	111,641	94,980	16,661
New Zealand	-	11,489	1,088	10,401	9,856	545
Norway	-	35,168	4,664	30,504	25,840	4,664
Sweden	-	51,625	7,819	43,806	35,987	7,819
Switzerland	-	77,312	9,124	68,188	68,188	-
United Kingdom	-	234,743	25,198	209,545	209,545	-
United States		1,295,000[a]	260,000	1,035,000	1,035,000	-
Totals	-	6,419,763	881,024	5,538,739	5,301,836	236,903
SET-ASIDE RESOURCES (Note E)	-	50,438	-	50,438	50,438	-
OTHER RESOURCES	-	5,080	-	5,080	5,080	-
TOTALS	$ -	$6,475,281	$881,024	$5,594,257	$5,357,354	$236,903

See notes to financial statements (ADF-6).

[a] Including $260,000 representing the last two tranches of the United States' contribution to the third ADF replenishment (ADF IV) for which the necessary internal procedures had not been completed as of 30 September 1985.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

NOTE A - GENERAL

The Asian Development Fund (the Fund) was established on 28 June 1974 to streamline special operations of the Bank.

The initial contributions of three contributors are restricted as to their initial use to procurement of goods and services from their respective countries. As of 30 September 1985, all such contributions have been used (unused US$29,147,000 - 1984).

The resources of the Fund have been subsequently augmented by three replenishments, the most recent of which was in July 1982 in a total amount equivalent to US$3,214,073,000 to cover the operational requirements for the four years ending 31 December 1986.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Functional Currencies and Reporting Currency

The currencies of contributing members are functional currencies. The reporting currency is the United States dollar, and the financial statements are expressed in thousands of current United States dollars.

Translation of Currencies

Assets, liabilities and contributions committed are translated from their functional currencies to the reporting currency generally at the applicable rates of exchange at the end of a reporting period. Income and expense amounts are translated for each semi-monthly period generally at the applicable rates of exchange at the beginning of each period; such practice approximates the application of average rates in effect during the period. Translation adjustments relating to contributions are offset by increases or decreases in the contribution accounts. Translation adjustments relating to capital set-aside (see Note E) are recorded as receivable from or payable to Ordinary Capital Resources. Other translation adjustments are charged or credited to "Accumulated translation adjustments". Exchange gains or losses on currency transactions among functional currencies are included in income.

continued

Loans

Concessional loans of the Fund have been extended to certain developing member countries, bear only a service charge and generally require repayment over a 40-year period. The Fund requires Borrowers to absorb exchange risks attributable to fluctuations in the value of the currencies disbursed. The Fund has not suffered any loan losses to date and follows a policy of not taking part in debt rescheduling agreements.

Contributions

Contributions by member countries are included in the financial statements as amounts committed from the date Instruments of Contribution are deposited and related formalities are completed.

NOTE C - INVESTMENTS

As of 30 September 1985, the market value of investments was $415,087,000 ($380,768,000 - 1984), including investments not traded in the market (time deposits, etc.) which were valued at their cost or amortized cost of $318,384,000 ($311,403,000 - 1984). During the nine months ended 30 September 1985, sales of investments resulted in a net gain of $969,000 ($321,000 - 1984). Gains and losses on sales of investments are measured by the difference between average amortized cost and the net proceeds of sales. The annualized rate of return on the average investments held during the period, based on the portfolio held at the beginning and end of each quarter, including realized gains and losses, was 9.36% (9.44% - 1984).

NOTE D - ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES AND ADMINISTRATION CHARGE

Administrative expenses include an administration charge from Ordinary Capital Resources amounting to $25,997,000 ($27,483,000 - 1984). The charge represents an apportionment of all administrative expenses of the Bank (other than those appertaining directly to ordinary operations and special operations) based on the expected number of loans to be approved for the year.

NOTE E - SET-ASIDE RESOURCES

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 19, paragraph 1(i) of the Articles of Agreement Establishing the Bank, the Board of Governors has authorized the setting aside of 10% of the unimpaired "paid-in" capital paid by members pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2(a) and of the convertible currency portion paid by members pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2(b) as of 28 April 1973, to be used as a part of the Special Funds of the Bank. The capital so set aside was allocated and transferred from the Ordinary Capital Resources to the Fund as Set-Aside Resources.

continued

The capital stock of the Bank is defined in Article 4, paragraph 1 "in terms of United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on 31 January 1966" (the 1966 dollar). Therefore, Set-Aside Resources had historically been translated into the current United States dollar (the Bank's unit of account), on the basis of its par value in terms of gold. From 1973 until 31 March 1978, the rate arrived at on this basis was $1.20635 per 1966 dollar. Since 1 April 1978, at which time the Second Amendment to the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) came into effect, currencies no longer have par values in terms of gold. Pending the Bank's selection of the appropriate successor to the 1966 dollar, the Set-Aside Resources has been valued for purposes of the accompanying financial statements in terms of the Special Drawing Right (SDR), at the value in current United States dollars as computed by the IMF. As of 30 September 1985, the value of the SDR in terms of the current United States dollar was $1.05940 ($0.999005 - 1984). On this basis, Set-Aside Resources amounted to $50,438,000 ($47,562,000 - 1984). If the capital stock of the Bank as of 30 September 1985 had been valued in terms of $12,063.50 per share, Set-Aside Resources would have been $57,434,000.

TASF-1

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SPECIAL FUND

BALANCE SHEET

30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars (Note A)

	1985	1984
ASSETS		
CASH IN BANKS	$ 421	$ 870
INVESTMENTS (Note B)		
Government and government guaranteed obligations-amortized cost (Face amounts $4,478 - 1985, $5,390 - 1984)	4,447	5,313
Time deposits and other obligations of banks	8,731	5,165
ACCRUED INCOME	230	182
AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM CONTRIBUTORS (TASF-4)	1,239	2,395
OTHER ASSETS	2,255	1,202
TOTALS	$17,323	$15,127
LIABILITIES AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES		
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	$ 8,129	$ 5,000
UNEXPENDED BALANCES (TASF-2) (Note C)	9,194	10,127
TOTALS	$17,323	$15,127

See notes to financial statements (TASF-6).

TASF-2

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SPECIAL FUND

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES

For the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars (Note A)

	1985		1984	
CONTRIBUTIONS COMMITTED (TASF-4)		$1,811		$ 1,613
INCOME				
From investments (Note B)	$ 699		$ 803	
From other sources - net (Note D)	351	1,050	103	906
Totals		2,861		2,519
EXPENSES (TASF-5)				
Services to member countries (Note D)	4,175		5,197	
Administrative expenses	13	4,188	675	5,872
EXPENSES IN EXCESS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND INCOME		(1,327)		(3,353)
EXCHANGE GAIN (LOSS) - net (Note A)		1,474		(851)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN UNEXPENDED BALANCES		147		(4,204)
UNEXPENDED BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		9,047		14,331
UNEXPENDED BALANCES AT END OF THE PERIOD		$9,194		$10,127

See notes to financial statements (TASF-6).

TASF-3

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SPECIAL FUND

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

For the Nine Months Ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars (Note A)

	1985	1984
FUNDS WERE PROVIDED BY		
Contributions:		
Contributions drawn	$3,080	$ 652
Increase (Decrease) in contributions drawn as a result of currency revaluations	878	(477)
Totals	3,958	175
FUNDS WERE UTILIZED FOR		
Operations:		
(Increase) Decrease in unexpended balances	(147)	4,204
Items not requiring or providing current funds:		
Accrued contributions committed	2,470	1,033
Accrued income	88	132
Accrued expenses	1,685	255
Funds utilized for operations	4,096	5,624
Decrease (Increase) in accounts payable to Ordinary Capital Resources	875	(596)
Other-net	487	(541)
Totals	5,458	4,487

DECREASE IN CASH IN BANKS AND INVESTMENTS	$1,500	$4,312

See notes to financial statements (TASF-4).

[illegible]

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SPECIAL FUND

STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTED RESOURCES

[illegible] September [illegible]

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars [illegible]

Contributors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bangladesh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China, Republic of	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germany, Federal Republic of	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hong Kong	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indonesia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Japan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Korea, Republic of	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malaysia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Netherlands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Zealand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway[a]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pakistan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sri Lanka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Kingdom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transfer to the Asian Development Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTALS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[a] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SPECIAL FUND

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Functional Currency and Reporting Currency

The functional currency of the Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF) is deemed, as a matter of convenience, to be the same as the reporting currency, the United States dollar. The financial statements of TASF are expressed in thousands of current United States dollars.

Translation of Currencies

Assets, liabilities and unexpended balances in currencies other than United States dollars are translated at the applicable rates of exchange at the end of a reporting period. As to contributions committed, the used portions have been translated at the applicable exchange rates as of the respective dates of use whereas the unused portions are translated at the applicable exchange rates as of the end of a reporting period. Income and expense amounts in currencies other than United States dollars are translated for each semi-monthly period generally at the applicable rates of exchange at the beginning of each period; such practice approximates the application of average rates in effect during the period. Translation adjustments are accounted for as exchange gains or losses and are charged or credited to operations.

Contributions

Contributions by member countries are included in the financial statements as amounts committed from the date contribution agreements become effective.

NOTE B - INVESTMENTS

As of 30 September 1985, the market value of investments was $13,255,000 ($10,549,000 - 1984), including investments not traded in the

continued

market (time deposits, etc.) which were valued at their cost or amortized cost of $10,432,000 ($8,033,000 - 1984). During the nine months ended 30 September 1985 and 30 September 1984, there was no gain or loss from sale of investments. Gains and losses on sales of investments are measured by the difference between average amortized cost and the net proceeds of sales. The annualized rate of return on the average investments held during the period, based on the portfolio held at the beginning and end of each quarter, including realized gains and losses, was 7.66% (7.67% - 1984).

NOTE C - FUNDING

Since 1967, contributions have been made by 27 member countries. Contributions in earlier years were restricted in one form or another but there has been a trend in recent years towards contributions being made in a substantially or wholly unrestricted manner.

NOTE D - SERVICES TO MEMBER COUNTRIES

The Bank's outstanding commitments for grant-financed technical assistance projects and programs totalled approximately $27,590,000 as of 30 September 1985 ($24,177,000 - 1984). Technical Assistance Special Fund resources are used for these commitments where available and any balance is financed from Ordinary Capital Resources income. When technical assistance provided as a grant leads to a Bank loan, the amount of the grant exceeding $150,000 will be refinanced under the loan. Refinanced amounts of $350,000 were charged to loans and credited to income from other sources of the TASF during the nine months ended 30 September 1985 ($100,000 - 1984).

U.S TREASURY DEPARTMENT

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 97-35:		1981 Supplemental (P.L. 97-12):	
Paid-in Capital	89,933	Paid-in Capital	17,987
Callable Capital	269,800	Callable Capital <Program Limitation>	<53,960>
	359,733	1984 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 98-151):	
		Paid-in Capital	17,987
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>	<53,960>
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1985 (P.L. 98-473):	
		Paid-in Capital	17,988
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>	<53,960>
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act, 1986 (P.L. 99-190)	
		Paid-in Capital	16,189
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>	<48,564>
		1986 Sequestration (P.L. 99-177)	
		Paid-in Capital	-696
		1987 REQUEST	
		Paid-in Capital	17,986
		Callable Capital <Program Limitation>	<53,960>
			71,946

February 4, 1986

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1987 APPROPRIATIONS

The African Development Bank (AFDB) was established in 1963 to make loans on near-market terms for the economic and social development of its fifty African members individually and through regional cooperation. The Bank's lending is financed primarily through the paid-in capital contributions of member countries and by borrowing in international capital markets. The majority of loans are provided to strengthen agriculture and to finance critically needed infrastructure projects.

Membership in the AFDB was restricted to African nations until 1982 when non-regional countries joined the institution. In conjunction with non-regional membership, the capital of the Bank is being increased to $6.3 billion, of which the non-regional countries will subscribe $2.1 billion. Twenty-five percent of capital subscriptions will be paid-in with the balance being callable capital.

The first non-African countries became members in December 1982 and the United States formally joined the AFDB in February 1983. U.S. membership was authorized by Public Law 97-35 as was a U.S. subscription of $359.7 million to AFDB capital. The first installment of the U.S. subscription ($17.99 million for paid-in capital and $53.96 million, under program limitation authority for subscription to callable capital) was appropriated in FY 1981 (PL 97-12). A second and third installments with identical amounts for paid-in and callable capital subscriptions were provided under PL 98-151 and PL 98-473. In FY 1986, $16.2 million in budget authority for paid-in capital and $48.6 million in callable capital under program limitations were provided in the Continuing Resolution (PL 99-190). The FY 1987 budget request is for $17.99 million of budget authority for paid-in capital and $53.96 million of program limitations for callable capital subscriptions.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER 1985

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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ANNEX I - 1

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 1985 AND 1984

(expressed in Units of Account - Note B-1)

ASSETS	1985	1985 UA	1984 UA
DUE FROM BANKS (Statement C)		93 281 678	58 411 423
INVESTMENTS (Statement B)			
Time deposits with banks	522 960 848		194 664 316
Other Investments (Note I)	90 328 538		79 764 519
		613 289 386	274 428 835
NON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS (Note H)		158 404 800	127 422 400
AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE			
Accrued Income	35 295 832		25 760 176
Other Amounts receivable & sundries	56 243 525		40 390 002
		91 539 357	66 150 178
DUE FROM MEMBERS ON SUBSCRIPTIONS (Annex I-8)			
Arrears on subscriptions	63 746 725		54 948 579
Non negotiable instruments not deposited	21 826 800		12 990 400
		85 573 525	67 938 979
LOANS (Note J)(Statement A)			
Approved loans less cancellations	3 005 984 628		2 438 940 558
Less: Loans unsigned	335 080 000		162 480 000
Loans signed	2 670 904 628		2 276 460 558
Less: Undisbursed	1 445 158 320		1 313 338 702
Loans disbursed	1 225 746 308		963 121 856
Less : Repayments	252 248 849		195 199 547
		973 497 459	767 922 309
EQUITY PARTICIPATION (At cost) (Note K)			
A.D.F.	85 110 610		35 893 749
Other Development Institutions	8 754 698		8 594 039
		63 865 308	44 487 788
FIXED ASSETS (Note L)		38 090 214	40 840 461
		2 117 341 727	1 447 602 373
ASSETS OF SPECIAL FUNDS (Note D)(Annex I-6)		280 530 570	252 738 773
ASSETS OF TRUST FUNDS (Note E)		13 644 973	14 468 971
ASSETS OF SHELTER AFRIQUE		14 649 616	13 840 367
TOTAL		2 426 366 886	1 728 650 484

LIABILITIES, RESERVES & CAPITAL	1985	1985 UA	1984 UA
AMOUNTS PAYABLE			
Accrued Financial Charges	34 713 285		11 270 308
ADF Notes & Sundries	58 880 164		49 246 301
		93 593 449	60 516 609
BORROWINGS (Annex I-5)		892 274 437	470 512 941
GRANTS (Note O)		3 925 030	2 498 878
RESERVES (Annex I-7)			
Special Reserve (Note F)	36 497 058		26 968 750
Sinking Fund (ADF)	6 121 162		6 121 162
Reserve for construction	6 990 428		6 990 428
Reserve for Revaluation of currency values	(2 828 358)		13 865 634
General Reserve	98 035 743		73 914 105
Net Income for the period	30 549 869		26 160 210
		175 385 902	156 040 269
CAPITAL (Note G - Annex I-8) (in shares of UA 10 000 each)			
AUTHORISED	5 400 000 000		5 250 000 000
Less: Unsubscribed	128 920 000		142 680 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	5 271 080 000		5 107 320 000
Less: Callable Capital	3 953 310 000		3 830 490 000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	1 317 770 000		1 276 830 000
Less: Uncalled portion	373 968 800		532 565 500
	943 801 200		744 264 500
Add: Subscriptions paid in advance	8 561 709		13 769 156
		952 362 909	758 033 656
		2 117 341 727	1 447 602 373
SPECIAL FUNDS (Note D) (Annex I-6)		280 530 570	252 738 773
TRUST FUNDS (Note E)		13 644 973	14 468 971
SHELTER AFRIQUE RESOURCES		14 649 616	13 840 367
TOTAL		2 426 366 886	1 728 650 484

The accompanying notes to the Financial Statements (Annex I-4) form part of this Statement.

ABB: Word Processing System

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK **ANNEX 1-2**

ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1985 AND 1984

(expressed in Units of Account - Note B-1)

	1985		1984	
	UA		UA	
INCOME				
FROM LOANS				
Interest	49 253 238		39 869 173	
Commitment Charges	9 105 937		7 235 143	
Statutory Commission	6 666 759		5 558 584	
		65 025 934		52 662 900
FROM INVESTMENTS		39 431 370		16 228 956
FROM OTHER SOURCES		1 453 653		1 475 335
Gross Income		105 910 957		70 367 191
EXPENDITURE				
Board of Governors	1 024 088		804 611	
Board of Directors	2 019 824		1 681 845	
Personnel Services	20 154 847		17 338 952	
General Administrative Expenses (Note N)	5 068 944		5 474 129	
Total Administrative Expenses	28 267 703		25 299 537	
Less: Management Fees (Note N)	15 889 494		13 426 351	
	12 378 209		11 873 186	
Add: Financial Charges	60 347 410		32 045 640	
Depreciation	2 108 270		2 108 270	
		74 833 889		46 027 096
		31 077 068		24 340 095
Deduct: (Loss)/Gain on Exchange (net)		(527 199)		1 820 115
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		30 549 869		26 160 210
PROPOSED APPROPRIATION OF NET INCOME				
Appropriation to Statutory Reserve (Note F)		6 666 759		5 558 584
Appropriation to General Reserve		23 883 110		20 601 626
		30 549 869		26 160 210

The accompanying notes to the Financial Statements (Annex 1-4) form part of this Statement.

ANNEX I-3

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1985 AND 1984

(expressed in Units of Account - Note B-1)

	1985 UA	1984 UA
SOURCES OF FUNDS		
Net Income	30 549 869	26 160 210
Add/(Deduct): Non-Cash Items :		
Depreciation	2 108 270	2 108 270
Accrued Financial Charges	32 270 588	11 509 456
Accrued Admin. Expenses	-	-
Accrued Income	(35 452 860)	(25 760 176)
Funds provided by Operations	29 475 867	14 017 760
Borrowings	103 816 792	94 248 437
Receipts on Capital subscriptions (net of demand notes)	113 709 190	109 315 609
Repayments on Loans	47 493 156	49 091 213
Other Resources	-	16 217 405
	294 495 005	282 890 424
APPLICATION OF FUNDS		
Disbursements on Loans	209 663 360	118 154 113
Capital Expenditure	2 843	-
Difference on Currency Conversion (Loss)	18 072 473	(107 346)
Special Relief Fund	1 000 000	-
Repayments on Borrowings	7 326 825	29 441 765
Equity Participation	5 281 632	638 748
Other applications	5 856 869	-
	247 204 002	148 127 280
NET INCREASE IN FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OPERATIONS	47 291 003	134 763 144
ANALYSIS OF COMPONENTS OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN FUNDS		
Cash in banks	10 447 029	(1 009 901)
Investments	36 843 974	135 773 045
	47 291 003	134 763 144

The accompanying notes to the financial statements (Annex I) form part of this statement.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 1985 AND 1984

NOTE A - OPERATIONS

The African Development Bank (the Bank) was established as an international institution to contribute to the economic and social progress of its Member States by using the resources at its disposal to finance related investment projects and programmes in Member States, either unilaterally or in co-operation with other development institutions, whether of national or international status. In furtherance of this aim, the Bank participates in the selection, study and preparation of projects contributing to such development and, where necessary, providing technical assistance. The Bank also mobilizes resources for financing of these investments and promotes investments in Africa of public and private capital in projects and programmes designed to contribute to the economic and social progress of the Member States.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies employed by the Bank are consistent with internationally accepted accounting principles promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Committee. The more significant accounting policies are summarized below.

1. Monetary basis of financial statements

1.1 The financial statements are expressed in Units of Account. The value of the Unit of Account is defined in Article 5.1 (b) of the Agreement establishing the Bank (the Agreement) as 0.88867088 gramme of fine gold.

1.2 Under Article 26 of the Agreement, whenever it shall become necessary to value any currency in terms of another currency, in terms of gold or of the Unit of Account, such revaluation shall be reasonably made by the Bank after consultation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In compliance with these provisions, the Board of Directors resolved on 8 February 1978, pursuant to Article 26 of the Agreement, that with effect from 31st December 1977 and for all the Bank's accounting purposes, the weight of gold of the Unit of Account shall be deemed and understood to be equivalent in value to one Special Drawing Right (SDR) of the International Monetary Fund as the same shall be determined from time to time. Subsequently, on 4th May 1978, the Board of Governors decided by Resolution 6-78 to redefine the Unit of Account to be equivalent to One Special Drawing Right of the International Monetary Fund. Pending the ratification of this decision, the Unit of Account has been valued as equivalent to 1 SDR.

1.3 Income and Expenditure Accounts in currencies have been translated into Units of Account at the rates prevailing on the last day of the quarter preceding the date of transaction.

Assets and Liabilities other than those denominated in Units of Account are translated into Units of Account at rates prevailing at the balance sheet dates.

Translation adjustments and conversion gains or losses on subscriptions are credited or debited to the reserve for revaluation and conversion of currency values.

Where currencies are converted into any other currency, the resulting gain or loss is included in the determination of net income.

2. Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are treated in the accounts on the following basis:

2.1 Land is stated at cost, including charges for reclamation. No depreciation is provided.

2.2 Buildings are shown at cost less depreciation provided to-date. Depreciation is calculated at a rate which is expected to amortize the cost in equal annual instalments over the useful life which is estimated at between 15 and 20 years. The financial charges incurred in connection with borrowed funds for the construction of buildings were capitalized during the construction period.

2.3 Furniture, fixtures, equipment and motor vehicles are written off in the years of purchase.

3. Investments

Investments are valued at the lower of cost or market value, income being construed as realised capital gains and interest earned less provision for any unrealised losses. During the period ended 30th September 1985. Provision has been made for a loss of UA 1 689 669, since market value was lower than cost.

NOTE C - EXCHANGE RATES

The rates used for translating currencies into Unit of Account at 30 September 1985 and 1984 are as follows:-

		1985	1984
1 UA = 1 SDR =	Algerian Dinar	5.07676	5.07055
	Austrian Schilling	19.8838	21.2288
	Belgian Francs	57.4247	61.3087
	Botswana Pula	2.1616	1.41743
	Brazil Cruzeiro	8 247.42	2 314.69
	Canadian Dollar	1.45243	1.31668
	CFA Francs	431.835	463.736
	Danish Krone	10.3000	10.9341
	Deutsche Mark	2.82848	3.02228
	Finnish Markka	6.09154	6.29069
	French Franc	8.63670	9.27472
	Indian Rupee	12.7037	11. 8872
	Italian Lira	1 911.81	1 881.77
	Japanese Yen	229.889	245.255
	Kenyan Shilling	16.7497	14.7868
	Kuwaiti Dinar	0.313910	0.297566
	Libyan Dinar	0.313637	0.295758
	Mauritius Rupee	15.5909	14.7486
	Netherlands Guilder	3.19566	3.40660
	Nigerian Naira	0.893556	0.766814
	Norwegian Krone	8.45080	8.75327
	Portuguese Escudo	173.512	158.217
	Pound Sterling	0.756172	0.800480
	Spanich Peseta	172.999	169.274
	Saudi Arabian Riyal	3.86150	3.55145
	Swedish Krona	8.54350	8.57493
	Swiss Franc	2.31054	2.49550
	Ugandan Shilling	598.969	400.40
	U.S. Dollar	1.05940	0.999001
	Yugoslavia Dinar	307.144	160.900
	Zambian Kwacha	2.33549	1.90395
	Zimbabwe	1.75020	1.38079

No representation is made that any currency held by the Bank, can be, could be or could have been converted into any other currency at the cross rates resulting from the rates indicated above.

ADB: Word Processing System

NOTE D - **SPECIAL FUNDS**

Under article 8 of the Agreement establishing the Bank, the Bank may establish or be entrusted with the administration of special funds. At 30 September 1985, and 1984 there were the following funds whose assets were held separate from those of the ordinary capital resources.

	1985 U. A.	1984 U. A.
Nigeria Trust Fund	257 877 526	243 117 218
Staff provident Fund	10 464 669	9 269 631
Special Relief Fund	12 188 375	351 924
	280 530 570	252 738 773

The Special Relief Fund increased substantially because of special contributions of BUA 1 million by the Bank and FUA 1 million by the African Development Fund.

NOTE E - **TRUST FUNDS**

The Bank has been entrusted per Resolution 11.70 and 19.74 of the Board of Governors with the administration of the Mamoun Beheiry Fund and the Arab Oil Fund.

The position of these Trust Funds at 30 September 1985 and 1984 are as follows:

		1985 U. A.	1984 U. A.
A)	**ARAB OIL FUND**		
	Accumulated Fund	13 639 796	14 464 450
	Represented by: Loans disbursed	13 639 796	14 464 450
B)	**MAMOUN BEHEIRY FUND**		
	Original fund	3 000	3 000
	Income from Investments	2 177	1 521
	Accumulated Fund	5 177	4 521
	Represented by: Short-term Investments	5 177	4 521
	TOTAL OF RESOURCES AND ASSETS OF TRUST FUNDS	13 644 973	14 468 971

NOTE F - **SPECIAL RESERVE**

Commission received on loans have been set aside pursuant to Article 20 of the Agreement establishing the Bank, as a special reserve to be held in liquid form and to be used for the purposes of meeting liabilities of the Bank on its borrowings and guarantees.

On all loans granted to date, the rate of commission is 1% per annum.

NOTE G - CAPITAL STOCK

The authorised capital of the Bank consists of 540 000 shares (1984: 525 000 shares) having a par value of 10 000 Units of Account each. The last increase of shares was decided by the Board of Governors (Resolution B/BG/85/03) in May 1985. The subscribed capital has increased from UA 5 107 320 000 as at 30 September 1984 to UA 5 271 080 000 as at 30 September 1985. The increase of UA 163 760 000 represents the new shares taken by the Peoples Republic of China.

NOTE H - NON-NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

Non-negotiable instruments represent subscription payments made by Member States in accordance with Board of Governors Resolution No. 06-81. These instruments bear no interest and are payable at par value.

NOTE I - OTHER INVESTMENTS

The composition of other investments is as follows:

	1985 U. A.	1984 U. A.
Floating rate US dollar certificates of deposit	12 224 185	9 251 118
Straight Bonds	22 553 730	10 816 148
Portfolio Investments	55 550 623	59 697 253
TOTAL	90 328 538	79 764 519

NOTE J - LOANS

Signed loans are denominated in Units of Account. Amounts disbursed on loans are repayable in the currency or currencies disbursed by the Bank, or at the option of the Bank in such other freely convertible currency or currencies determined by the Bank.

The amount repayable in each currency shall be the equivalent (as of the date or dates of repayment) of the value of the currency or currencies disbursed expressed in terms of the Units of Account, determined as of the respective dates of disbursement. Loans are granted for a maximum period of twenty years including the grace period which is related to the timetable for implementation.

At 30 September 1985:

i) Agreements for approved loans amounting to UA 309 780 000(1984:UA 162 480 000) had not been signed.

ii) In respect of the undisbursed balances of signed loans the Bank may enter into special irrevocable commitments to pay amounts to the borrowers or others in respect of costs of goods and services to be financed under loans agreements. The bank has issued irrevocable reimbursement guarantees to commercial banks for amounts totalling UA 10 083 376 (1984: UA 29 562 060) on undisbursed loans.

NOTE K - EQUITY PARTICIPATION

As at 30 September 1985 the Bank's equity participations are as follows:

	1985 U. A.	1984 U. A.
ADF	55 110 610	35 893 749
AFRICARE	414 473	414 473
SIFIDA	924 811	924 811
DEVELOPMENT BANKS	2 837 666	2 677 007
SHELTER AFRIQUE	4 577 748	4 577 748
TOTAL	63 865 308	44 487 788

The subscriptions of UA 55 110 610 to the African Development Fund includes non-negotiable, non-interest bearing promissory notes payable on demand issued by the Bank in favour of the Fund. The revaluation of these notes as at 30 September 1985 is equal to UA 49 451 246 and is included under "ADF Notes and Sundries" on the Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet.

NOTE L - FIXED ASSETS

	1985 U. A.	1984 U. A.
Buildings	55 942 691	55 881 911
Accumulated depreciation	(18 209 198)	(15 398 171)
	37 733 493	40 483 740
Land	356 721	356 721
Net Book Value	38 090 214	40 840 461

NOTE M - GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVES EXPENSES

The total amount of UA 5 068 944 (1984: UA 5 474 129) includes UA 126 201 (1984: UA 193 123) representing expenditure on the acquisition of office furniture and equipment. The amount has been written off to the Income and Expenditure Account in consistence with the Bank's accounting policies.

NOTE N - MANAGEMENT FEES

The amount of UA 15 889 494 (1984: UA 13 426 351) represents reimbursements to the Bank by the following entities for their share of expenses relating to offices, staff, organisation, services and facilities for the period.

	1985	1984
	U. A.	U. A.
African Development Fund	14 225 076	12 301 848
Nigeria Trust Fund	1 537 763	1 010 563
Association of African Development Finance Institutions	10 423	11 234
IFAD	116 232	102 706
	15 889 494	13 426 351

NOTE O - BORROWINGS AND CURRENCY SWAPS

The Bank has entered into currency swap agreements with major international banks in which proceeds of a borrowing are converted into a different currency and simultaneously a forward exchange agreement is executed providing for a schedule of future exchanges of the two currencies in order to recover the currency converted. The effect of the currency swap transactions is to transform the cost of the original borrowing to a reduced cost which reflects the yield of the currency obtained in the conversion. The average cost of borrowings outstanding at the end of the period was 9.0% " annualised", (9.4% : September 30, 1984 annualised) - reflecting a reduction of cost of U.A. 6 048 584 (Nil - September 30, 1984).

NOTE P - GRANTS

According to Article 11 of the Agreement establishing the Bank, the accounts for each financial year shall be submitted in a form which distinguishes between the funds available for the general operations and any such operations as may be financed from time to time by contributions entrusted to it under Article 8 which empowers the Bank to receive other resources including grants from member countries, non participating African or other countries, and from any public or private body or bodies.

The amount shown in the Balance Sheet captioned "Grants" represents such undisbursed resources received from the following countries:

	1985 U. A.	1984 U. A.
Norway	556 180	430 997
Belgium	2 158 854	237 761
Sweden	475 712	652 244
Canada	114 855	480 919
Denmark	432 562	512 656
Switzerland	168 695	18 722
Finland	18 172	165 579
	3 925 030	2 498 878

These funds are represented by equivalent amounts in the Assets under "Due from banks".

NOTE Q - **CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY**

At 1 January 1984, the Bank adopted the accounting principle described in Note B - 3 concerning the valuation of all short-term investments. Previously, investments managed by the Bank were valued at cost since it was intended that such investments should be held to maturity date. Had the above mentioned accounting change not been adopted, net income would have increased by UA 1 689 669.

ANNEX I-5

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK-ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES
STATEMENT OF BORROWINGS-POSITION AS AT 30/9/85
(Expressed in Units of Account-UA)

DESCRIPTION	DATE OF AGREEMENT	AMOUNT BORROWED	AMOUNT IN UA	AMOUNT DRAWN	AMOUNT DRAWN IN UA	AMOUNT REPAID	AMOUNT REPAID IN UA	BALANCE OUTSTANDING IN UA	INTEREST RATE % P.A	STATUS OF DEBT	REPAYMENT PERIOD START	END	INSTALMENTS
Government of Canada	07-Jan-73	4,718,895 CdnD	3,248,966	4,718,895 CdnD	3,248,966	312,300 CdnD	215,157	3,033,809	0.000	Senior	1983	2023	Semi-annual
Government of Sweden	14-Nov-74	25,000,000 Skr	2,926,201	25,000,000 Skr	2,926,201	250,000 Skr	29,262	2,896,939	0.750	Senior	1984	2023	Semi-annual
Government of Austria	07-Apr-75	37,982,000 Aschs	1,910,198	37,982,000 Aschs	1,910,198	0 Aschs	0	1,910,198	3.000	Senior	1985	2003	Semi-annual
Government of Sweden	16-Nov-76	10,000,000 Skr	1,170,480	10,000,000 Skr	1,170,480	0 Skr	0	1,170,480	0.000	Senior	1986	2026	Semi-annual
KD Bonds due 1987													
Series A	15-May-77	2,000,000 KD	6,371,253	2,000,000 KD	6,371,253	500,000 KD	1,592,813	4,778,440	8.750	Senior	1984	1987	Semi-annual
Government of Sweden	21-Feb-78	18,000,000 Skr	2,106,865	18,000,000 Skr	2,106,865	0 Skr	0	2,106,865	0.000	Senior	1987	2027	Semi-annual
Eximbank of Japan Yen 4 billion	03-May-78	4,000,000,000 Yen	17,399,702	4,000,000,000 Yen	17,399,702	1,336,000,000 Yen	5,811,500	11,588,201	7.750	Senior	1981	1993	Semi-annual
DM Bonds due 1986	23-May-79	100,000,000 Dm	35,334,678	100,000,000 Dm	35,334,678	0 Dm	0	35,334,678	7.750	Senior	1986	1986	
DM Fixed Rate Loan due 1991	14-May-79	100,000,000 Dm	35,334,678	100,000,000 Dm	35,334,678	40,000,000 Dm	14,121,871	21,212,807	8.300	Senior	1982	1991	Annual
DM Bonds due 1987	12-Oct-79	100,000,000 Dm	35,334,678	100,000,000 Dm	35,334,678	0 Dm	0	35,334,678	8.000	Senior	1987	1987	
Euro-Credit	22-Jun-80	650,000,000 FF	75,260,227	0 FF	0	0 FF	0	0	0.000	Senior	1984	1987	Semi-annual
Yen 15 billion Fixed Rate Loan	09-Mar-81												
Tranche A		12,000,000,000 Yen	32,199,105	12,000,000,000 Yen	32,199,105	0 Yen	0	32,199,105	8.900	Senior	1991	1996	Semi-annual
Tranche B		3,000,000,000 Yen	13,049,776	3,000,000,000 Yen	13,049,776	0 Yen	0	13,049,776	9.000	Senior	1991	2001	Semi-annual
Eximbank of Japan Yen 10 billion	09-Oct-81	10,000,000,000 Yen	43,499,254	10,000,000,000 Yen	43,499,254	417,000,000 Yen	1,813,919	41,685,335	8.250	Senior	1985	2003	Semi-annual
DM Bonds due 1989	24-Sep-82	100,000,000 Dm	35,334,678	100,000,000 Dm	35,334,678	0 Dm	0	35,334,678	10.000	Senior	1989	1989	
Asch Bonds due 1991	18-Apr-83	400,000,000 Aschs	20,116,879	400,000,000 Aschs	20,116,879	0 Aschs	0	20,116,879	8.750	Senior	1991	1991	
DM Bonds due 1991	28-Mar-84	100,000,000 Dm	35,334,678	100,000,000 Dm	35,334,678	0 Dm	0	35,334,678	8.000	Senior	1991	1991	
Yen 15 billion Fixed Rate Loan	29-Mar-84	15,000,000,000 Yen	65,240,881	15,000,000,000 Yen	65,240,881	0 Yen	0	65,240,881	8.000	Senior	1989	1994	Semi-annual
DFl Bonds due 1994	12-Sep-84	100,000,000 DFl	31,292,440	100,000,000 DFl	31,292,440	0 DFl	0	31,292,440	9.000	Senior	1990	1994	Annual
PSTG Loan Stock due 2010	31-Oct-84	50,000,000 Pstg	66,122,522	50,000,000 Pstg	66,122,522	0 Pstg	0	66,122,522	11.125	Senior	2010	2010	
Sfr Bonds due 1994	02-Nov-84	100,000,000 Sfr	43,279,926	100,000,000 Sfr	43,279,926	0 Sfr	0	43,279,926	6.250	Senior	1994	1994	
US$ Subordinated Notes	28-Nov-84												
Tranche A		50,000,000 US$	47,196,526	50,000,000 US$	47,196,526	0 US$	0	47,196,526	13.125	Subordinated	1989	1989	
Tranche B		50,000,000 US$	47,196,526	50,000,000 US$	47,196,526	0 US$	0	47,196,526	13.250	Subordinated	1991	1994	Annual
ECU Bonds	30-Nov-84												
Tranche A		40,000,000 ECU	31,193,893	40,000,000 ECU	31,193,893	0 ECU	0	31,193,893	10.375	Senior	1989	1989	
Tranche B		35,000,000 ECU	27,296,408	35,000,000 ECU	27,296,408	0 ECU	0	27,296,408	10.625	Senior	1991	1991	
US$ Subordinated FRN due 1996	17-Dec-84	100,000,000 US$	94,393,053	100,000,000 US$	94,393,053	0 US$	0	94,393,053	8.375	Subordinated	1996	1996	
US$ Subordinated RUF due 1994	27-Dec-84	250,000,000 US$	233,982,632	0 US$	0	0 US$	0	0	0.000	Subordinated	1994	1994	
Yen Bonds due 1997-1st Series	28-Mar-85	15,000,000,000 Yen	65,240,881	15,000,000,000 Yen	65,240,881	0 Yen	0	65,240,881	7.400	Senior	1997	1997	
Two-Year Bonds due 1987 with Member countries and other Central Banks	01-Aug-85	60,000,000 US$	56,635,032	60,000,000 US$	56,635,032	0 US$	0	56,635,032	8.900	Senior	1987	1987	
		TOTAL (+)	1,227,121,018		915,878,760		23,604,322	892,274,437					

Notes

1.The Bank has concluded currency and interest exchange agreements whereby some borrowings have been swapped as follows

1.1 ECU 40 million 10 3/8 % Bonds due 1989 for SFR at an interest of 6.25%

1.2 ECU 35 million 10 5/8 % Bonds due 1991 for SFR at an interest of 6.25%

1.3 US$50 million 13 1/8 % Surbodinated Notes due 1989 for SFR at an interest of 7.30%

1.4 US$50 million 13 1/4 % Surbodinated Notes due 1994 for SFR at an interest of 7.5%

1.5 US$100 million Surbodinated FRN due 1996 for fixed interest rate of 12.21%.An amount of US$ 79.3 million from this facility was further swapped for SFR at an interest rate of 6.92%

2.The Board of Directors has adopted a policy to limit the senior borrowings and guarantees chargeable to the Bank's ordinary capital resources to 80% of the callable capital of its non-borrowing members and to limit the total borrowings represented by both senior and subordinated debt to 80% of the total callable capital of all its member countries.
As at 30/9/1985 an amount of UA 703,488,332 was senior debt, and UA 188,786,105 subordinated debt.As of the same date,the ratio of senior debt to non-borrowing member callable capital was 33.47%,and that of total outstanding borrowings to total callable capital was 22.37%

3. During the quarter three borrowings were cancelled;C$ 50 Million due 1988,C$ 100 Million due 1989, and SDR 750 Million Facility.At the time of cancellation ,no drawings had been made from the former two borrowings. An amount of $42.604 Million was drawn and outstanding on the SDR 300 Million Facility

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(+) Due to roundings,some totals may not add.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK **ANNEX I-6**

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND ASSETS OF SPECIAL FUNDS AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 1985 AND 1984

(expressed in Units of Account - Note B-1)

	1985		1984	
	UA		UA	
A) **NIGERIA TRUST FUND**				
- Contribution received	128 586 964		121 189 681	
- Funds generated (net)	129 290 562		121 927 537	
		257 877 526		243 117 218
Represented by:				
- Due from Bank	97 438		135 670	
- Short-term Investments	203 908 318		199 268 459	
- Accrued services charge on loans	1 849 919		1 261 333	
- Accrued interest on short-term Investments	4 035 242		4 857 132	
- Disbursements on loans	48 548 139		37 976 474	
	258 439 056		243 499 068	
Deduct: Current Liabilities	(561 530)		(381 850)	
		257 877 526		243 117 218
B) **STAFF PROVIDENT FUND**				
- Accumulated Fund	10 902 937		7 994 876	
- Funds generated	(438 268)		1 274 755	
		10 464 669		9 269 631
Represented by:				
- Due from banks	292 680		322 030	
- Short-term Investments	10 303 064		8 866 456	
- Accrued interest	263 368		156 635	
- Amounts Payable	(394 443)		(75 490)	
		10 464 669		9 269 631
C) **SPECIAL RELIEF FUND**				
- Contribution received	13 449 535		880 461	
- Funds generated (net)	(442 728)		289 895	
	13 006 807		1 170 356	
Less: Relief granted	(818 432)		(818 432)	
		12 188 375		351 924
Represented by:				
- Due from banks	11 845 691		13 449	
- Short-term Investments	342 684		338 475	
		12 188 375		351 924
TOTAL OF RESOURCES AND ASSETS OF SPECIAL FUNDS		280 530 570		252 738 773

The accompanying notes to the Financial Statements (Annex I-4) form part of this Statement.

ADB: Word Processing System

ANNEX I-7

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

STATEMENT OF RESERVES AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 1985 AND 1984
(expressed in Units of Account - Note B-1)

	1985 U.A.	1984 U.A.
A) **SPECIAL RESERVE**		
Balance as at 1 January	36 497 058	28 988 750
	36 497 058	28 988 750
B) **SINKING FUND (ADF)**		
Balance as at 1 January and 30 September	6 121 162	6 121 162
C) **RESERVE FOR CONSTRUCTION**		
Balance as at 1 January and 30 September	6 990 428	6 990 428
D) **RESERVE FOR REVALUATION AND CONVERSION OF CURRENCY VALUES**		
Balance as at 1 January and 30 September	15 244 115	13 758 288
Difference on revaluation of currencies	(18 072 473)	107 346
Balance as at 30 September	(2 828 358)	13 865 634
E) **GENERAL RESERVE**		
Balance as at 1 January	73 914 105	65 409 995
Net income for the previous year after Special relief fund allocation of UA 1 million as per Resolution 07/85	24 141 638	8 504 110
	98 055 743	73 914 105
F) **NET INCOME**		
For the period 1 January to 30 September	30 549 869	26 160 210
TOTAL RESERVES	175 385 902	156 040 289

The accompanying notes to the Financial Statements (Annex I-4) form part of this statement.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK-ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES
STATEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CAPITAL STOCK AND VOTING POWERS
AS AT 30/9/1985 (Expressed in Units of Account-Note B-1)

BANQUE AFRICAINE DE DEVELOPPEMENT
ETATS DES SOUSCRIPTIONS AU CAPITAL ACTIONS ET POUVOIRS DE VOTE
AU 30/9/1985 (Exprimes en unites de compte -Note B-1)

ANNEXE I-B

COUNTRY/PAYS	INITIAL	VOL.	1ST G.INC	2ND G.INC	3RD GEN INC RES.6/81	RES.6/79	TOTAL	%TOTAL	Paid-up/Montants Capital/appeles	Amount/Montants Due/dus	Amount/Montants Paid/verses	Amount/Solde Unpaid/a verser	Advance/Paiements Payment/d'avance	Number/Nombre of Votes/de voix	Voting Powers
1 ALGERIA/ALGERIE	2,450	1,200	3,072	3,950	8,748	0	20,320	3.893	31,360,000	46,132,000	34,798,000	11,334,000	0	16,531	3.368
2 ANGOLA	1,900	0	0	0	1,672	1,600	5,260	0.990	13,130,000	9,798,000	9,811,716	0	13,716	5,833	1.070
3 BENIN	100	0	100	100	368	368	1,136	0.219	2,090,000	2,150,000	1,675,312	474,688	0	1,393	0.294
4 BOTSWANA	100	60	100	100	2,984	368	3,772	0.716	9,430,500	8,878,000	8,878,000	0	0	4,397	0.810
5 BURKINA FASO	130	0	128	130	340	340	1,068	0.203	2,670,000	2,160,000	2,160,000	0	0	1,693	0.318
6 BURUNDI	120	120	236	200	628	632	1,972	0.378	4,930,000	3,986,000	3,986,000	0	0	2,397	0.488
7 CAMEROON/CAMEROUN	400	250	932	950	2,400	2,104	7,036	1.401	19,310,000	15,782,000	15,793,370	0	11,370	8,429	1.580
8 CAPE VERDE/CAP VERT	100	0	0	100	176	176	552	0.105	1,380,000	1,116,400	1,116,734	0	334	1,177	0.210
9 CENT.AFR.REP/R.C.A	100	0	100	100	200	204	804	0.153	2,010,000	1,614,000	726,971	887,029	0	1,079	0.199
10 CHAD/TCHAD	160	0	292	169	536	340	1,685	0.320	4,220,000	3,142,000	1,820,000	1,322,000	0	1,724	0.329
11 COMOROS/COMORES	100	0	0	100	100	0	300	0.058	770,000	662,000	25,000	637,000	0	890	0.130
12 CONGO	130	200	340	320	916	916	2,876	0.546	7,190,000	5,816,000	5,816,000	0	0	3,301	0.648
13 DJIBOUTI	100	0	0	100	176	176	552	0.105	1,380,000	1,116,000	887,268	228,732	0	1,086	0.201
14 EGYPT/EGYPTE	5,050	0	3,400	5,050	7,416	10,320	26,280	5.005	65,910,000	47,975,200	47,975,200	0	0	27,099	5.000
15 EQ. GUINEA/GUINEE EQ	100	0	0	100	100	176	476	0.090	1,290,000	1,026,000	42,766	983,234	0	938	0.170
16 ETHIOPIA/ETHIOPIE	1,030	0	1,012	1,030	3,700	2,690	9,462	1.796	23,670,000	19,624,000	19,626,223	0	2,223	10,093	1.809
17 GABON	300	200	972	300	1,732	1,700	5,092	1.042	13,730,000	11,106,000	11,083,211	22,746	957	6,190	1.121
18 GAMBIA/GAMBIE	100	0	100	100	264	264	828	0.157	2,070,000	1,542,000	1,438,480	103,520	0	1,012	0.261
19 GHANA	1,280	300	1,340	1,280	4,136	4,132	12,976	2.462	32,440,000	26,240,000	27,672,000	0	1,432,000	13,601	2.510
20 GUINEA-BISSAU/GUINEE BISSAU	100	0	100	100	260	264	828	0.153	2,070,000	1,492,000	750,000	742,000	0	1,126	0.210
21 GUINEA/GUINEE	230	80	324	320	868	868	2,712	0.513	6,780,000	5,481,950	5,831,740	0	349,790	3,337	0.618
22 IVORY COAST/COTE D'IVOIRE	600	350	2,860	950	4,128	4,128	12,952	2.457	32,380,000	26,190,000	26,740,913	0	550,913	13,377	2.514
23 KENYA	600	350	1,332	950	2,736	2,744	8,712	1.628	21,580,000	17,458,000	17,314,102	143,898	0	9,199	1.753
24 LESOTHO	100	10	100	110	288	288	896	0.172	2,260,000	1,828,000	1,830,391	0	2,391	1,529	0.289
25 LIBERIA	260	100	856	260	1,328	1,384	4,208	0.813	10,760,000	8,620,000	6,705,000	1,915,000	0	4,179	0.766
26 LIBYA/LIBYE	3,000	2,000	0	5,000	8,100	8,704	26,804	3.100	67,210,000	54,038,000	33,776,120	20,261,876	0	19,494	3.592
27 MADAGASCAR	700	0	0	700	1,228	1,228	3,856	0.732	9,643,000	7,798,000	7,798,630	0	0	4,481	0.838
28 MALAWI	200	60	236	240	600	600	2,100	0.406	5,350,000	4,328,000	4,328,000	0	0	2,763	0.512
29 MALI	230	0	228	230	536	604	1,848	0.351	4,620,000	2,800,000	1,150,000	1,650,000	0	1,810	0.333
30 MAURITANIA/MAURITANIE	110	60	160	170	416	408	1,348	0.260	3,420,000	2,752,000	1,370,610	1,381,390	0	1,840	0.267
31 MAURITIUS/MAURICE	300	160	292	400	1,220	1,220	3,620	0.723	9,590,000	7,758,000	7,757,262	738	0	4,461	0.716
32 MOROCCO/MAROC	1,310	352	1,820	1,862	4,840	4,880	15,200	2.900	38,220,000	30,910,000	30,919,237	0	9,237	15,913	2.946
33 MOZAMBIQUE	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,732	0	3,732	0.712	9,330,000	8,504,000	8,504,000	0	0	4,377	0.816
34 NIGER	160	290	356	240	536	932	2,964	0.567	7,410,000	5,990,000	6,001,010	0	11,010	3,539	0.680
35 NIGERIA	2,410	2,390	6,960	3,000	16,890	21,092	52,632	10.023	132,620,000	96,184,000	96,309,451	3,874,549	0	54,949	9.610
36 RWANDA	120	0	120	125	292	320	977	0.184	2,430,000	1,954,000	1,626,400	327,600	0	1,466	0.271
37 SAO TOME PRINCIPE	100	0	0	100	176	176	552	0.105	1,380,000	1,116,000	1,115,006	994	0	1,177	0.210
38 SENEGAL	536	240	736	755	1,960	1,960	6,176	1.164	15,350,000	12,398,000	9,487,423	2,910,577	0	5,387	1.036
39 SEYCHELLES	100	0	0	100	176	176	552	0.105	1,380,000	1,116,000	1,116,000	0	0	1,177	0.210
40 SIERRA LEONE	210	130	244	310	760	756	2,410	0.452	5,980,000	4,814,000	5,722,000	0	908,000	3,023	0.556
41 SOMALIA/SOMALIE	220	52	260	272	616	712	2,132	0.406	5,330,000	3,721,000	2,057,839	1,663,161	0	2,178	0.403
42 SUDAN/SOUDAN	1,010	252	1,236	1,262	2,796	2,796	9,352	1.869	24,632,000	18,870,000	6,605,961	12,264,039	0	3,851	1.093
43 SWAZILAND	160	80	236	240	624	632	1,972	0.370	4,930,000	3,986,000	3,986,000	0	0	2,397	0.401
44 TANZANIA/TANZANIE	630	320	972	950	2,376	2,400	7,648	1.459	19,230,000	15,502,000	14,050,116	1,451,884	0	7,736	1.432
45 TOGO	100	100	196	200	520	524	1,640	0.312	4,110,000	3,324,000	3,062,000	262,000	0	2,164	0.401
46 TUNISIA/TUNISIE	650	320	972	1,000	2,640	2,644	8,300	1.375	20,750,000	15,446,000	14,115,275	1,330,725	0	8,283	1.532
47 UGANDA/OUGANDA	460	190	552	500	1,012	1,060	4,346	0.863	11,370,000	8,036,000	6,329,334	1,706,666	0	4,818	0.816
48 ZAIRE	1,330	1,700	2,940	3,000	7,612	7,814	24,396	4.620	60,990,000	49,220,000	31,087,539	18,132,461	0	17,760	3.270
49 ZAMBIA/ZAMBIE	1,200	300	1,360	1,400	4,100	4,192	13,140	2.493	32,830,000	26,560,000	31,393,600	0	4,833,600	13,763	2.348
50 ZIMBABWE	5,000	0	0	0	4,396	4,384	13,780	2.614	34,450,000	27,860,000	27,860,000	0	0	14,405	2.647
TOTAL REGIONALS	25,200	12,706	30,000	41,046	111,300	108,400	347,100	63.851	867,770,000	683,763,200	606,709,384	85,377,523	8,339,700	344,309	63.702

1 ARGENTINA/ARGENTINE	1,996	0	0	0	0	0	1,996	0.379	4,990,000	998,000	1,000,000	0	2,000	2,621	0.485
2 AUSTRIA/AUTRICHE	1,996	0	0	0	0	0	1,996	0.379	4,990,000	2,994,000	2,994,000	0	0	2,621	0.485
3 BELGIUM/BELGIQUE	2,872	0	0	0	0	0	2,872	0.545	7,180,000	4,308,000	4,308,000	0	0	3,497	0.647
4 BRAZIL/BRESIL	1,996	0	0	0	0	0	1,996	0.379	4,990,000	2,994,000	2,994,000	0	0	2,621	0.485
5 CANADA	16,800	0	0	0	0	0	16,800	3.187	42,000,000	25,200,000	25,200,000	0	0	17,425	3.226
6 CHINA/CHINE	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0.948	12,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	0	5,625	1.041
7 DENMARK/DANEMARK	5,180	0	0	0	0	0	5,180	0.983	12,950,000	7,770,000	7,770,000	0	0	5,805	1.075
8 FINLAND/FINLANDE	2,188	0	0	0	0	0	2,188	0.415	5,470,000	3,282,000	3,282,000	0	0	2,813	0.521
9 FRANCE	16,800	0	0	0	0	0	16,800	3.187	42,000,000	25,200,000	25,200,000	0	0	17,425	3.226
10 GERMANY F.R./R.F.ALLEMAGNE	18,444	0	0	0	0	0	18,444	3.499	46,110,000	27,666,000	27,666,000	0	0	19,069	3.530
11 INDIA/INDE	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0.190	2,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0	1,625	0.301
12 ITALY/ITALIE	10,832	0	0	0	0	0	10,832	2.055	27,080,000	16,248,000	16,248,000	0	0	11,457	2.121
13 JAPAN/JAPON	24,568	0	0	0	0	0	24,568	4.660	61,420,000	36,852,000	36,852,000	0	0	25,193	4.664
14 KOREA/COREE	1,996	0	0	0	0	0	1,996	0.379	4,990,000	2,994,000	2,994,000	0	0	2,621	0.485
15 KUWAIT/KOWEIT	1,996	0	0	0	0	0	1,996	0.379	4,990,000	2,994,000	2,994,000	0	0	2,621	0.485
16 NETHERLANDS/PAYS BAS	3,412	0	0	0	0	0	3,412	0.647	8,530,000	5,118,000	5,118,000	0	0	4,037	0.747
17 NORWAY/NORVEGE	5,180	0	0	0	0	0	5,180	0.983	12,950,000	7,770,000	7,770,000	0	0	5,805	1.075
18 PORTUGAL	1,008	0	0	0	0	0	1,008	0.191	2,520,000	1,008,000	1,008,000	0	0	1,633	0.302
19 SAUDI ARABIA/A.SAOUDITE	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	0.247	3,250,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	0	0	1,925	0.356
20 SPAIN/ESPAGNE	2,624	0	0	0	0	0	2,624	0.498	6,560,000	2,624,000	2,624,000	0	0	3,249	0.602
21 SWEDEN/SUEDE	6,912	0	0	0	0	0	6,912	1.311	17,280,000	10,368,000	10,368,000	0	0	7,537	1.395
22 SWITZERLAND/SUISSE	6,560	0	0	0	0	0	6,560	1.244	16,400,000	9,840,000	9,840,000	0	0	7,185	1.330
23 U.K./ROYAUME UNI	7,524	0	0	0	0	0	7,524	1.427	18,810,000	11,286,000	11,286,000	0	0	8,149	1.509
24 U.S.A./ETATS UNIS D'AM.	29,820	0	0	0	0	0	29,820	5.657	74,550,000	44,730,000	44,730,000	0	0	30,445	5.637
25 YUGOSLAVIA/YOUGOSLAVIE	1,996	0	0	0	0	0	1,996	0.379	4,990,000	2,994,000	2,994,000	0	0	2,621	0.485
TOTAL NON-REGIONALS	180,000	0	0	0	0	0	180,000	34.145	450,000,000	260,538,000	260,540,000	0	2,000	195,625	36.218
GRAND TOTAL	215,248	12,706	38,020	41,056	111,300	108,600	527,160	100.000	1,317,900,000	943,801,200	866,787,304	83,373,325	8,364,799	540,139	100.000

NOTES

1.The Bank's Agreement provides that each member shall have 625 votes in addition to one vote for each share subscribed by that member.

2.Amounts paid in advance will be applied to future instalments.

The accompanying notes to the Financial Statements (Annex I-4) form part of this statement.

1.L'Accord portant sur la creation de la Banque donne a tous les membres 625 voix plus une voix pour chaque action detenue par les membres.

2.Les montants payes d'avance seront appliques aux echeances futures.

Les notes annexes (Annexe I-4) font partie du present etat.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK-ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES
SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CAPITAL STOCK AND VOTING POWERS
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 1985

BANQUE AFRICAINE DE DEVELOPPEMENT-RESSOURCES ORDINAIRES EN CAPITAL — ANNEXE [illegible]
ETATS DES SOUSCRIPTIONS AU CAPITAL ACTIONS ET POUVOIRS DE VOTE AU 30 SEPTEMBRE 1985

(Expressed in Units of Account-Note B-1/Exprimes en unites de compte-Note B-1)

COUNTRY/PAYS	AMOUNT DUE/MONTANTS DUS				AMOUNT PAID/MONTANTS VERSES				ARREARS/SOLDE A VERSER				AMOUNT OVER-PAID/PAIEMENTS D'AVANCE			
	Convertible Currency Devises	Local Currency Monnaie	Notes Billets a ordre	Total	Convertible Currency Devises	Local Currency Monnaie	Notes Billets a ordre	Total	Convertible Currency Devises	Local Currency Monnaie	Notes Billets a ordre	Total	Convertible Currency Devises	Local Currency Monnaie	Notes Billets a ordre	Total
1 ALGERIA/ALGERIE	37,781,000	8,151,000	0	45,932,000	32,014,000	2,384,000	0	34,398,000	5,767,000	5,767,000	0	11,534,000	0	0	0	0
2 ANGOLA	7,284,000	2,314,000	0	9,598,000	7,297,716	2,314,000	0	9,611,716	0	0	0	0	13,716	0	0	13,716
3 BENIN	1,270,800	0	883,200	2,154,000	1,233,312	0	441,600	1,674,912	37,488	0	441,600	479,088	0	0	0	0
4 BOTSWANA	4,964,000	3,914,000	0	8,878,000	4,964,000	3,914,000	0	8,878,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 BURKINA FASO	1,650,000	510,000	0	2,160,000	1,650,000	510,000	0	2,160,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 BURUNDI	2,229,200	0	1,756,800	3,986,000	2,229,200	0	1,756,800	3,986,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 CAMEROON/CAMEROUN	8,020,400	0	6,761,600	14,782,000	8,031,770	0	6,761,600	14,793,370	0	0	0	0	11,370	0	0	11,370
8 CAPE VERDE/CAP VERT	622,000	0	492,000	1,114,000	622,334	0	492,000	1,114,334	0	0	0	0	334	0	0	334
9 CENTRAL AFR. REP./R.C.A.	1,023,200	0	591,200	1,614,400	621,771	0	105,600	726,771	401,429	0	485,600	887,029	0	0	0	0
10 CHAD/TCHAD	1,812,400	0	1,329,600	3,142,000	982,800	0	837,200	1,820,000	829,600	0	492,400	1,322,000	0	0	0	0
11 COMOROS/COMORES	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	25,630	0	0	25,630	311,400	0	[illegible]	657,000	0	0	0	0
12 CONGO	3,471,270	0	2,344,800	5,816,070	3,471,270	0	2,344,800	5,816,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 DJIBOUTI	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	625,768	0	261,600	887,368	17,523	0	261,200	278,723	0	0	0	0
14 EGYPT/EGYPTE	37,220,800	0	30,750,400	67,971,200	37,220,800	0	30,750,400	67,971,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 EQ. GUINEA/GUINEE EQ.	[illegible]	0	429,600	1,026,000	42,766	0	0	42,766	362,420	0	429,800	983,234	0	0	0	0
16 ETHIOPIA/ETHIOPIE	10,090,800	0	9,333,200	19,424,000	10,093,023	0	9,333,200	19,426,223	0	0	0	0	2,223	0	0	2,223
17 GABON	8,045,000	3,063,000	0	11,108,000	8,019,254	3,063,957	0	11,083,211	25,746	0	0	25,746	0	957	0	957
18 GAMBIA/GAMBIE	1,236,000	346,000	0	1,582,000	1,236,000	242,480	0	1,478,480	0	103,520	0	103,520	0	0	0	0
19 GHANA	14,664,000	0	11,576,000	26,240,000	14,664,000	0	13,228,800	27,892,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,652,800	1,652,800
20 GUINEA-BISSAU/GUINEE BISSAU	876,400	0	593,600	1,470,000	728,000	0	0	728,000	148,400	0	593,600	742,000	0	0	0	0
21 GUINEA/GUINEE	3,771,000	1,311,000	0	5,082,000	4,140,740	1,311,000	0	5,451,740	0	0	0	0	369,740	0	0	369,740
22 IVORY COAST/COTE D'IVOIRE	14,596,000	0	11,552,000	26,148,000	15,154,915	0	11,552,000	26,706,915	0	0	0	0	558,915	0	0	558,915
23 KENYA	12,644,000	4,814,000	0	17,458,000	12,644,000	4,670,102	0	17,314,102	0	143,898	0	143,898	0	0	0	0
24 LESOTHO	1,021,600	0	806,400	1,828,000	1,024,391	0	806,400	1,830,791	0	0	0	0	2,791	0	0	2,791
25 LIBERIA	4,742,800	0	3,875,200	8,618,000	3,934,000	0	2,768,000	6,702,000	808,800	0	1,107,200	1,916,000	0	0	0	0
26 LIBYA/LIBYE	39,619,000	14,319,000	0	53,938,000	29,488,124	4,288,000	0	33,776,124	10,130,876	10,031,000	0	20,161,876	0	0	0	0
27 MADAGASCAR	4,330,000	0	3,428,000	7,758,000	4,330,000	0	3,428,000	7,758,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 MALAWI	2,417,600	0	1,910,400	4,328,000	2,417,600	0	1,910,400	4,328,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29 MALI	1,937,600	0	870,400	2,808,000	1,150,000	0	0	1,150,000	787,600	0	870,400	1,658,000	0	0	0	0
30 MAURITANIA/MAURITANIE	1,566,400	0	1,185,600	2,752,000	1,191,410	0	179,200	1,370,610	374,990	0	1,006,400	1,381,390	0	0	0	0
31 MAURITIUS/MAURICE	5,619,000	2,139,000	0	7,758,000	5,619,000	2,138,262	0	7,757,262	0	738	0	738	0	0	0	0
32 MOROCCO/MAROC	17,278,000	0	13,632,000	30,910,000	17,287,237	0	13,632,000	30,919,237	0	0	0	0	9,237	0	0	9,237
33 MOZAMBIQUE	5,700,800	0	2,803,200	8,504,000	5,700,800	0	2,803,200	8,504,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 NIGER	4,374,000	1,016,000	0	5,390,000	4,383,427	1,017,983	0	5,401,410	0	0	0	0	9,427	1,983	0	11,410
35 NIGERIA	68,217,000	26,567,000	0	94,784,000	68,216,974	22,692,477	0	90,909,451	26	3,874,523	0	3,874,549	0	0	0	0
36 RWANDA	1,123,000	0	831,000	1,954,000	1,123,000	0	503,400	1,626,400	0	0	327,600	327,600	0	0	0	0
37 SAO TOME PRINCIPE	816,000	300,000	0	1,116,000	815,004	300,000	0	1,115,004	996	0	0	996	0	0	0	0
38 SENEGAL	8,974,000	3,404,000	0	12,378,000	7,901,729	1,565,696	0	9,467,425	1,072,271	1,838,304	0	2,910,575	0	0	0	0
39 SEYCHELLES	624,000	0	492,000	1,116,000	624,000	0	492,000	1,116,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 SIERRA LEONE	2,690,800	0	2,127,200	4,818,000	2,690,800	0	3,032,000	5,722,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	900,000	900,000
41 SOMALIA/SOMALIE	2,409,200	0	1,516,000	3,925,200	2,173,039	0	284,000	2,457,039	236,161	0	1,232,000	1,468,161	0	0	0	0
42 SUDAN/SOUDAN	11,126,800	0	6,907,200	18,034,000	6,469,961	0	0	6,469,961	4,656,839	0	6,907,200	11,564,039	0	0	0	0
43 SWAZILAND	2,229,200	0	1,756,800	3,986,000	2,229,200	0	1,756,800	3,986,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44 TANZANIA/TANZANIE	8,340,400	0	6,961,600	15,302,000	7,288,516	0	6,961,600	14,250,116	1,051,884	0	0	1,051,884	0	0	0	0
45 TOGO	1,856,800	0	1,467,200	3,324,000	1,804,400	0	1,257,600	3,062,000	52,400	0	209,600	262,000	0	0	0	0
46 TUNISIA/TUNISIE	9,117,200	0	6,328,800	15,446,000	8,825,675	0	5,289,600	14,115,275	291,525	0	1,039,200	1,330,725	0	0	0	0
47 UGANDA/OUGANDA	6,384,000	2,054,000	0	8,438,000	5,803,210	726,124	0	6,529,334	580,790	1,327,876	0	1,908,666	0	0	0	0
48 ZAIRE	27,224,000	0	21,976,000	49,200,000	15,389,939	0	15,697,400	31,087,339	11,834,061	0	6,278,600	18,112,661	0	0	0	0
49 ZAMBIA/ZAMBIE	14,849,600	0	11,718,400	26,568,000	14,849,600	0	16,744,000	31,593,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,025,600	5,025,600
50 ZIMBABWE	15,373,600	0	12,294,400	27,668,000	15,373,600	0	12,294,400	27,668,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TOTAL REGIONALS	426,232,000	74,880,000	172,444,000	683,762,203	376,640,503	31,676,181	128,404,000	606,709,304	40,339,066	23,106,039	21,826,000	85,371,323	969,360	2,900	7,297,230	8,357,209
1 ARGENTINA/ARGENTINE	998,000	0	0	990,000	1,063,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,500
2 AUSTRALIA/AUSTRALIE	2,910,500	0	0	2,994,000	2,914,320	0	0	2,994,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 BELGIUM/BELGIQUE	4,358,000	0	0	4,322,000	4,300,990	0	0	4,308,001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 BRAZIL/BRESIL	2,974,033	0	0	2,999,000	2,994,030	0	0	2,994,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 CANADA	23,266,000	0	0	25,290,000	23,266,000	0	0	25,290,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 CHINA/CHINE	2,530,000	0	0	2,230,630	2,200,030	0	0	2,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 DENMARK/DANEMARK	7,779,000	0	0	7,770,000	7,770,000	0	0	7,770,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 FINLAND/FINLANDE	3,282,000	0	0	3,282,000	3,222,000	0	0	3,282,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 FRANCE	23,200,000	0	0	25,300,000	23,266,000	0	0	25,290,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 GERMANY,F.R./ALLEMAGNE	27,444,000	0	0	27,444,000	27,444,000	0	0	27,444,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 INDIA/INDE	1,019,003	0	0	1,009,000	1,010,930	0	0	1,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 ITALY/ITALIE	16,202,520	0	0	16,243,000	16,248,000	0	0	16,248,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 JAPAN/JAPON	36,022,000	0	0	36,032,500	36,022,000	0	0	36,032,033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 KOREA/COREE	2,144,000	0	0	2,994,000	2,994,030	0	0	2,994,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 KUWAIT/KOWEIT	2,994,050	0	0	2,994,000	2,994,000	0	0	2,994,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 NETHERLANDS/PAYS BAS	5,118,000	0	0	5,118,000	5,118,000	0	0	5,118,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 NORWAY/NORVEGE	7,770,000	0	0	7,770,000	7,770,340	0	0	7,770,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 PORTUGAL	1,062,400	0	0	1,090,000	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 SAUDI ARABIA/A.SAOUDITE	1,360,000	0	0	1,300,900	1,360,090	0	0	1,350,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 SPAIN/ESPAGNE	2,620,030	0	0	2,620,000	2,620,000	0	0	2,620,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 SWEDEN/SUEDE	10,218,600	0	0	10,348,000	10,360,000	0	0	10,340,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 SWITZERLAND/SUISSE	9,246,000	0	0	9,040,000	9,200,000	0	0	9,040,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 U.K./ROYAUME UNI	11,256,000	0	0	11,206,600	11,206,000	0	0	11,206,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 U.S.A./ETATS UNIS D'AM.	44,722,900	0	0	44,730,000	44,730,000	0	0	44,730,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 YUGOSLAVIA/YOUGOSLAVIE	2,994,000	0	0	2,994,000	2,994,000	0	0	2,994,000	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000
TOTAL NON-REGIONALS	260,978,000	0	0	260,038,000	260,040,000	0	0	260,040,000	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000
GRAND TOTAL	696,274,000	74,880,000	172,444,000	943,801,200	636,688,303	31,676,081	128,404,000	866,709,304	40,339,066	23,106,039	21,826,000	85,371,323	973,360	3,900	7,307,200	8,361,709

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
(Dollars in Thousands)

Authorization	Total, U.S. Participation Authorized	Appropriations	Amount
Public Law 94-302 Initial U.S. Subscription..........	25,000	Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1976 (P.L. 94-303)..........	5,000
		Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1977, (P.L. 94-441)..	10,000
		Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1978, (P.L. 95-148)..	10,000
	25,000		25,000
Public Law 95-118 First Replenishment (AFDF I).......	50,000	Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1979, (P.L. 95-481)..	25,000
Public Law 96-259 Second Replenishment (AFDF II).....	125,000	1980 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 96-123)............................	25,000
		1981 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 96-536)............................	41,667
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1982, (P.L. 97-121)..	58,333
	125,000		125,000
Public Law 98-181 Third Replenishment (AFDF III).....	150,000	1983 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 97-377)............................	50,000
		1984 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 98-151)............................	50,000
		Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1985, (P.L. 98-473)..	50,000
	150,000		150,000
Public Law 99-190 Fourth Replenishment (AFDFIV)..........	225,000	Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1986, (P.L. 99-190)..	62,250
		1986 Sequestration..	-2,677
		1987 REQUEST..	75,000

February 4, 1986

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
JUSTIFICATION FOR
FY 1987 APPROPRIATIONS

The African Development Fund (AFDF) was established in 1973 to complement the operations of the African Development Bank (AFDB) by providing concessional financing for high priority development projects in the poorest African countries. Fund membership includes 25 non-regional donor countries and the AFDB representing all of its members. As of September 30, 1984, the Fund's resources totaled $21 billion.

The African Development Fund is a separate entity from the AFDB, with its own independent decision-making process and financial autonomy. The Fund's Board of Directors is composed of twelve directors, six elected from the donor countries and six from the Board of Directors of the Bank. The Directors designated by the donor countries have 50 percent of the voting power and the Directors designated by the Bank have the other 50 percent. A 75 percent weighted vote is required for all operational decisions.

Fund lending is restricted to the poorest of its members. In FY 1984, the AFDF lent $347.2 million to 23 member countries. The Fund's resources have been concentrated on agricultural, transportation and public utilities (primarily water supply and sewerage) projects.

U.S. membership in the AFDF, with an initial contribution of $25 million, was authorized by Public Law 94-302. The U.S. joined the AFDF in November 1976, with a contribution of $15 million (appropriated under Public Laws 94-303 and 94-441). The remaining $10 million was appropriated in FY 1978 (PL 95-148).

In FY 1979,an additional $25 million was requested and received (PL 95-481) as the U.S. contribution to the first replenishment of the Fund. U.S. participation in the first replenishment was authorized in 1977 (PL 95-118).

In May 1978, donors agreed to a $741 million second replenishment of the Fund to finance its 1979-81 lending program. The U.S. contribution of $125 million was authorized June 1980 (PL 96-259). In FY 1980, an appropriation of $41.7 million was sought for the first tranche of the three year replenishment. An appropriation of $25 million was provided under a Continuing Resolution (PL 96-123). In FY 1981, the Administration sought an appropriation for the remaining $16.7 million of the first tranche, in addition to the second tranche of $41.7 million for a total of $58.3 million. An appropriation of $41.7 million was provided under a Continuing Resolution (PL 96-536). The final tranche, totalling $58.3 million, was sought in FY 1982 and was appropriated under Public Law 97-121.

In 1982, agreement was reached on a third replenishment of Fund resources (AFDF III) which totaled $1.1 billion. Legislation authorizing a $150 million U.S. contribution (PL 98-181) was enacted in 1983 and the U.S. provided its first $50 million installment under authority of the 1983 Continuing Resolution (PL 97-377). The $50 million second installment to AFDF III was provided under a Continuing Resolution in FY 1984 (PL 98-151) and the third and final installment was provided in the FY 1985 Continuing Resolution (PL 98-473).

A Fourth Replenishment (AFDF IV) was negotiated in 1984 to fund AFDF lending for the 1985 through 1987 period. A target figure of $1.5 billion was established for AFDF IV. U.S. participation in AFDF IV and a total contribution of $225 million were authorized in PL 99-190. A FY 1986 appropriation of $62.25 million for part of the U.S. contribution was included in PL 99-190. $75 million is being requested in FY 1987.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1985 AND 1984

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STATEMENT I

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 1985 AND 1984
(Expressed in Units of Account - Note B-1)

ASSETS	1985 UA		1984 UA
CASH IN BANKS (Annex V)		42 128 719	87 927 664
INVESTMENTS (Annex IV)			
Time deposits (including accrued interest)	312 668 612		296 298 148
Other investments (Note C)	2 058 846		7 113 805
		314 727 458	303 411 953
DEMAND OBLIGATIONS (Note D)		1 149 497 258	936 829 064
RECEIVABLE FROM PARTICIPANTS			
Subscriptions due	-		
Amount required to maintain value of currency holdings (Note B-2)	15 194 706		15 275 027
		15 194 706	15 275 027
LOANS (Annex II & Note E)			
Project loans approved less cancellations	2 416 512 680		1,967 589 612
Technical assistance loans	56 717 500		19 447 000
Total loans approved less cancellations	2 473 230 180		1 987 036 612
Less loans unsigned	151 799 100		50 672 000
Loans signed	2 321 431 080		1 936 414 612
Less undisbursed	1 463 243 538		1 268 203 048
Loans disbursed	858 187 542		668 211 564
Less repayments	14 704 113		12 141 573
		843 483 429	656 069 991
OTHER ASSETS		5 379 991	5 240 321
TOTAL		2 370 411 561	2 004 754 020

LIABILITIES AND RESOURCES	1985 UA		1984 UA	
PAYABLE TO PARTICIPANTS Amount reimbursable relating to increased value of currency holdings (Note B-2)		9 475 874		9 511 609
OTHER LIABILITIES		69 650		95 982
RESOURCES Subscriptions (Annex III & Note F)				
Allocated to projects	3 112 575 316		2 220 366 316	
Allocated to technical assistance (Note E)	54 925 641		54 544 641	
Total subscribed	3 167 500 957		2 274 910 957	
Less: Instalments not yet payable	837 466 944		321 737 191	
Instalments payable	2 330 034 013		1 953 173 766	
Exchange adjustment on Subscriptions (Note B-2)	(67 379 214)		(39 488 332)	
Accumulated net income (Note G)	133 683 879		120 314 075	
Net income for the nine months (Note H)	13 661 022		12 236 408	
Other resources (Note I)	48 933		86 695	
Accumulated translation adjustment (Note B-1)	(49 182 596)		(51 176 183)	
		2 360 866 037		1 995 146 429
TOTAL		2 370 411 561		2 004 754 020

The accompanying notes to the financial statements (Annex I) form part of this statement

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STATEMENT II

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1985 AND 1984
(Expressed in units of account - Note B-1)

	1985 U A	1984 U A
INCOME		
. From loans		
Service charges on loans	4 345 174	3 451 404
. From investments		
Interest on investments	25 579 563	22 660 856
. Gain on exchange	-	346 150
Total Income	29 924 737	26 458 410
EXPENDITURE		
Management fees paid to the African Development Bank (Note J)	15 444 378	13 356 300
Direct expenses	677 250	850 500
Financial charges	20 730	15 202
Loss on exchange (net)	121 357	-
Total Expenditure	16 263 715	14 222 002
NET INCOME FOR THE NINE MONTHS	13 661 022	12 236 408

The accompanying notes to the financial statements (Annex I) form part of this statement.

STATEMENT III

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1985 AND 1984
(Expressed in units of account - Note B-1)

	1985 UA	1984 UA
SOURCES OF FUNDS		
Net income for the nine months ended September	13 661 022	12 236 408
Subscriptions received in cash	16 862 630	5 954 501
Participants' Demand Obligations encashed	57 736 816	134 381 557
Net decrease in amount receivable from participants relating to maintenance of currency values	265 375	-
Change in accumulated translation adjustment	6 929 825	-
Translation adjustment on demand obligations received	-	15 924 877
Loan repayments	2 417 680	889 041
	97 873 348	169 386 384
APPLICATIONS OF FUNDS		
Loan disbursements	157 727 111	92 589 482
Grants for pre-investment studies	36 287	59 785
Net Decrease in amount payable to participants relating to Maintenance of currency values	-	1 046 977
Translation adjustment on demande obligations received	3 944 675	-
Change in accumulated translation adjustment	-	27 560 503
Subvention paid to Special Emergency Relief Fund	1 000 000	-
Other	8 221 712	3 087 287
	170 929 785	124 344 034
INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN FUNDS	(73 056 437)	45 042 350
ANALYSIS OF COMPONENTS OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN FUNDS		
Cash in banks	(55 865 955)	29 901 088
Investments	(17 190 482)	15 141 262
	(73 056 437)	45 042 350

The accompanying notes to the financial statements (Annex I) form part of this statement.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1985 AND 1984

NOTE A - OPERATIONS

The African Development Fund (the Fund) was established as an international institution to assist the African Development Bank (the Bank) in contributing to the economic and social development of the Bank's regional members and to promote co-operation and increased international trade particularly among the Bank's members and to provide finance on concessional terms for such purposes.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

It is the policy of the Fund to follow internationally accepted accounting principles as promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Committee. The more significant accounting policies are summarised below:

1. Monetary Basis of Financial Statements

Article 1 of the Agreement establishing the Fund (the Agreement) defined its unit of account as having a value of 0.81851265 gramme of fine gold.

On 1 April 1978, when the second amendment to the Articles of the Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) came into effect, gold was abolished as a common denominator of the international monetary system. Computations relating to the currencies of IMF members were from that date made on the basis of the Special Drawing Right (SDR) for purposes of applying the provisions of the Articles of the IMF.

The Fund's unit of account has therefore been based on the relationship existing between it and the SDR at the time of the foundation of the Fund, namely 1 unit of account = SDR 0.921052.

The Fund conducts its operations in the currencies of its state participants detailed hereunder and denominates its loans in units of account. Amounts disbursed on loans are repayable in the currency or currencies disbursed by the Fund or, at the option of the Fund, in such other freely convertible currency or currencies determined by the Fund. The amount repayable in each currency shall be the equivalent (as of the date or dates of repayment) of the value of the currency or currencies disbursed expressed in terms of the unit of account, determined as of the respective dates of disbursements.

Assets and liabilities expressed in the Fund's operating currencies are translated into units of account at the rates of exchange detailed below. Income and expenditure amounts are translated for each quarter at the rates of exchange prevailing on the last day of the quarter preceding the date of the transaction.

The financial statements are expressed in units of account. Adjustments arising on translation, except for those relating to the maintenance of value of currency holdings under Article 13 of the Agreement (see Note B-2), are charged or credited to the "Accumulated translation adjustment". Exchange gains or losses on currency transactions between operating currencies are included in the determination of net income.

The rates used for translating currencies into units of account at 30 September 1985 and 1984 are as follows:

1 unit of account =	1985	1984
Austrian schillings	18.3140	19.5528
Belgian francs	52.8911	56.4685
Brazilian cruzeiros	7 596.30	2 131.95
Canadian dollars	1.33776	1.21273
Danish kroner	9.48684	10.0709
Deutsche marks	2.60218	2.78368
Dutch florins	2.94337	3.13766
Finnish markkas	5.61063	5.79405
French francs	7.95485	8.54250
Indian rupee	11.7008	10.9487
Italian lira	1 760.88	1 732.84
Japanese yen	211.740	225.593
Korean won	870.087	750.096
Kuwaiti dinars	0.289127	0.274074
Norwegian kroner	7.78363	8.06222
Portuguese escudo	159.814	145.726
Pound sterling	0.696474	0.737284
Spanish pesetas	159.341	155.910
Swedish kronor	7.86901	7.89796
Swiss francs	2.12813	2.29849
United States dollars	0.975762	0.920132
Yugoslavian dinars	282.896	148.200

No representation is made that any currency held by the Fund can be, could be or could have been converted into any other currency at the cross-rates resulting from the rates indicated above.

2. Maintenance of value of currency holdings

Prior to the second general replenishment subscriptions were denominated in units of account and were subject to Article 13 of the Agreement which provided that whenever the par value in the IMF of the currency of a state participant is reduced in terms of the unit of account or its foreign exchange value has, in the opinion of the Fund, depreciated to a significant extent within that participant's territory, that participant shall pay to the Fund within a reasonable time an amount of its currency required to maintain the value, as of the time of subscription, of the amount of such currency which was paid into the Fund by that participant and which has not been disbursed or exchanged for another currency.

Conversely, if the currency of a state participant has increased in par value or appreciated in its foreign exchange value within that participant's territory, the Fund shall return to that participant an amount of such currency equal to the increase in the value of the Fund's holding of that currency which was received by it in payment of subscriptions to the extent that these amounts have not been disbursed or exchanged for another currency.

Since currencies no longer have par values in terms of gold, the amounts receivable from participants and payable to participants under Article 13 of the Agreement have been determined using the rates of exchange indicated in Note B-1.

The settlement of the outstanding amounts is uncertain and the Fund is treating as notional these receivables and payables pending a decision on the applicability of Article 13 of the Agreement relating to the maintenance of value of currency holdings.

Following the Board of Governors Resolutions 9-78 and 9-82 that Article 13 shall not apply to the second and third general replenishments subscribers to these replenishments fixed the amounts of their subscriptions payable in national currencies in terms of agreed parities ruling at the dates these replenishments came into force. Gains or losses arising on translating these subscriptions, when received, into the Fund's Unit of Account are applied against subscriptions, the amount involved at 30 September 1985 was an accumulated net loss of UA 67 379 214 (1984: UA 39 488 332)

3. Other investments

Other investments are stated at cost plus accrued interest and are adjusted equally over the period of the investment for the amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts.

NOTE C - OTHER INVESTMENTS

	1985 UA	1984 UA
Government Treasury bills	2 058 846	2 673 569
Fixed rate US Dollar Certificates of deposit	-	2 208 800
Floating rate US Dollar certificates of deposit	-	2 231 436
TOTAL	2 058 846	7 113 805

NOTE D - DEMAND OBLIGATIONS

These obligations represent subscription payments made by participants, in accordance with Article 9 of the Agreement, in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing notes payable at their par value on demand. The Board of Directors have agreed that the encashment of these notes will be governed by the Fund's disbursement requirements.

NOTE E - LOANS

Total loan commitments are limited to the amounts subscribed plus reimbursements received on loans.

Loans are generally granted under conditions which allow for repayment in forty years after a ten year grace period commencing from the date of the loan agreement. Loans for pre-investment studies are normally granted for a period of ten years including a grace period of three years.

The principal of the former is repayable from the 11th to the 20th year at the rate of 1% per annum and thereafter at the rate of 3% per annum; the latter are repaid by equal instalments over the seven year period. A service charge at the rate of three quarters of one per cent per annum on the principal amount disbursed and outstanding is payable by the borrower semi-annually. For lines of credit to national development banks and to similar national finance institutions the repayment period is up to twenty years including a five year grace period.

Under the Fund's lending policy five per cent of the resources available under the Third General Replenishment has been set aside to a Technical Assistance Account to provide assistance for the identification, preparation and implementation of development projects or programmes in countries with defined Gross National Products. Since 1983 loans amounting to UA 56 717 500 have been approved as technical assistance loans. These are granted under conditions which will allow for repayment in fifty years including a ten year grace period from the date of the loan agreement. However, the following categories of loans have different terms:-

i) Where a loan is granted for the preparation of a pre-investment study and the study proves that the project is not possible, the grace period will be extended to forty five years with a repayment period of five years thereafter.

ii) Where the loan is granted for strengthening regional member countries' co-operation or functional institutions and is not related to specific projects or programmes, the grace period will be forty five years with a repayment period of five years thereafter.

Except for these two categories of loans all other loans from the Technical Assistance Account will not carry a service charge.

Under an agreement with the Government of Norway, certain selected projects will be jointly financed with the Norwegian Government. The loan repayments of UA 14 704 113 (1984: UA 12 141 573) include UA 9 287 626 (1984: UA 8 672 072) received from the Government of Norway as their participation in the financing of selected approved projects on which the Fund has already made advances.

Of the undisbursed balances of loans signed, the Fund may enter into special irrevocable commitments to pay amounts to borrowers or others in respect of the cost of goods and services to be financed under loan agreements. As at 30 September 1985, the Fund has issued irrevocable reimbursement guarantees to commercial banks for amounts totalling UA 11 197 867 (1984: UA 5 973 368).

No provisions for losses on loans have been made since no such losses are anticipated.

NOTE F - SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Fund's initial subscriptions were provided by the Bank and the original state participants to the Agreement, and states acceding to the Agreement since the original signing date.

Further subscriptions have been received from participants in the form of a special general increase and the first, second and third general replenishments.

During the period, the People's Republic of China acceded to the Fund furnishing UA 15 000 000 on initial subscriptions.

The Fourth General Replenishment came into effect on 19 June 1985 following the receipt of instruments of subscription for a total amount of UA 692 370 000 representing 46.16% of the intended subscription. Since then instruments of subscriptions have been received from Brazil (UA 18 750 000), Norway (UA 53 100 000), Switzerland (UA 60 000 000) and United Kingdom (UA 45 750 000).

Out of the total of subscriptions received, UA 423 932 846 (1984: UA 352 009 511) was paid by participants in currencies other than their own currencies and UA 1 906 101 167 (1984: UA 1 601 164 255) was paid by participants in their own currencies. The latter portion includes UA 1 606 708 523 (1984: UA 1 139 932 832) paid under the second, third and fourth general replenishments.

NOTE G - ACCUMULATED NET INCOME

Out of the net income (UA 14 369 804) of the Fund for the year ended 31 December 1984, a subvention of UA 1 000 000 has been paid to the Special Emergency Relief Fund for drought stricken countries in Africa, and UA 13 369 804 transferred to accumulated net income under the terms of Resolution 03-85 of the Board of Governors.

NOTE H - NET INCOME FOR THE NINE MONTHS

The amount of UA 13 661 022 shown in the Balance Sheet under this heading represents the net income for the period 1 January to 30 September 1985.

NOTE I - OTHER RESOURCES

According to Article 26 (v) of the Agreement, the accounts for each financial year shall be submitted in a form which distinguishes, to the extent necessary, between the accounts of the general operations of the Fund and of such operations as are financed from contributions made available to the Fund under Article 8, which authorizes the Fund to enter into arrangements to receive other resources, including grants and loans, from members of the African Development Bank, participants, states which are not participants and from any public or private entity or entities.

The amounts shown in the balance Sheet under the caption "Other Resources" represent grants from the following countries:

	1985 UA	1984 UA
Norway	25 155	24 286
Switzerland	23 778	62 409
TOTAL	48 933	86 695

These resources are represented by UA 25 155 (1984: UA 24 286) on time deposits and UA 23 778 (1984: UA 62 409) deposited on a current bank account.

The balance of the Swiss grant (UA 23 778) has been committed for a health study in Mali and for an irrigation project in Mozambique.

The Government of Switzerland has under an agreement dated 19 August 1981 agreed to make a special non-reimbursable contribution for the financing of programme studies up to S.Frs 4.5 million (UA 2 114 532). Contrary to previous practice relating to the management of Swiss grants and as specially outlined in Article 4 of above Agreement, the non-reimbursable grant will be held at the disposiion of the Swiss Federal Department of Finance for disbursement by the Fund through the intermediary of Banque Nationale de Suisse, Zurich. As at 30 September 1985, a total amount of SWF 1 014 144 (UA 476 542) had been disbursed under the terms of the Agreement against the instalments received of SWF 1.5 million (UA 704 844).

NOTE J - MANAGEMENT FEES

By virtue of Article 31 of the Agreement, the Fund reimburses to the African Development Bank a fair value for its use of the latter's officers, staff, organization, services and facilities. The amount of UA 15 444 378 charged in the period (1984: UA 13 356 300) represents the expenses reimbursed by the Fund to the Bank.

ANNEX II

RECONCILIATION WITH BALANCE SHEET FIGURES

(1) Project Loans approved less Cancellations

Loans approved as per Loans Statement	2 451 697 000
Less : Net Differnece between Loans approved and Loans signed (Gambia)	(20 000)
	2 451 677 000
Less: Cancellations	(35 164 320)
Balance Sheet figure	2 416 512 680

(2) Loans undisbursed

Project loans undisbursed as per Loan Statement	1 560 958 333
Add: Technical Assistance as per Loan Statement	54 084 305
	1 615 042 638
Less: Unsigned Loans	(151 799 100)
BALANCE SHEET FIGURE	1 463 243 538

ANNEX/ANNEXE III

PART I

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
FONDS AFRICAIN DE DEVELOPPEMENT
STATEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AS AT 30/09/1985
ETAT DES SOUSCRIPTIONS AU 30/09/1985

PARTICIPANTS	INITIAL	SPECIAL INCREASE AUGMENTATION SPECIALE	1ST GENERAL REPLENISHMENT 1ER RECONSTITUTION GENERALE	2ND GENERAL REPLENISHMENT 2EME RECONSTITUTION	3RD GENERAL REPLENISHMENT 3EME RECONSTITUTION	4TH GENERAL REPLENISHMENT 4EME RECONSTITUTION GENERALE	TOTAL
1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. [illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
3. [illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
5. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. [illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]
8. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. [illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. [illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
12. [illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13. [illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
14. [illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15. [illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16. [illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
18. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19. [illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
20. [illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
21. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
22. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24. [illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]
25. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
27. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ANNEX/ANNEXE III

PART II

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
FONDS AFRICAIN DE DEVELOPPEMENT

STATEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AS AT 30/09/83
ETAT DES SOUSCRIPTIONS AU 30/09/83

PARTICIPANTS	TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	INSTALMENT NOT YET PAYABLE/ TRANCHE NON ENCORE PAYABLE	INSTALMENTS PAID / TRANCHES	INSTALMENTS DUE/TRANCHES DUES	NO. OF VOTES/ NOMBRE DE VOIX	%
1. ADB/BAD	79 530 000	21 700 000	57 830 000	-	1 000.00	50.00
2. ARGENTINA/ARGENTINE	9 630 000	7 630 000	2 000 000	-	0.88	0.04
3. AUSTRIA/AUTRICHE	46 250 000	22 916 666	23 333 334	-	10.27	0.51
4. BELGIUM/BELGIQUE	38 000 000	-	38 000 000	-	16.72	0.84
5. BRAZIL/BRESIL	48 250 000	10 750 000	37 500 000	-	12.30	0.61
6. CANADA	357 639 325	142 500 000	215 139 325	-	94.68	4.73
7. CHINA/CHINE	15 000 000	-	15 000 000	-	6.60	0.33
8. DENMARK/DANEMARK	139 130 000	62 430 000	76 700 000	-	33.76	1.69
9. FINLAND/FINLANDE	47 020 001	19 800 000	27 220 001	-	11.98	0.60
10. FRANCE	259 675 034	112 500 000	147 175 034	-	64.77	3.24
11. GERMANY FED.REP/REP.FED. ALLEMAGNE	209 000 004	-	209 000 004	-	91.98	4.60
12. INDIA/INDE	27 640 999	7 880 000	19 760 999	-	8.70	0.43
13. ITALY/ITALIE	160 000 000	-	160 000 000	-	70.42	3.52
14. JAPAN/JAPON	521 203 990	210 000 000	311 203 990	-	136.96	6.85
15. KOREA/COREE	33 825 000	7 401 750	26 423 250	-	11.63	0.58
16. KUWAIT/KOWEIT	39 905 135	10 395 000	29 510 135	-	12.99	0.65
17. NETHERLANDS/PAYS-BAS	58 160 012	-	58 160 012	-	25.60	1.28
18. NORWAY/NORVEGE	141 560 022	53 120 000	88 440 022	-	38.93	1.95
19. PORTUGAL	15 000 000	-	15 000 000	-	7.92	0.40
20. SAUDI ARABIA/ARABIE SAOUDITE	74 077 346	12 375 000	61 702 346	-	27.16	1.36
21. SPAIN/ESPAGNE	34 860 000	-	34 860 000	-	15.34	0.77
22. SWEDEN/SUEDE	205 439 997	67 577 468	137 862 529	-	65.08	3.25
23. SWITZERLAND/SUISSE	152 770 130	60 000 000	92 770 130	-	40.83	2.04
24. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES/ EMIRATS ARABES	9 000 000	-	9 000 000	-	3.96	0.20
25. UNITED KINGDOM/ ROYAUME UNI	142 135 930	31 500 000	110 635 930	-	48.60	2.43
26. U.S.A./ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE	300 280 360	-	300 280 360	-	132.16	6.61
27. YUGOSLAVIA/ YOUGOSLAVIE	22 470 886	-	22 470 886	-	9.80	0.49
	3 167 560 957	837 466 944	2 330 094 013	-	2 000.00	100.00

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS
ON EXIMBANK'S BUDGET ESTIMATES
FOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1987

February 1986

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Board of Directors and Officers.. a

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EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

William H. Draper III*	President and Chairman of the Board
John A. Bohn, Jr.**	First Vice President and Vice Chairman
Richard W. Heldridge	Director
Rita M. Rodriguez	Director
Vacant	Director

OFFICERS

William H. Draper III	President and Chairman of the Board
John A. Bohn, Jr.	First Vice President and Vice Chairman
Hart Fessenden	General Counsel
William Arnold	Senior Vice President - Exporter Credits, Guarantees and Insurance
James R. Sharpe	Senior Vice President - Direct Credits and Financial Guarantees
James K. Hess	Treasurer-Controller
Joan P. Harris	Corporate Secretary

* Mr. Draper resigned effective February 28, 1986.
** Nominated by President to be Chairman on February 19, 1986.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

FISCAL YEAR 1987 BUDGET

The Export-Import Bank is chartered by Congress in the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended. Its basic purpose is to aid in financing and facilitating the export sale of U.S. goods and services. To carry out its programs in FY 1987, the Bank requests:

--- $12 billion for guarantee and insurance commitments.

--- $1.8 billion for commitments to provide direct interest subsidies on export loans from the private sector to counter foreign government supported export credit subsidies.

--- $19.175 million for administrative expenses.

INTEREST MATCHING PROGRAM

For FY 1987 Eximbank is proposing an enhanced Interest Matching Program (I-MATCH II) to replace Eximbank's direct lending programs, which include long-term regular loans and small business and medium-term credits. I-MATCH II will ensure the availability of loans at the International Arrangement rates for the support of U.S. exports facing officially subsidized foreign financing.

For FY 1987, I-MATCH II will be limited to $1,800 million in guarantee authorizations. The limit of $1,800 million in guarantee authorizations is part of the $12,000 million limitation on all guarantees and insurance. No appropriations are needed to operate this program.

The replacement of the Direct Lending Program by the Long-Term I-MATCH Program should have virtually no impact upon the U.S. exporter or the foreign buyer.

b

Under the Long-Term I-MATCH, a commercial lender will make a loan at a rate that will counter officially subsidized foreign competition, but not lower than those allowed under the International Arrangement. Since the Arrangement rate may be below the market rate at which the commercial lender would normally make such a commitment, Eximbank will pay the commercial lender the difference between the rate committed on the loan and the market rate. Exim estimates that the present value of the subsidy associated with the $1.8 billion over the life of the credit would be about $100 million. Eximbank will guarantee fully principal and interest repayment of the loan to the commercial lender, for which Exim will charge a .5% guarantee fee. In addition, a 2% application fee will be charged, as is currently charged under the direct lending program.

The Medium-Term I-MATCH program will provide fixed rate funding to support U.S. exports which are usually financed over a term of longer than one year but not more than five years and with an export value of less than $10 million. It will replace the existing Medium-Term Credit Program and Small Business Credit Program. Transactions that would have been handled under the latter program will still not require proof of competition; otherwise, proof of competition will be required as is the practice under the current Medium-Term Credit Program.

Under the Medium-Term I-MATCH Program, a bank may select (a) an unconditional guarantee of repayment by Eximbank against all political and commercial risks as well as an interest rate make-up provision or (b) only the

c

interest rate make-up provision. The I-MATCH guarantee is available only in combination with the interest make-up provision. The existing Medium-Term Bank Guarantee Program is available where only a guarantee is needed.

WORKING CAPITAL GUARANTEE PROGRAM

The Working Capital Guarantee Program, formally called the Export Trading Company (ETC) Loan Guarantee Program, provides ETCs and/or exporters access to working capital loans from the private sector that (1) otherwise would not have been provided without Eximbank's assistance and (2) without which the ETC/exporter would not be able to support exports of products that are unlikely to be sold abroad through other means.

Generally, any financial institution or other public or private creditor will be eligible to apply for Eximbank's Working Capital Guarantee Program. An eligible lender must be able to demonstrate, to Eximbank's satisfaction, the ability to perform and service loans to ETCs and exporters. Eximbank will issue its guarantee to the lender if an eligible exporter is deemed to be creditworthy for the loan or line of credit to be guaranteed.

GUARANTEE AND INSURANCE PROGRAMS

Under its guarantee and insurance programs, the Bank increases private financial participation in U.S. export sales by insuring banks and exporters against commercial and political risks involved in export transactions. Since financing is a critical element in many export sales, these programs help exporters to increase export sales through increased availability of financing from private capital markets.

d

The FY 1987 budget provides for $12,000 million in guarantee and insurance authorizations ($1,800 million of which is projected for use in guaranteeing I-MATCH II transactions).

SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE

For FY 1985, Eximbank's small business set aside was legislated at 8% of the aggregate amount of loan, guarantee and insurance authority available, or $1,109.2 million. Actual authorizations for small business transactions amounted to $1,896.1 million, or 170.9% of the set aside and 22.3% of total authorizations. 320 commitments for under $500,000 were made, for a total of $68 million. Approximately 150 small businesses used Eximbank programs for the first time in FY 1985.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Bank's projected income statements indicate that the decreasing trend in net income which started in FY 1980 is expected to continue for several years. In FY 1985 a net operating deficit of $378 million was incurred before making necessary adjustments to income for the conversion to accrual accounting for claims in FY 1986. The Bank is currently projecting an operating deficit of $343 million in FY 1986, and a deficit of $302 million in FY 1987. These operating deficits are charged against Exim's accumulated reserve, and will result in a decline in the reserve. The Bank's reserves are currently projected to be $428 million as of September 30, 1987.

WRITE-OFF'S AND DELINQUENCIES

The risk to Eximbank from potential losses is not susceptible to precise measurement because of the unpredictable nature of future worldwide economic and political conditions. Eximbank's entire Reserve is available to cover such

e

losses and contingencies. Eximbank had a Reserve for Contingencies and Defaults at the end of FY 1985 of $1,072.2 million. This was equal to 6.4% of outstanding loans and 3.1% of total exposure. This Reserve, coupled with Eximbank's $1.0 billion Capital, amounted to 12.3% of outstanding loans and 5.9% of total exposure.

Since the inception of the Bank through fiscal year 1985, only $54.3 million in loans have been written off. Recoveries of $23.5 million have been realized on these write-off's however, resulting in a net of $30.8 million which has been charged against the Bank's net income in the years incurred. In FY 1985, $4.8 million in loans were written-off.

At September 30, 1985, Eximbank had outstanding loans of $16.9 billion of which $2,753.3 million had at least one delinquent installment of 90 days or more.

RESCHEDULINGS

From time to time Eximbank will extend the repayment date of some or all principal installments of a loan to a new schedule because the obligor or country is experiencing temporary financial difficulity. Providing relief in this manner helps the obligor service the debt and enables the Bank to collect the debt.

In FY 1985 the Bank rescheduled loans in sixteen countries totalling $367.4 million in principal and $134.0 million in interest. From inception through FY 1985, the Bank has rescheduled a total of $2,270.5 million in principal and $503.4 million in interest for a total of $2,773.9 million. As of September 30, 1985, the total outstanding balance of loans, any portion of which have been rescheduled, was $3,369.6.

f

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The administrative expense budget of the Bank provides funding for personnel, support services, and operating expenses. For FY 1987, the Bank is requesting $19,175,000 for administrative expenses which will support a full-time equivalent personnel level of 339. This is the same personnel level as FY 1986.

The requested level of $19,175,000 is an increase of $818,000 over the FY 1986 limitation of $18,357,000. However, $400,000 of this increase is Eximbank's share of a one time charge for the installation by GSA of a new phone system in the building. Without this one time charge, the increase in administrative expenses in FY 1987 over FY 1986 is only $418,000, or a little more than 2%.

Of the $19,175,000 requested, $13,814,300 (72%) is for compensation and benefits and $1,793,100 (9%) is for rent of office space. Travel is budgeted at $400,000, an amount that is less than actual travel expenses in FY 1985. $75,000 is budgeted for marketing assistance which will be used to help reach new exporters, especially small businesses. $400,000 is for the one time charge for the telephone installation and $16,000 is for official reception and representation expense. The remaining balance of $2,676,600 is for necessary operating expenses such as equipment rental, purchase of supplies, printing and reproduction, and other service contracts.

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1987

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation: Provided, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country other than a nuclear-weapon State as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of enactment of this Act.

REQUESTED LIMITATION OF PROGRAM ACTIVITY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1987

LIMITATION OF PROGRAM ACTIVITY

[During fiscal year 1986 and within the resources and authority available, gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans shall not exceed $1,110,000,000: Provided, That during the fiscal year 1986, total commitments to guarantee loans shall not exceed $12,000,000,000 of contingent liability for loan principal.] During the fiscal year 1987, commitments to guarantee loans may be made only to the extent that the total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, shall not exceed $12,000,000,000. Commitments to provide direct interest subsidies may be made on up to $1,800,000,000 of the principal amount of the loans, whether or not guaranteed: Provided, That the total of all loans, whether or not guaranteed, shall not exceed $12,000,000,000. (Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1986, as included in Public Law 99-190).

1a

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

BUDGET REQUEST
($ in thousands)

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Direct Loan Authorizations:			
Regular Loans	$ 636,342	$1,038,345	$ -0-
Small Business Credit Loans	23,415	23,925	-0-
TOTAL	$ 659,757	$1,062,270	$ -0-
Guarantee and Insurance Authorizations:			
Interest Matching Program	$ -	$ -	$ 1,800,000
Financial Guarantees	778,947	2,920,000	1,260,000
M/T Guarantees	540,591	959,000	1,000,000
FCIA Insurance	6,529,549	7,605,000	7,940,000
TOTAL	$7,849,087	$11,484,000	$12,000,000

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

POSITION WITH RESPECT TO LENDING, GUARANTEE AND INSURANCE AUTHORITY

(In millions of dollars)

	1985 Actual	1986 Estimate	1987 Estimate
Statutory authority..........................	$40,000.0	$40,000.0	$40,000.0
CHARGES AGAINST AUTHORITY:			
Loan program:			
Outstanding Loans..........................	16,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	16,[illegible]
Undisbursed Loans..........................	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Subtotal..........................	20,[illegible]	18,[illegible]	18,[illegible]
Guarantee and Insurance Program:			
Medium-Term Guarantees..........................	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Medium-Term Insurance..........................	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Short-Term Insurance..........................	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Subtotal..........................	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total charges against authority......	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Unused authority..........................	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

REQUESTED LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1987

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed [$18,357,000] $19,175,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and not to exceed $16,000 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors: Provided, That (1) fees or dues to international organizations of credit institutions engaged in financing foreign trade, (2) necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Export-Import Bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, or the investigation or appraisal of any property in respect to which an application for a loan has been made, and (3) expenses (other than internal expenses of the Export-Import Bank) incurred in connection with the issuance and servicing of guarantees, insurance, and reinsurance, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes of this paragraph. (Foreign Assistance and Related Program Appropriations, as included in Public Law 99-190.)

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

Comparative Statement of Administrative Expenses
(In thousands of dollars)

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Estimated
Personnel compensation:			
Full-Time permanent positions........	$ 11,766	$ 11,445	$ 11,837
Non Full-Time in permanent positions.	276	351	351
Overtime..............................	90	83	87
All Other.............................	238	136	167
	12,370	12,015	12,442
Personnel benefits contribution:			
Retirement...........................	811	790	785
Health benefits......................	291	291	297
Employee life insurance..............	27	27	27
FICA taxes...........................	81	101	123
All Other............................	135	134	140
	1,345	1,343	1,372
Travel.................................	408	300	400
Transportation of things...............	36	30	30
Rent, communications and utilities:			
Standard level user charges..........	1,912	1,906	1,793
Communications.......................	541	510	910
Postage..............................	123	85	130
All Other............................	461	521	713
	3,037	3,022	3,546
Printing and reproduction..............	170	150	195
Other services:			
Contractual services and supplies....	510	403	757
Official entertainment...............	9	16	16
	519	419	773
Marketing Assistance...................	250	50	75
Supplies and materials.................	334	239	342
Total expenses.......................	$ 18,469	$ 17,568	$ 19,175
Savings..............................	431	-	-
Budget Limitation......................	$ 18,900	$ 17,568	$ 19,175

International Organizations and Programs

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1987

United States International Development Cooperation Agency

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS (IO&P)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
362.3	265.9	186.0

This appropriation will support certain voluntarily funded development, humanitarian, and scientific assistance programs of the United Nations (UN) and the Organization of American States (OAS). Implicit in the request is the recognition that multilateral organizations, by their very nature of interacting primarily with governments, are restricted in the overall development effort. Though they should not be viewed as the primary focus for development assistance activities in the Third World, they can play an important catalytic role. Expectations, however, must be limited as to what realistically can be achieved by the programs and activities.

The overriding need for austerity in the Federal budget has produced overall reduction in the funding level of the account. Some programs in this account directly serve specific U.S. interests (e.g., keeping track of weather patterns, nuclear non-proliferation). Others contribute indirectly to more generalized U.S. interests (e.g., our general interest in cooperating in the development process). An effort has been made to distribute the reduction in the account so as to (1) maintain funding levels for programs directly serving specific U.S. interests and (2) maintain an appropriate U.S. leadership role in programs serving more generalized U.S. interests.

Basic Interests

United States voluntary contributions to these UN and OAS programs provide the basis for U.S. efforts to improve the effectiveness and influence the substantive direction of them. U.S. contributions through this account:

--serve to advance American ideals and ideas affecting the evolution of the international system;

--provide tangible demonstration of American support for humanitarian activities;

--encourage the acceptance of international responsibilities by other nations;

--complement U.S. bilateral assistance programs, and serve U.S. purposes in areas too sensitive for, or outside the reach of, U.S. bilateral aid; and

--strengthen U.S. efforts to resist the expansion of technical assistance and other forms of program growth in the regular (assessed) budgets of international organizations.

Examples of benefits derived from U.S. contributions include:

--U.S. interests in nuclear non-proliferation are directly served by the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) worldwide safeguards program which is reinforced through U.S. voluntary contributions under this heading. In addition, many of these support activities are conducted largely in U.S. facilities.

--The UNIDO Investment Promotion Service brings together potential U.S. investors with investment opportunities in developing countries. It also provides training for developing country officials responsible for promoting foreign investment in their countries. Frequently this is their first exposure to the private sector in the United States, and through this exposure they go back home with a clearer idea of how free market economies aid the development process.

--World Meteorological Organization (WMO) efforts to strengthen the capacities of Central American and Caribbean states to monitor, collect, and disseminate weather data helps protect American lives and economic interests through improved forecasting of hurricanes and other tropical disturbances affecting the Gulf States.

--The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) provides basic medical and educational assistance to children worldwide. It has played a major relief role in Kampuchea and is currently very active in providing emergency disaster assistance in Ethiopa and elsewhere in Africa.

--OAS technical assistance programs are an important development component of the organization's security and peacekeeping functions. The technical assistance programs are also closely integrated with development programs of other international organizations to achieve an optimum division of labor.

--The UN Development Program (UNDP), with projects in more than 150 countries and territories and an extensive technical assistance program, serves as a coordinating agency for technical assistance being provided by 35 Specialized Agencies and programs.

--Financing projects that are smaller than those usually considered by other multilateral or bilateral financial institutions, the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) helps recipients in the least developed countries to use improved appropriate technology in order to secure access to markets.

--The multilateral approach of the UN Environment Program (UNEP) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) is uniquely suited to dealing with global environmental problems which typically transcend national boundaries. CITES facilitates conservation and protects endangered species against over-exploitation through international trade. UNEP's ability to involve developing countries, especially in environmental protection efforts, is essential to the fundamental goal of preserving the global resource base.

--The International Convention and Scientific Organization Contributions facilitate continued U.S. participation in certain international scientific conventions and activities serving U.S. domestic interests which were funded through U.S. participation in UNESCO.

--The UN Development Fund for Women is unique in that it is the only UN development assistance activity specifically charged with helping women in developing nations. As such, it complements U.S. fulfillment of the amended Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 which calls for the integration of projects for women in U.S. foreign assistance.

--A U.S. contribution to the UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) provides tangible evidence of a U.S. commitment to peaceful change in Southern Africa while at the same time funding many recipient students attending schools in the United States.

Developing country governments often have a strong voice in determining the overall direction of the multilateral programs. This can encourage self-reliance, so long as the emphasis on the government's role does not discourage individual private initiative. Recipient country governments are required to provide substantial counterpart financing for these programs -- financing which encourages a sense of responsibility and accountability for their own development. This method of providing assistance can serve to enhance those internal factors required for ultimate success in the development effort if the structures developed encourage private sector development rather than are exclusively oriented toward the public sector. It also helps to promote more collaboration and less confrontation in donor-recipient relationships. Many recipient countries consequently consider multilateral assistance programs as acceptable means for stimulating internal policy reforms and even permit UNDP technical advisors to work in sensitive areas which are often not open to bilaterally funded program experts.

One risk of this type of encouragement for self-reliance, however, due to the inherent primary interaction of multilateral organizations with governments, is an undue emphasis on central government planning for development. It is U.S. policy to have more reliance placed on individuals in the private sector where the real engines for development must be located ultimately. Toward this end, we seek to assure that the primary purpose of UN system and OAS technical coopertion is to provide expertise and training for individuals in recipient countries rather than government programs. This is why programs like UNIDO's Investment Promotion Service deserve increased U.S. support.

In addition to contributing to economic growth and political stability, these programs introduce Western ideas and expertise which promote the economic stimulation of developing countries along more pragmatic Western lines than those of the Marxist economic model. The long term benefits resulting from this inculcation of Western economic and social principles cannot be underestimated.

Contributions to the voluntarily funded programs gain added value for the money expended since they encourage international burden-sharing. Every dollar contributed by the United States buys this country a leading role in influencing programs which are financed by four or five dollars from other donors. Initially, most of the items in this account were funded largely by the United States. Over the years, their value has been established, and more and more countries are now contributing larger and larger shares of their total financing. For example, the United States used to provide 40 percent of the funding for UNDP as compared to the FY 1987 request for $102.5 million which would amount to an estimated 17 percent funding.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & PROGRAMS
(Voluntary Contributions)
Budget Authority ($000)

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
UN Development Program (UNDP).......	$165,000	$142,115	$102,500
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).........	53,500	46,080	34,200
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)......................	18,414 a/	16,953	20,500
OAS Development Assistance Programs (OAS)....................	15,500	14,092	13,950
UN Environment Program (UNEP).......	10,000	8,613	6,800
International Convention and Scientific Organization Contributions....................	---	1,228	2,300
World Meteorological Organization Voluntary Cooperation Program.....	2,000	1,723	2,000
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	2,000	861	1,800
UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA).....	1,000	861	900
UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).....................	500	239	450
UNIDO Investment Promotion Service..........................	100	---	300
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).....	200	172	200
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT)...............	100	86	100
World Food Program (WFP)............	2,000	1,818	---
UN Trust Fund for South Africa (UNTFSA)..........................	343	---	---
UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).................	422	---	---
UN Fellowship Program...............	449	215	---
UN Institute for Namibia (UNIN).....	500	215	---
UN Center on Human Settlements......	---	383	---
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)...	90,000	28,710	---
World Heritage Fund (WHF)...........	248.5	239	---
UNDP Trust Fund to Combat Poverty and Hunger in Africa	---	1,368	---
TOTAL.........................	362,276.5	265,971 b/	186,000

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a/ Includes $3.6 million supplemental (P.L. 99-88).

b/ Reflects Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions (4.3 percent). Additionally, a rescission of $39,760 thousand to a level of $226,211 thousand is pending.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
165.0	142.115	102.5

Purpose: UNDP provides training and expert assistance to develop indigenous human resources in member countries and territories, with emphasis on the poorest countries.

Background: UNDP was created in 1966 to improve the coordination and effectiveness of assistance that 35 UN Specialized Agencies and programs were providing. UNDP emphasizes five project activities: (1) surveying natural resources and identifying industrial and commercial potential; (2) stimulating capital investment; (3) vocational and professional skill training; (4) transferring appropriate technologies and enhancing recipient absorbtive capacity; and (5) promoting economic and social planning.

Governments provide voluntary contributions for the general resources of UNDP. The recipient developing countries supply 60 percent of required project resources through cash contributions, physical facilities and services, locally-procured supplies and the provision of counterpart personnel. Additional financing comes from third parties e.g., governments co-financing special projects or programs which UNDP is funding from general resources. UNDP is the largest single source for grant multilateral technical assistance.

In 1984, UNDP expenditures totaled $717 million including the costs of 1,074 projects in some 150 countries and territories. Its coordinating role within the UN system permits a multi-sectoral approach to the needs of developing countries. Of its program resources, UNDP spends some 16% on agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 16% on policies and planning; 19% on industry; 28% on international trade, development and health. UNDP complements the aid programs of the United States, the World Bank and other important donors. Although its annual program is modest in size, public and private follow-up investment exceeds the UNDP contribution. In 1984, such commitments amounted to $10.2 billion as compared to $9.6 billion in 1983.

Through its 116 field offices and Resident Representatives/Coordinators, UNDP helps host governments to define development goals and formulate comprehensive development plans. UNDP's roundtable process provides prospective donors -- United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks and bilateral contributors -- with a forum to discuss a country's economic position and development needs.

U.S. Interests: The requested level of support reflects current economic realities. The U.S. will insist upon timely implementation of recently adopted decisions to undertake major internal programming reforms. The 1985 Governing Council approved a program for the Fourth Cycle intended to permit donor governments greater influence over operations and ensure that a greater share of resources go to the poorest countries. This program includes the precedent-breaking decision that requires countries with per capita GNPs above $3,000 in 1983 to reimburse UNDP for its technical assistance and the cost of local field offices. Of the 19 countries affected, two are in Eastern Europe and eight are members of OPEC. Another decision creates a 24-member group which will consider programming matters including quality, appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency between the annual Council sessions.

U.S. support for UNDP reflects our recognition of the role multilateral organizations can play as catalysts for economic development. UNDP's development efforts help the United States to resist funding technical assistance through the assessed budgets of the Specialized Agencies. Increased agricultural production and rural development are among the U.S. priorities reflected in UNDP-financed programming. The UNDP Administrator and many of his key subordinates currently are Americans. In 1984, UNDP employed 797 U.S. citizens, ordered more than $26 million in U.S. equipment, awarded over $9 million in technical contracts to U.S. firms, and trained 1,441 recipients of UNDP-funded fellowships in the U.S.

Other Donors: The United States pledge for FY 1985 was 26.2% of total contributions pledged. Other major pledges to the Program included $62.4 million from Japan (9.9% of the total), $44.7 million from Norway (7.1%), $43.2 million from Canada (6.9%), $42.1 million from Sweden (6.7%), and $41.1 million from the Netherlands (6.5%).

FY 1987 Program: Governing Council decisions on the fourth five-year programming cycle beginning in 1987 set realistic resource goals that will influence the planning levels. Graduation of richer developing countries to a wholly reimbursable allocation of funds plus judicious use of existing trust funds are intended to help shift scarce resources increasingly toward the least developed countries. The African emergency will focus attention on measures to overcome the problems of drought, desertification, famine, disease, shelter and food production. We will seek to assure that Council members assert more effective oversight in programming, project formulation, field operations and program evaluation.

UN CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
53.5	46.08	34.2

Purpose: UNICEF encourages and assists the long-term humanitarian development and welfare of children in developing countries. UNICEF accomplishes this through its educational programs which make governments, communities, and private groups aware of the plight of children and the possibilities for improving their situation. In addition to stimulating self-help efforts, UNICEF also provides goods and services to help meet basic needs in maternal and child health, sanitation, clean water, nutrition, elementary education, and social services. In disasters, UNICEF also provides emergency aid.

Background: The United Nations General Assembly created UNICEF in 1946 to aid the impoverished children left in the wake of World War II. Although originally an emergency aid program, UNICEF evolved by 1953 into a long-term voluntary development fund aimed at improving conditions for the poorest children of the developing world.

UNICEF has projects in 110 countries. In its work, UNICEF cooperates closely with governments, private groups, and local communities in developing nations, and other aid donors to protect children and to enable them to develop their full mental and physical potential. Individual governments set their priorities as a result of studies of major needs, and UNICEF assists in implementing the mutually agreed upon projects.

UNICEF assistance includes both goods and expert services. All programs have a direct relation to the welfare of children and mothers. Some programs -- such as clean water and sanitation -- also benefit other members of the community. Projects are designed to maximize both the involvement of local communities and the use of equipment and materials which can be locally obtained and maintained.

UNICEF assistance is allocated on a sliding scale according to such factors as the number of children, the wealth of the country, and, especially, the infant mortality rate. Allocations are scaled so that the largest countries do not monopolize most of the assistance and the per-child allocation among countries of similar size favors the poorest countries which receive approximately 5 1/2 times as much per child as do the middle-income developing countries.

UNICEF has a small emergency assistance unit and continues to play a key role in many international relief efforts. For example, between 1979 and 1981, UNICEF had the lead role in the UN's Kampuchean emergency relief effort. In Lebanon, UNICEF played a key role in providing relief, and has continued to play an important role in providing rehabilitation assistance. UNICEF is playing a growing role in current emergency drought relief efforts in Africa. As reconfirmed by the 1985 UNICEF Executive Board session, UNICEF is continuing the process of strengthening its staffing in Africa (by shifting positions from other parts of the world) in order to be able to better cope with the mounting crisis.

UNICEF

U.S. Interests: UNICEF's approaches have generally been consistent with U.S. development assistance priorities. UNICEF complements and reinforces the U.S. bilateral assistance (e.g., in December [illegible] AID, in cooperation with UNICEF and WHO, held the Second International Conference on Oral Rehydration Therapy, ICORT II, here in Washington as a follow-up to the successful ICORT I held in [illegible]). Official U.S. support for UNICEF also conforms with the humanitarian ideals of the American people who have supported UNICEF generously through private donations over the years. U.S. participation enables the United States to serve humanitarian aims in some nations where direct bilateral assistance is not politically feasible or desirable. In these cases, multilateral aid often serves as an alternative to dependency on Soviet-bloc assistance and provides a Western-oriented presence. UNICEF also furthers U.S. political and humanitarian interests in the developing world by mobilizing assistance from public and private sources throughout the world for programs benefiting children and mothers. Up to and including the present Executive Director, James P. Grant, UNICEF has always been led by a U.S. citizen. In [illegible], UNICEF spent almost [illegible] million in goods and services in the United States.

Other Donors: The United States has been a leader in UNICEF since its inception and remains the largest single donor, accounting for [illegible] of the expected governmental contributions to UNICEF General Resources in [illegible]. Pledges by other leading governmental contributors to general resources in [illegible] included (millions of dollars): Sweden - [illegible] ([illegible]); Norway - [illegible] ([illegible]); Italy - [illegible] ([illegible]); Japan - [illegible] ([illegible]); Canada - [illegible] ([illegible]); United Kingdom - [illegible] ([illegible]); the Netherlands - [illegible] ([illegible]); Finland - [illegible] ([illegible]); Denmark - [illegible] ([illegible]).

FY 1987 Program: This request for [illegible] million gives continued meaning to the President's and Congress' past expressions of support for UNICEF's "Child Survival and Development Revolution (CSDR)." Second, it will help UNICEF to continue to implement the CSDR while still devoting attention and funds to the more traditional forms of UNICEF activities, programs which are also of priority interest to the U.S. Such programs complement and reinforce U.S. development assistance, promote stability in developing countries, and demonstrate the importance the U.S. attaches to the humanitarian needs of children. (Indeed, USAID and UNICEF cooperate closely in many developing countries on activities furthering child survival.) Third, a contribution at this level would maintain the U.S. as UNICEF's largest donor and reinforce U.S. leadership in UNICEF's Executive Board and influence on UNICEF policy. Fourth, it would permit UNICEF to strengthen its programs and staffing in Africa without displacing essential programs elsewhere in accord with recent UNICEF Executive Board recommendations and with the UN's desire to increase assistance to Africa.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Request
18.414 a/	16.913	20.5

Purpose: The IAEA is a central element of international efforts to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons. Through its system of international safeguards, the IAEA provides assurance that nuclear material in peaceful development programs is not diverted for non-peaceful purposes. U.S. voluntary contributions are used in part to strengthen the effectiveness of the IAEA's safeguards and to enhance the IAEA's ability to use the most advanced safeguards techniques and equipment available. U.S. voluntary contributions are also used to encourage adherence to and support for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and/or the Treaty of Tlatelolco by assisting nuclear projects in a number of developing countries that are party to these important nuclear arms control treaties.

Background: The IAEA's program of technical cooperation was initiated in the late 1950s to assist developing countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. At present the IAEA is providing assistance in the form of nuclear training and equipment to approximately 80 of its 112 members. Thus, for many IAEA members, the IAEA's technical cooperation programs are the most important component of the IAEA's activities.

The U.S. Program Of Technical Assistance to Safeguards was begun in 1977 to assist the IAEA in the development and continued implementation of the most effective safeguards system possible. The single most impressive achievement of the program has been the development of a family of measurement instruments for the non-destructive assay of nuclear materials of many different types and forms. These reliable, portable, microprocessor assisted instruments have made possible precise measurements in the field which are essential to truly credible safeguards.

Another important feature of the U.S. safeguards program is the provision of cost-free experts to the IAEA. Their work in Vienna with the safeguards inspectors has facilitated major transfers of safeguards technology from the United States.

U.S. Interests: The United States historically has strongly supported the IAEA and its safeguards system, which serves critical U.S. security and non-proliferation interests. Under Article III of the NPT, all non-nuclear weapon states

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a/ $14.414 million appropriated under P.L. 98-473. An additional $4.0 million was appropriated under P.L. 99-88 for a total of $18.414 million.

party to the Treaty (over 125) are required to accept IAEA safeguards on all nuclear material under their jurisdiction. Thus, the NPT and IAEA are inextricably linked as the corner-stones of international efforts to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons. As part of U.S. efforts to maintain and strengthen these critical components of the international non-proliferation regime, the United States implements it long-standing policy of providing preferential funding in nuclear assistance to NPT/Tlatelolco parties almost exclusively through the IAEA's technical cooperation program. This practice is designed to highlight some of the benefits of participation in these important nuclear arms control treaties. U.S. efforts to strengthen IAEA safeguards through the United States voluntary safeguards support program are central to ongoing efforts to upgrade and update safeguards procedures and techniques and are consistent with safeguards activities covered under the regular (assessed) budget of the IAEA. Most of the United States voluntary contribution to IAEA safeguards and technical assistance is spent either in the United States or for U.S. equipment which results directly in income for U.S. firms and individuals and creates future demand for U.S. equipment and services.

Other Donors: Extrabudgetary voluntary support in 1985 from other countries and organizations amounted to approximately $36.1 million. Other major donors included Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Austria, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union. Some 67 IAEA members made voluntary contributions to the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund (TACF). The United States pledged $6.5 million or 25 per cent of the target figure of $26.0 million for the 1985 TACF. Other major donors are expected to include Italy (approximately 3-4%); Japan (10%); USSR (10%), UK (4-5%). The United States also contributed approximately $4.664 million for in-kind and extrabudgetary support in 1985, and $7.25 million was allocated for U.S. safeguards support and non-proliferation activities.

FY 1987 Program. The FY 1987 U.S. program of support for safeguards will focus on technical problems relating to the implementation of safeguards. The highest priority tasks are to solve problems which arise at facilities of particular concern; namely, facilities under safeguards in non-NPT states and NPT states with severe regional security concerns. The second priority is to improve the quality and effectiveness of safeguards emphasizing the activities inspectors carry out in the field. The third priority includes three types of tasks: (1) those related to the depth and quality of the technological infrastructure of the IAEA Department of Safeguards, (e.g. equipment maintenance and repair, establishment of performance monitoring programs); (2) those related to significant improvements in the efficiency of safeguards (emphasizing the introduction of sophisticated data acquisition techniques in the field coupled with data links from the field to Vienna); and (3) those related to improving training and performance capabilities.

U.S. support for the technical cooperation program will stress implementation of technical assistance projects involving medical, agricultural or basic industrial applications of nuclear energy. The United States will provide equipment, U.S. expert services, fellowships and training courses, with continued preference for programs in developing countries party to the NPT/Tlatelolco. In 1987, the United States voluntary contribution of $20.5 million is currently planned to be divided as follows: $7.5 million for safeguards, $2.8 million for training and fellowships, $1.8 million for technical assistance projects, and $8.4 million in cash contributions to the TACF.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
15.5	14.092	13.95

Purpose: U. S. contributions to OAS Development Assistance Programs mobilize human and natural resources in Latin America and the Caribbean in multilateral development efforts to promote economic progress and strengthen U.S. ties with the area.

Background: The OAS has four voluntary funds for development: the Special Multilateral Fund (SMF), the Special Projects Fund (SPF), the Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF), and the Special Cultural Fund (SCF).

Major program activities include regional development (SDAF), technical and vocational training (SMF), scientific and technological research into new energy sources (SMF), food production and distribution (SPF), livestock improvement (SPF), tourism promotion (SDAF), adult literacy (SMF), and promotion and commercialization of handicrafts.

The earlier focus on institution-building has been deemphasized to focus on projects benefitting the most disadvantaged members of society. Over the past two decades Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Venezuela have gradually become net donors rather than net recipients of OAS development programs. Concomitantly, the U.S. share of voluntary contributions has gradually declined from 66% in the 1960s to 49% in 1985.

The OAS has a highly effective infrastructure including specialized personnel, Inter-American Centers, a reservoir of outside technical advisors and consultants, a data bank comprising the results of earlier studies and research on development, and extensive experience in planning and administering technical assistance within the region. OAS technical services have been used by the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations Development Program and U.S. Government Departments (e.g. Interior) to carry out specific projects.

The effectiveness of OAS development programs is evident in the following: 85,000 specialists have been trained under OAS programs, including 30,000 since 1970; financial support from non-member countries and institutions is increasing, reflecting confidence in the Organization; OAS pre-investment feasibility studies have generated over $6.5 billion in loan assistance from the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank, a strong endorsment of the quality of OAS work.

U.S. Interest: U.S. policy seeks to perserve and strengthen the effectiveness of the OAS as a forum for dealing with hemispheric issues. Outcomes favorable to the United States on hemispheric issues have been consistently more feasible in the OAS than in other international fora. By way of reciprocity, other OAS members look to the United States for support in what they consider to be their primary concern--technical assistance for development. The level of U.S. contribution to OAS is perceived as a measure of U.S. commitment to the Inter-American system and influences the level of support which the United States can expect from other OAS members on issues of concern to us (such as peacekeeping, respect for human rights, and preservation of an environment conducive to fair trade and private investment).

The Inter-American Development Bank and the OAS have taken over much of the development work previously assumed alone by U.S. bilateral assistance programs and have established a de facto division of labor. Besides carrying out its own projects, the OAS focuses on prefeasibility studies and the Inter-American Development Bank devotes most of its resources to project financing.

Other Donors: OAS development programs funded by voluntary contributions in 1985 totalled $31.2 million of which the U.S. contribution of $15.5 million amounted to 49%. Other major contributors included Argentina ($2.1 million or 6.7%), Brazil ($2.7 million or 8.6%), Mexico ($2.1 million or 6.7%). Contributions from non-member observer countries (Spain, Canada, Israel, etc.) were $6.2 million or 19.8%.

FY 1987 Programs: Priority areas are development of the following: conventional and non-conventional energy, financing and external debt management, tourism, international trade, educational supervision and curriculum renovation, vocational education, adult education, food technology and processing, technology services (metrology, quality control, standardization), arts and crafts.

-- Special Development Assistance Fund - $5.5 million. This fund specializes in an integrated approach, e.g. regional planning, and pre-feasibility studies for down-stream financing by the public (Inter-American Development Bank) and private sectors. The 1987 program will focus principally on energy, food production, export and tourism promotion, and employment generation. The Caribbean is a special target area. Projects are carried out principally by technical assistance of OAS specialists and externally contracted experts.

-- OAS members contributed $12.5 million in 1985 of which the U.S. contribution of $6 million equaled 48%. The proposed budget for 1987 is $10.5 million; the United States share would be 52%.

-- Special Multilateral Fund - $6.0 million. This fund works primarily through national institutions which it aims to strengthen in the fields of education, science, technology and culture. The 1987 program will focus mainly on upgrading educational supervision and teaching from elementary through higher education, adult education and literacy, technological services, metallic and non-metallic resource development, and marine resources development.

OAS members contributed $12.2 million to the Fund in 1985, of which the U.S. contribution of $6.5 million equaled 53%. The estimated 1987 budget is $11 million.

-- Special Projects Fund - $2.1 million. The U.S. started this Fund in 1973 to focus exclusively on horizontal cooperation among two or more member states. Its priorities are the same as for the Special Multilateral Fund, only the method of cooperation is different plus the practice of the more developed countries to pool resources for the benefit of the lesser developed members. Educational projects absorb approximately 30% of the budget, science and technology the remaining 70%.

OAS members contributed $5.4 million to the Fund in 1985 of which the U.S. contribution of $2.6 million equaled 48%. The estimated 1987 budget is $4.4 million.

-- Special Culture Fund - $350,000. This Fund's focus is on job-creation among marginal peoples both to preserve traditional artisanal techniques but also to upgrade products to commercial standards for export. Activities are carried out primarily through a network of Inter-American Centers which receive suplemental funding from countries. The fund also supports restoration of monuments, preservation of archives, and some archeological studies.

OAS members contributed $1.1 million to the Fund in 1985, of which the U.S. contribution of $400,000 was 36%. The budget estimate for 1987 is $1.0 million.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM (UNEP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
10.0	8.613	6.8

Purpose: The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) promotes and coordinates international, regional, and national efforts to preserve, protect, and improve the environment and natural resources.

Background: The UN General Assembly established UNEP in December, 1972 to catalyze, direct and coordinate environmental programs and activities for UN agencies. The UNEP Environment Fund was established to finance activities that support international efforts to protect the environment. The United States has been a major participant in UNEP since its beginning, providing approximately a third of its total resources.

The principal goal of UNEP's program is to monitor and assess major global and regional environmental trends, and to coordinate international action to improve environmental and natural resource management. For example, UNEP's Regional Seas Program has developed eleven environmental Action Plans for Regional Seas including the Mediterranean, the Wider Caribbean Region (including the Gulf of Mexico) and the South Pacific Region (which includes the U.S. administered Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands). These programs encourage coastal states to act together to reduce and control pollution of their respective Regional Sea areas. UNEP has also played a key role in initiating negotiation of environmental treaties including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and the Convention to Protect the Atmospheric Ozone Layer (the United States is a signatory to both). Of special interest to the United States is UNEP's Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS), and in particular, its Global Resources Information Database (GRID) subprogram currently being developed with the assistance of NASA. UNEP also monitors pilot projects on tropical deforestation, soils, and rangeland under its "Earthwatch," "Terrestrial Ecosystems," and "Desertification" programs. Another UNEP activity which the United States supports is the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, Including Pesticides (IRPTC).

U.S. Interests: UNEP's activities generally closely parallel U.S. interests and, therefore, complement and aid the efforts of the United States to improve our own environment. The development of standardized international guidelines, if others observe them, also will improve the competitive stance of U.S businesses which must meet high domestic environmental standards. There are also benefits for U.S. industries which supply pollution control equipment.

UNEP uniquely serves U.S. interests in protecting the global environment and promoting sustainable development. UNEP's multilateral approach promotes cooperation to resolve regional problems, such as marine pollution and desertification. Its global madate enables it to address issues such as carbon dioxide buildup, ozone depletion, and acid rain.

UNEP serves other U.S. interests as well. At the 1985 Governing Council, the Executive Director and the Governing Council worked together to keep political issues out of environmental programs. While the member nations supported UNEP and the importance of its programs, they sought improvement in UNEP's management in order to use existing resources more effectively.

An unresolved problem in our relationship with UNEP is the unacceptably low level of U.S. citizens (5-10%) on the UNEP professional staff.

Other Donors: Pledges for 1985 total $28.5 million, including: U.S. $10.0 (35%), Japan $4.0 (14%), USSR $3.0 (10.5%), Sweden $1.8 (6.3%), FRG $1.4 (4.9%), U.K. $0.9 (3.2%), Canada $0.8 (2.8%).

The FY 1987 Program: We expect the completion of a protocol (on controlling chlorofluorocarbons) to the Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and completion of the Regional Seas Convention for the South Pacific. UNEP will continue to expand its GEMS/GRID program with assistance from NASA, and its efforts in connection with the UN Action Plan to Combat Desertification. UNEP will also ccooperate with other UN organizations such as WHO, FAO, and WMO especially in areas of human health, deforestation, and climatic impacts. There will also be follow-up activities to the successful World Industry Conference on Environmental Management (WICEM).

The FY 1987 request level of $6.8 million represents 24.3% of total anticipated receipts of $28 million to UNEP's Voluntary Fund. Thus it reaffirms strong U.S. support for UNEP while at the same time clearly indicating that we believe it is time for other nations to begin contributing a greater share towards UNEP programs.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION CONTRIBUTIONS

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
0	1.228	2.3

PURPOSE: To continue support for U.S. participation in and to meet U.S. commitments to international conventions and scientific organizations engaged in work considered essential and important to U.S. interests.

BACKGROUND: With its withdrawal from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) effective December 31, 1984, the United States no longer contributes its share of costs for activities supported directly by UNESCO even though they may benefit significantly U.S. domestic interests. The activities included in this request are those considered to serve significant U.S. domestic interests; they would be considered U.S. obligations if the United States were to remain active in these programs, and will not continue as individual budget requirements in the future should the United States resume membership in UNESCO.

U.S. Interests: The U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO does not alter the U.S. policy of supporting international cooperation in educational, scientific, cultural and communication activities where there are technical, economic and political benefits to the United States. The programs proposed for funding in this request protect the more important, direct benefits to American scientific, educational, cultural and business communities derived through membership in UNESCO. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, International Hydrological Program and International Geological Correlation Program were of U.S. origin or created with the encouragement of the United States, and our continued influence in them is important to us. Data exchange networks associated with them provide information on a global scale not otherwise available through bilateral or regional agreements. The Universal Copyright Convention is worth many millions of dollars to us. The others, similarly, respond to the needs of U.S. constituencies and provide tangible benefits to them.

FY 1987 PROGRAM: The following items reflect estimates of continued activity by the United States on mutually agreeable terms with other participants in these forums.

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). American oceanographic research work benefits directly through access to data otherwise unobtainable. In addition, UNESCO enables American oceanographic experts to participate in research workshops and allows U.S. vessels, under UNESCO aegis, access to foreign waters for research. The United States remains eligible to be a member of the IOC by virtue of its UN membership; $500,000 per year would finance continued active U.S. participation.

Intergovernmental Committee on the Universal Copyright Convention (ICUCC)
The United States is a signatory to the Convention and would be expected to make an appropriate contribution to the costs of the Committee, whose work benefits U.S. copyright interests relating to home video and audio recording and protection of computer software and satellite signals; $150,000 per year would be sufficient.

International Geological Coordination Program (IGCP). This program directs attention of geologists worldwide to important projects on mineral and petroleum deposits and correlates data on geological strata, research projects, and on standards for geological maps and earth science projects. Continued participation in these programs, heretofore funded through the UNESCO budget, would cost $175,000 per year.

Natural Hazards Program (NHP). This program includes the work of the International Advisory Committee on Earthquake Risk. Program funds at the rate of $75,000 per year would be used to support continued U.S. participation in the projects of the Committee, including site surveys and information exchange programs.

International Hydrological Program (IHP). This program undertakes studies and promotes standards and cooperation among UN specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations which provide the United States with valuable information on water resources worldwide. Although the United States loses its place on the IHP Intergovernmental Council because of withdrawal from UNESCO, support of American participation at the rate of $250,000 per year would permit the United States to remain active in important IHP projects.

Man and the Biosphere Program (MAB). This is an interdisciplinary program of ecological research that enables USG agencies and American scientists to carry out studies abroad among its 105 members states, acquire data and cooperate in the development of new resource management techniques for ecosystems of particular interest to the United States, e.g., tropical forests, arid zones, Caribbean Islands, and polar regions. Although the United States will lose its place on the MAB Intergovernmental Coordinating Council, $450,000 per year would support U.S. participation in selected MAB projects, international workshops and technical advisory bodies, and contribute a fair share of the MAB Secretariat costs for its work in information coordination and functions in areas of special U.S. interest.

International Libraries, Archives and Science Documentation Program. This activity sets standards for and provides data on international information technology activities. Continued U.S. participation is of particular benefit to the American computer and information industries and support is estimated at $225,000 per year.

Non-Governmental Research Organizations. UNESCO budget funds are used for direct financial support to certain organizations, including the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) and other learned or scientific international and regional organizations. Support to continue benefits to U.S. interests is estimated at $300,000 per year.

International Cooperative Research Programs. Certain international research activities directly benefit U.S. research and are not included in the above categories, e.g.: International Biological Collection Centers; International Organization of Biotechnology and Bioengineering; other related international and regional organizations. Support for U.S. participation in a limited number of these programs would be $125,000 per year.

International Conventions. The United States has ratified several additional international conventions which are under UNESCO's administration and are vital to U.S. interests. Continued U.S. participation would require payment of administrative overhead costs in lieu of dues to UNESCO, estimated to total $50,000 per year. These conventions include, e.g.: the Beirut Agreement (1984) and the Florence Agreement (1950) concerning the international transfer of educational, cultural and scientific goods; the Convention on the Exchange of Official Publications and Documents (1958); the Convention on the Exchange of International Publications (1958); and the Convention on the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Cultural Property (1970).

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)
VOLUNTARY COOPERATION PROGRAM (VCP)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in millions of dollars)

FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
2.0	1.723	2.0

Purpose: The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP) provides training and equipment to assist less developed countries to improve their national meteorological and hydrological services. This enables them to participate in the World Weather Watch (WWW) and other WMO programs, and to obtain and utilize weather data relevant to their national economies. The VCP undertakes projects which cannot be funded through the regular (assessed) WMO budget or the UN Development Program. Since donor countries manage 95% of contributions to the VCP, these resources are used according to the priorities of the donors.

Background: A U.S. initiative established the VCP in 1967. Voluntary contributions fund the VCP which enhances the capacity of LDCs to participate in the WWW. The WWW monitors atmospheric and oceanic conditions, and coordinates the rapid collection and exchange of weather data on a global basis. The VCP assists LDCs to upgrade basic observation networks and related telecommunications systems to improve local data processing capabilities and weather forecasting techniques, and enhances LDC capacity to use weather data. The VCP also provides equipment and training for meteorologists in developing countries and supports LDC training at regional training centers and donor institutions. Countries may contribute either cash or equipment and services to the VCP.

The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) administers the U.S. contribution to the VCP on behalf of the United States.

U.S. Interests: LDC participation in the WWW enables the United States to obtain otherwise unavailable data that is necessary for our national requirements. U.S. participation in the VCP has led to more timely and reliable data for the United States National Meteorological Center, and provides international meteorological reports which are used by U.S. civil and military agencies, and private companies. For example, NOAA uses enhanced observation and reporting capabilities by Central American and Caribbean LDCs, coordinated through WMO, to more accurately forecast hurricanes affecting the United Staes. NOAA and USDA use WMO reports to analyze and forecast international weather and agricultural production. USAID uses this information for early warning of natural disasters around the world. U.S. aviation requires this meteorological information for international flight planning.

Since the Unitd States contribution utilizes primarily U.S. equipment, our participation in this program supports U.S. interests and priorities.

Other Donors: In 1984 the WMO VCP received contributions totalling $5,470,750 including $2.3 million (42%) from the U.S., USSR $1,500,000 (27%), U.K. $380,000 (6.9%), France $300,000 (5.5%), and China $100,000 (1.8%). Five percent of contributions received in 1983-84 were in cash, and 95% were in goods and services. Contributions in 1985 are expected to be around $5.5 million with a U.S. contribution of $2.0 million (36%), including a direct cash contribution of $150,000 (63% of cash contributions) and $1.85 million in equipment and services.

FY 1987 Program: Donor countries largely determine the VCP program, since most contributions are for equipment and training. NOAA will provide necessary equipment and related service to LDCs for the WWW and other WMO programs. In particular, this includes upper air equipment, instruments for surface-observing stations, and improvements in telecommunications equipment for timely data dissemination to other member nations. LDC personnel will receive appropriate training for this equipment, thus enhancing their cooperation with the WMO. This arrangement requires recipient countries to play an increasing role in monitoring climate programs and environmental quality. U.S. assistance is provided worldwide.

[illegible]

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (UNCDF)

	[illegible]	
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 [illegible]	FY 1987 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Purpose: [illegible]

Background: [illegible]

U.S. Interests: [illegible]

[illegible]

Other Donors. In 1985, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Norway continued to be major donors to the Fund. Sweden pledged $3.4 million (17.7% of total pledges), the Netherlands $3.3 million (16.8%), and Norway $3.3 million (16.8%). The $2 million U.S. contribution was 9.0% of total pledges to the Fund.

FY 1987 Program. The Fund has been expanding the scope and volume of its commitments as it has moved from full funding to partial funding operations. In addition, the Fund coordinated its activities with UNDP and other development agencies so that there is follow-up to pre-investment activities, capital and technical assistance, and financing of operating costs. UNCDF adapts its program to the priority needs of the LDCs, and coordinates its activities with other concerned institutions. It also strengthens the complementarity between UNCDF capital assistance and other types of UNDP assistance.

UNCDF estimates project approvals in 1987 of $27.8 million without any significant change in project make-up and delivery. Major emphasis will be on fund raising through increased voluntary and trust contributions. UNCDF will introduce a loan program, at concessional rates, designed to facilitate small scale production projects.

The U.S. contribution will be about 8.8% of total voluntary contributions in 1987. Continued U.S. support of UNCDF is consistent with our policy of helping the poorest countries.

UN EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA (UNETPSA)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (in millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
1.0	.861	0.9

Purpose: To provide scholarships for secondary and college level education and advanced technical and vocational training to students from the Republic of South Africa and to a lesser extent from Namibia who are denied such education and training in their own countries. The training helps prepare these students to assume leadership roles in the development of their countries.

Background: The UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) was created in 1967 to provide advanced education to non-white indigenes from the Portuguese African territories, Namibia, Rhodesia, and South Africa, who did not enjoy full political, social and economic rights. Following the independence of the Portuguese territories and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), UNETPSA ceased giving new grants to students from those nations, although renewals will continue to be made until existing students finish their studies. (Most recently available information indicates that there are 70 students from Zimbabwe in the program and none remaining from the former Portuguese territories. By FY-1987 almost all of these students will have finished their courses of study.) The program is now designed to provide students from South Africa and Namibia with education and training opportunities denied to them in their own countries. The objective is to enable these young people to play a full role in their societies as they become independent or as majority rule is achieved and to provide general support for the concept of peaceful transition in southern Africa.

UNETPSA's ability to award new scholarships is based on total annual contribu- tions and pledges received, balanced against the increasing cost of education and the need to renew the awards of continuing students. For the UNETPSA fiscal year ending September 30, 1984, contributions and pledges totalled $3.04 million, as against $3.48 million the previous year (a 12.6% reduction). The total number of awards granted under the program during the 1983-1984 reporting year was 896 (410 new awards and 486 renewals), as against 808 (263 new awards and 545 renewals) for the previous reporting period. These figures are not completely comparable, however, because the UN Secretariat earlier included certain non-UNETPSA scholarships in the UNETPSA totals that are no longer so included.

During the 1983-1984 report period, student placement by region was as follows: Africa, 446 (49.78%); North America, 317 (35.38%); Asia, 102 (11.38%); Europe, 28 (3.13%); and Latin America and Caribbean Countries, 3 (0.33%) out of a total of 896 (100.00%).

U.S. Interests: The primary United States interest in supporting UNEPTSA is to indicate U.S. support for the aspirations of the dependent and newly independent countries of Southern Africa to creaste modern societies. An additional interest is to assist in the provision of a core of specialists and administrators who are able to assume positions in the governments of Southern Africa when those areas receive their independence. The core of trained personnel produced by the Program should assist in the transition to independence in the newly independent countries of the area and in the maintenance of stability in the region following independence.

The U.S. continues to serve on the UNETPSA Advisory Committee, which is the governing body of the Program. Many of the scholarship recipients will continue to study in the United States (294 of 896 -- 32.81% -- in the current reporting year). Although precise figures are not available, we estimate that educating these students in this country resulted in least $2,500,000 in tuition and other receipts for U.S. institutions during the 1983-84 report period.

Other Donors: In 1984, the U.S. contribution of $1,000,000 supported almost one-third of the program (32.9%). Other major donors during this period were: Norway, $718,259 (23.6%); Denmark, $287,797 (9.5%); Canada, $268,391 (8.8%); Japan $200,000 (6.6%); Sweden $125,200 (4.1%); Finland, $106,289 (3.5%); Australia $83,853 (2.8%); France, $79,310 (2.6%); and others, $167,106 (5.5%).

FY 1987 Program: UNETPSA is concentrating on students from the Republic of South Africa and Namibia. Due to the relatively low educational standards which exist in these countries for black students, the Program has begun special pre-entry courses for students who require remedial training prior to being accepted by a university.

THE UN DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
.5	.239	.45

Purpose: The purpose of the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) is to improve the status of women through their increased integration in the economic and social development processes in the least developed countries.

Background: The United Nations Voluntary Fund for the UN Decade for Women was created by UN General Assembly resolution 31/133 in 1976. UN General Assembly resolution 39/125 (1984) decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the UN Decade for Women should be continued beyond the end of the decade through the establishment of a separate, identifiable entity in autonomous association with the UN Development Program (UNDP). Thus, the Voluntary Fund for the UN Decade for Women was renamed the UN Development Fund for Women, with the acronym UNIFEM, and the autonomous association with UNDP came into effect on July 1, 1985.

The Fund provides financial and technical assistance to promote economic growth and social equity through stimulating the full participation of women, who have too often been considered marginal to the essential processes of development. Priority is given to the least developed, land-locked, and island developing countries. The Fund's resources are used mainly within two priority areas: 1) to serve as a catalyst, with the goal to ensure the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development activities, as often as possible at the pre-investment stages; and 2) to support innovative and experimental activities benefitting women in line with national and regional priorities.

The Fund became operational in 1978, and now has 460 projects. During the period 1983-84, the distribution of support for projects were: Development planning/project design/research 21%; Employment-generating activities/revolving loan funds 31%; Technology/energy 7%; Human resource development 14%; Information/publications 8% and; Rural/urban development 19%. Eighty percent of the projects are at the country level, with UNDP having responsibility for their screening and monitoring. The remaining regional projects are similarly handled by the UN regional commissions in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Western Asia. Final decisions on project selection are made by a special consultative committee representing the five UN world regions. Norway represents the Western Group.

The Fund is the only UN development cooperation mechanism whose frame of reference lies specifically at the interface of development and women. In its project support operations the Fund reflects this basic point of connection between the two issues. During its eight operational years (1978-85), the Fund has followed the primary criterion that development is the overall goal and women are an integral part of it.

U.S. Interests: The management of UNIFEM as a result of its autonomous association with UNDP is of importance because the transfer represented one of the significant achievements of the UN Decade for Women, i.e., accomplishing an integration of UNIFEM into the mainstream of development activities, yet maintaining UNIFEM's autonomous purpose and identity.

The United States has been the principal contributor to the Fund, with cumulative donations in excess of $8 million. Our contributions have been a manifestation of our commitment to women in the least-developed countries.

Other Donors: Pledges from governments to the Fund amounted to $2.9 million as of June 1985. Non-governmental contributions, which include individual and non-governmental organizations and national committees (five throughout the world--U.S. UK, Belgium, Denmark, and Finland) amounted to $1.4 million. Norway was the largest single governmental contributor in 1985 with a contribution of $790,960 or 27.3% or the total pledges from governments. The U.S. contribution of $500,000 represented 17.2% of the total pledges from governments. Other major contributors included: Japan $300,000 (10.3%); Italy $184,211 (6.4%); and Finland $154,512 (5.3%).

FY 1987 Program: Emphasis will continue to be placed on income-generating activities, utilization of energy resources, agro-industry, and industrial development. The objectives of future projects will be consonant with regional and national strategies for the promotion of development in that they will deal with poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, self-reliance, health and nutrition.

UN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO) INVESTMENT PROMOTION SERVICE (IPS)

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
.1	0	.3

Purpose: The UNIDO Investment Promotion Service (IPS) office in New York City trains investment promotion officers from developing countries and supports their efforts to attract private investment capital for industrial projects in their home countries.

Background: The IPS program is a part of UNIDO's International Cooperative Program. The New York IPS office, founded in 1978, is one of seven such offices worldwide. The others are in Austria, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Switzerland, and Poland. The United States contributed $100,000 (approximately 10 percent of the $963,464 budget) to the New York IPS office in FY 1985 through the International Organizations and Programs appropriation. All other IPS offices are fully funded by their respective host governments. Following UNIDO's conversion to a specialized agency on January 1, 1986 private sector opportunities to participate in UNIDO activities are expected to increase.

U.S. Interests: Promotion of private sector development is a major U.S. priority. The IPS network worldwide reflects UNIDO's recognition of the importance of private investment capital in the industrial development process. The IPS program stimulates the private sector in developing countries, producing a catalytic impact on their domestic economies. Industrialization of the developing countries leads ultimately to increased markets for U.S. goods and services. The New York IPS office provides a valuable service to the private sector. It helps to identify developing country projects which require capital investment, to make useful business contacts and to teach U.S. business practices to the investment promotion officers.

Other Donors: Major contributors to UNIDO's New York IPS office in FY 1985 were: UNIDO (assessed budget) - $313,335 (32.5%); UNDP - $158,166 (16.4%); State - $100,000 (10.4%); World Bank - $108,706 (11.3%); Caribbean Development Bank - $75,000, (7.8%) and AID - $180,000 (21.6%)

FY 1987 Program: Emphasis will be upon training and supporting investment promotion officers from the Caribbean and Central America. It is supportive of our Caribbean Basin Initiative.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES (CITES)

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
.2	.172	.2

Purpose: CITES promotes international cooperation in conservation and provides a mechanism for protection of endangered species of wildlife and plants against over-exploitation through international trade.

Background: CITES is a key instrument of international wildlife conservation, with wide U.S. public support. It is the result of a conference held in Washington in 1973 at U.S. invitation to promote the conservation of endangered and potentially threatened species of wild fauna and flora. Support of the Convention is a major element of United States conservation policy. Nearly 90 nations are Parties to CITES at present; including most wildlife producing and consuming countries.

The CITES Trust Fund supports the operation of the Secretariat and meetings of Parties. The United Nations Environment Programme's financial support of CITES ceased at the end of 1983, although it continues to administer the CITES Trust Fund as well as the Secretariat. The Parties to the Convention began to provide funding in 1980, in accordance with a consensus decision that contributions would be pledged on the basis of each donor's rate of assessment to the regular United Nations budget adapted to CITES' membership. The CITES budget for the 1986-87 biennium was approved at the fifth Conference of CITES Parties, held in Buenos Aires in April/May 1985.

CITES' principal achievement is its acceptance by producing and consuming countries alike as the worldwide instrument for control of trade in wildlife and wildlife products. Other notable achievements are: a) guidelines for the shipment of live specimens of plants and animals; b) development of an Identification Manual for use by customs officials in identifying protected species at ports of entry; c) progress in standardization of documentation, annual reports on wildlife trade and information required to amend listings of endangered and threatened species; d) more effective controls on trade in such specimens as elephant ivory, rhinoceros horn, whale products, exotic furs, reptilian leather, and rare birds; e) improved acquisition and exchange of data and statistics on wildlife trade; f) improved cooperation among regional Party members through regional seminars on enforcement and implementation; and g) improved enforcement of CITES regulatory mechanisms and wildlife legislation in general.

U.S. Interests: All countries benefit from CITES' protection of endangered and potentially threatened species of wild plants and animals--irreplaceable natural resources. CITES resulted largely from a U.S. Congressional initiative, receives strong public support, the backing of both powerful conservationist and trade organizations, and is implemented in the United States through the Endangered Species Act and other legislation. Private American commercial ventures in wildlife trade have a sounder, more reliable basis than they could have without an effective international convention, and farming and ranching of formerly endangered species, such as the American alligator, is of substantial benefit to U.S. producers and traders. Participation provides a vehicle for United States leadership in an area in which there has been almost universal acceptance of common policy goals. Other countries and the American public look to the U.S. to remain in the vanguard of international conservation and wildlife preservation.

Other Donors: The CITES Secretariat 1986-87 biennium budget approved by the Parties is $1.469 million. Based on the UN assessment scale as adapted to CITES, principal donors other than the United States pledged to contribute as follows in 1986-87: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 10.5%; Japan, 10%; Federal Republic of Germany, 8.5%; France, 6.5%; United Kingdom, 5%; Italy, 4%; and Canada, 3%. Altogether, over ninety countries are expected to be Parties and contribute to support of CITES in 1987.

FY 1987 Program: In 1987, CITES is expected to continue its development along the lines taken thus far, as a major contributor to international conservation and the primary international mechanism governing international trade in wildlife. Increased trade data and statistics will be made available by the Secretariat to CITES Parties through improved coordination with the World Trade Monitoring Unit of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). The focus will be on implementation of the decisions of the 1985 fifth Conference of CITES Parties, which inter alia: a) reviewed and amended the CITES listings of wildlife and plants endangered or threatened by trade (currently 1700 species of wildlife and 30,000 varieties of plants); and b) considered a wide variety of technical issues related to interpretation of the Convention and decisions of earlier Conferences of Parties. Work will continue on major projects such as the Identification Manual, investigation of legal and illegal trade in species of key concern, and technical, legal and administrative assistance to Party governments in meeting the goals of the Convention. Having stressed improving understanding and implementation of the Convention in wildlife producing countries in 1983 and 1984, the Secretariat and key CITES Parties (including the United States) will concentrate in 1985-1987 on improving enforcement in wildlife consuming countries, and in developing financial resources to assist less-developed State Parties to participate in the Convention.

UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

PROGRAM SUMMARY *(In millions of dollars)*		
FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
.1	.086	.1

Purpose: The Fund provides worldwide humanitarian assistance to victims of torture and to their families. Its major goal is to provide medical (both physical and psychological) assistance to victims and to their families. Secondary goals are legal, financial and social assistance to victims and to their families.

Background: The United Nations General Assembly established the Fund in 1981. The United States strongly supported the Fund's establishment but not until FY85 did the U.S. make a contribution to it. The Fund has expended $807,000 on 28 projects aimed at the medical and psychological rehabilitation of victims of torture, including a grant to the well-known and respected International Rehabilitation and Research Center for Torture Victims, Copenhagen, and the French Medecins sans Frontieres. Further, several rehabilitation projects are carried out for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Eighty-three percent of Fund expenditures are made in developing countries. Grants are awarded by the Fund's Board of Trustees who report directly to the UN Secretary General. The Board's mandate requires it to distribute aid through "established channels of humanitarian assistance," such as hospitals, research and training centers and overseas doctors projects. The Board may contribute to on-going projects or it may give to a humanitarian operation detailed criteria of the Board's desires for a particular project. The Fund is genuinely humanitarian.

U.S. Interests: U.S. contributions to the Fund both supplement U.S. bilateral human rights efforts and boost the U.S. in world opinion as a nation dedicated to unselfish support of the unfortunate victims of human rights violations. Equally as important, the very nature of the Fund singles out for censure those nations that chronically violate human rights, thus achieving a U.S. policy objective without the direct action of the United States.

The U.S. contribution will be an estimated 25% of receipts in 1987. U.S. financial support of the Fund is consistent with our policy of strong support for human rights and for giving relief to the victims of human rights violations.

Other Donors: To date about $1,500,000 has been contributed to the Fund by governments (Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the U.S.), by one non-governmental organization (the World Lutheran Federation) and by several individuals.

FY 1987 Program: The Board of Trustees expects that in 1987 the Fund will expend about $280,000 for hospitals and overseas doctors projects treating torture victims. The Fund plans to expand its operations from its present purely medical concentration to include some social services to torture victims and to their families. These will include small grants to assist victims and their families in rebuilding shattered lives through self-help projects and small stipends while rehabilitated victims look for work.

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United States Department of State
Bureau for Refugee Programs

Migration and Refugee Assistance

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

Fiscal Year 1987

Migration and Refugee Assistance

FY 1987

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Migration and Refugee Assistance

FY 1987
Summary Statement

(Dollars in thousands)

1986 Actual		1986 Revised		1987 Proposed		Inc./Decr.	
Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

I. Summary

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

II. Current Programs

The 1986 estimates for refugee funding in this presentation reflect reductions from the appropriated level of $338.9 million to $324.4 million. This reduction of $14.5 million represents the sequestered funds required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177). These estimates also reflect the application of a 4.3 percent reduction to each appropriation act earmark, ceiling, and limitation, as specified in the conference report on the continuing resolution. However, the resulting distribution of funds does not reflect in all cases the policy priorities of the Department. Consequently, reprogramming of funds within Migration and Refugee Assistance is likely to be sought at the earliest appropriate time. Comparisons between 1986 funding levels and the 1987 request must therefore be considered with this factor in mind.

In FY 1985, refugee admissions programs remained generally stable. On the assistance side, the refugee situation deteriorated sharply in Africa and on the Thai-Cambodian border. Other volatile areas continued to demand readiness to meet emergency refugee situations. A summary by region is provided below.

Africa. With dramatic increases in international movements of persons fleeing devastating drought and civil strife, there were at least 2.8 million refugees on the continent as of September 1985, an estimated 800,000 more than the previous year. Additional persons needing assistance have included not only those who recently have fled famine and conflict areas, but also those in established refugee communities that previously had been self-sufficient. Since the magnitude of the crisis could not be foreseen, the United States contributed $30 million toward these needs by drawing from the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund after regular funds were exhausted. The ongoing effects of the drought continue to raise relief requirements well above previous budget estimates.

East Asia. The Khmer population remaining on the Thai-Cambodian border suffered armed attacks by the Vietnamese forces in early 1985, and was evacuated into Thailand. Increased needs for assistance in the short-term are being addressed, but the situation remains unstable and projections for needs in the future are uncertain. First-asylum Indochinese refugee populations remained stable; ongoing programs for care and maintenance of these refugees had no notable changes. Asylum and resettlement country governments continue to struggle with resolving that long-term situation. With regard to admissions, the Department continue to emphasize expansion of the UNHCR Orderly Departure Program from Vietnam to discourage dangerous, clandestine flight by sea.

Pakistan. The registered population of approximately 2.7 million Afghan refugees and the cost of their ongoing care and maintenance remained relatively stable in 1985. Of continuing concern are the effects of the long-term residence of this large population, including costs to the Government of Pakistan for repairing ecological damage and minimizing social tensions caused by the large refugee population.

Near East. The Department continued to support the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) with an emergency infusion of additional funds in FY 1985. These funds helped to address an unexpected budget shortfall at a key point in ongoing diplomatic efforts to make progress on achieving peace in the region. With regard to admissions, there has been a steady increase of the numbers of qualified Iranian refugees in need of resettlement to the U.S.

Latin America. The number of refugees has increased somewhat over the past year. International assistance programs in the region have grown in order to address needs of that larger population. In December, 1984, the United States concluded an agreement with the Government of Cuba to resume normal immigration. Cuban political prisoners became eligible to apply for admission to the United States as refugees. However, in May, 1985, the program was suspended by the Government of Cuba.

III. 1987 Plans

The Department anticipates continuation of its ongoing programs in FY 1987, with few major policy changes. However, the requirements of these programs are not easily predictable, and current projections may require adjustments. Nevertheless, estimates are based on assessments of current conditions plus expected trends. A summary of key issues follows:

Initial resettlement of refugees in the United States. Enactment of new requirements for the initial resettlement of refugees under the Refugee Assistance Extension Act as currently drafted (S. 1262 and H.R. 1452) would expand funding requirements beyond those requested in the President's FY 1987 budget request. Additional funding in 1987 would be required if this legislation were enacted.

Africa. The effects of the 1985 drought crisis, which created substantial increases in short-term assistance in 1985 and 1986, are expected to continue into 1987.

East Asia. The Department plans continuing programs to reduce the first asylum population through resettlement of eligible persons to the United States, including moving toward a program that will increase the admission of qualified persons as immigrants, rather than as refugees. At the same time, the United States will pursue other long-term solutions where feasible. However, we expect continuing large populations on the Thai-Cambodian border of Khmer displaced persons who are not eligible for refugee resettlement programs.

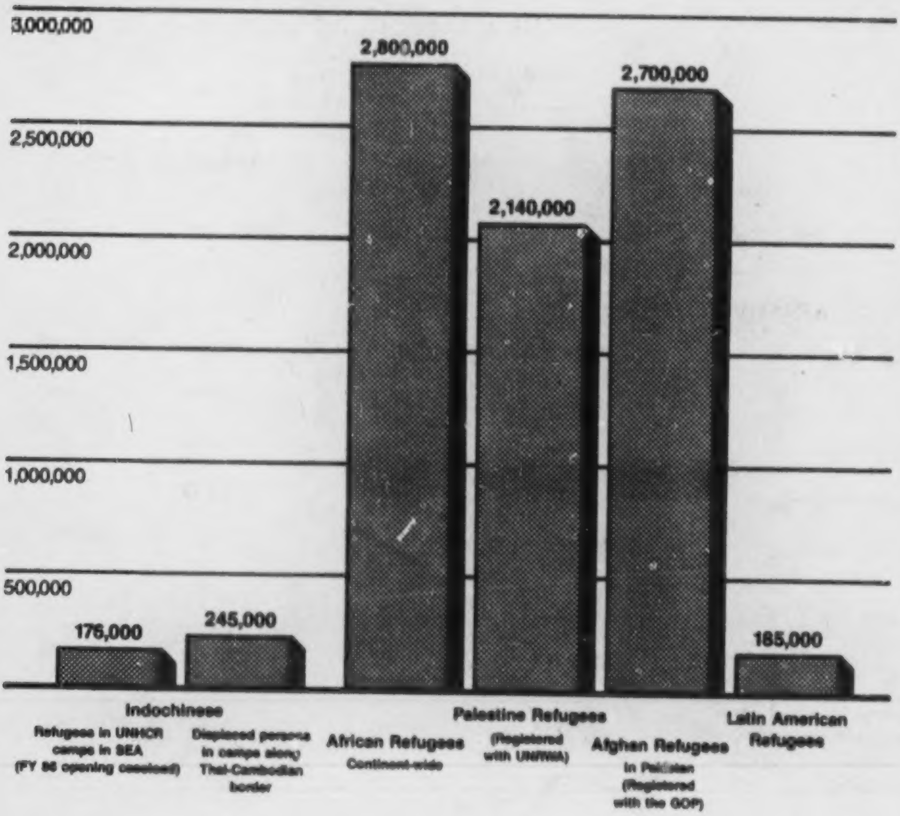
Pakistan. A population of about 2.7 million registered Afghan refugees residing in Pakistan, the world's largest single refugee group, is projected.

Near East. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) will continue to provide essential medical and education services to the Palestinian refugee population.

Latin America. Although voluntary repatriation programs are anticipated for some portions of the refugee population, significant numbers of refugees will remain in first asylum. Additionally, the United States remains ready to reactivate the December, 1984 migration agreement with Cuba to admit Cuban political prisoners as refugees. The proposed admissions level of 3,000 would permit the Department to conduct this program.

1986 Estimated Refugee Population

(As of January 1986)



Migration and Refugee Assistance

FY 1987

Summary by Program

(dollars in thousands)

	1985 Actual	1986 Revised*	1987 Request	Incr/Decr
REFUGEE ADMISSIONS	$103,200	$114,562	$109,100	$-5,462
REFUGEE ASSISTANCE				
East Asia	35,250	27,852	29,350	1,498
Africa	65,000	52,680	60,475	7,795
Near East	89,199	85,000	87,500	2,500
Latin America	15,000	15,000	17,700	2,700
Sub-total	204,449	180,532	195,025	14,493
OTHER ASSISTANCE				
Refugees to Israel	27,500	11,962	25,000	13,038
Other International Organizations	7,000	9,500	9,900	400
Sub-total	34,500	21,462	34,900	13,438
ADMINISTRATION	8,126	7,800	8,500	700
TOTAL	$350,275	$324,356	$347,525	$23,169

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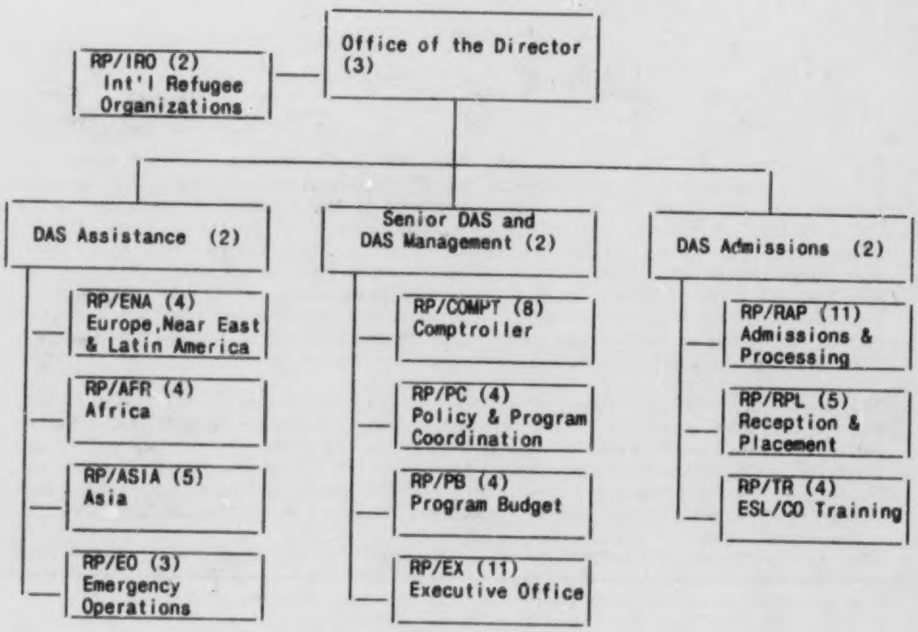
* 1986 revised estimate reflects the reduction of $14,574,000 from the Appropriation amount of $338,930,000 as required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177).

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

FY-1987

ORGANIZATION CHART

TOTAL POSITIONS - 107


Office of the Director (3)
RP/IRO (2) Int'l Refugee Organizations
DAS Assistance (2)
Senior DAS and DAS Management (2)
DAS Admissions (2)
RP/ENA (4) Europe,Near East & Latin America
RP/AFR (4) Africa
RP/ASIA (5) Asia
RP/EO (3) Emergency Operations
RP/COMPT (8) Comptroller
RP/PC (4) Policy & Program Coordination
RP/PB (4) Program Budget
RP/EX (11) Executive Office
RP/RAP (11) Admissions & Processing
RP/RPL (5) Reception & Placement
RP/TR (4) ESL/CO Training

Overseas Staff

Refugee Counselor, Geneva	10
Refugee Coordinator, Tegucigalpa	1
Refugee Coordinator, Islamabad	2
Refugee Coordinator, Khartoum	1
Refugee Coordinator, Mogadishu	1
Refugee Coordinator, Kuala Lumpur	2
Refugee Coordinator, Singapore	2
Refugee Coordinator, Manila	3
Refugee Coordinator, Bangkok	8
Director, ODP, Bangkok	3
Total	33

Migration and Refugee Assistance

FY 1987
Justification of Program Activities

Refugee Admissions

(dollars in thousands)

1985 Actual		1986 Revised		1987 Request		Incr./Decr.	
Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds
38	$103,200	40	$114,562	40	$109,100	0	-$5,462

The Department of State is requesting $109,100,000 for its Admissions Program for FY 1987, a decrease of $5,462,000 from the FY 1986 revised estimate. This level of funding will support all FY 1987 activities related to the admission of refugees to the United States. Although most of the requested funds (over 90 percent) are directly related to costs incurred on behalf of refugees whose admission will occur in FY 1987, some of the funds are attributable to activities which concern not only refugees to be admitted in FY 1987, but also those whose admission dates will fall in the following fiscal year because of the "pipeline" effect. These funds are used to support ongoing activities related to admissions, such as pre-screening of refugee applicants, processing of applicant case files, medical examinations, and training and orientation.

The number of projected refugee admissions to the United States in FY 1987 is 63,000. For the vast majority of the world's refugees, a safe return to their countries of origin or establishing new lives in neighboring countries which share cultural similarities are the preferred goals rather than resettlement in the United States or other third countries. Resettlement in third countries other than the United States is also encouraged because refugee resettlement is an international responsibility which all countries should share.

The U.S. refugee admissions program, therefore, aims to provide resettlement opportunities to refugees for whom these preferred solutions are not possible and/or those who have special bonds with the United States. The program is consistent with our country's long-standing commitment to humanitarian principles and to the support of individuals who are victims of persecution and who have no recourse other than to search for new homes and new lives in foreign lands. For those refugees in these circumstances whom we expect to resettle in the United States, our program offers an opportunity to rebuild their lives free of political, racial, and religious persecution.

Worldwide refugee situations are constantly in flux, and rapidly developing and unanticipated needs must be expected to arise. The President, as required by the Refugee Act of 1980, will consult with Congress and set the actual admissions ceiling (also referred to as the consultation level) shortly before FY 1987 begins. The specific regional ceilings established in the consultations process will be based on an assessment of the worldwide situation at the beginning of the fiscal year. For planning and budgetary purposes, however, the Department has conducted a thorough review and analysis of current worldwide refugee situations and expected trends; this analysis is the basis of the FY 1987 estimated regional admissions levels on which the budget request is based. The chart which follows compares the estimated FY 1987 admissions levels with those of past years.

Refugee Admission Levels

	FY 1984 Actual	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Ceilings	FY 1987 Request
East Asia, 1st Asylum	45,263	41,972	37,000	32,000
East Asia, ODP	6,697	7,998	8,500	10,000
Eastern Europe/USSR	11,000	9,990	9,500	9,000
Near East/South Asia	5,246	5,994	6,000	6,000
Western Hemisphere	160	138	3,000	3,000
Africa	2,747	1,953	3,000	3,000
TOTAL	71,113	68,045	67,000	63,000

East Asia/First Asylum. In the ten years since the fall of the Indochinese countries to communist forces, almost 1.7 million Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian nationals have fled persecution and sought asylum in neighboring countries. The other Southeast Asian countries, and in particular Thailand, have offered refuge and protection to Indochinese refugees with the understanding that the international community would provide for their care and maintenance and would make major efforts to ensure their resettlement outside of the region.

In this same ten years, almost 1.5 million Indochinese refugees have been resettled in countries outside of Southeast Asia. Over half of these refugees have been admitted to the United States alone. At the beginning of FY 1987, we estimate that a refugee population of about 110,000 will be in first asylum camps in Southeast Asia.

Approximately 17,000 persons already approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for admission to the United States will be in training in the Refugee Processing Centers. We expect the total population of the first asylum camps to be augmented by about 24,000 new arrivals, a smaller number of arrivals than in any previous year. Our plans for FY 1987 are to continue to lead an international effort to reduce this first asylum population significantly so that in future years the countries of first asylum, the United States, and other resettlement countries can concentrate on finding new solutions for this reduced population of remaining refugees.

The Department views the next few years as a period of transition for the refugee program in Southeast Asia. As the refugee population in first asylum continues to drop, and as arrivals in the United States meet the qualifications for adjustment of status and naturalization to allow them to petition for immigrant visas for family members, the Department must insure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to provide for both refugees and immigrants. We plan to actively promote the use of the immigrant visa system where appropriate. Those who are eligible to enter the United States as immigrants, and who can do so without undue delay, will be directed to take that route. At the same time, adequate refugee numbers will continue to be provided for bona fide refugee cases. It is estimated that total requirements for refugee admissions from Southeast Asia will drop accordingly.

A first asylum admissions level of 32.000 for FY 1987 is based on the Department's analysis of refugee populations, offtake by other countries, and new arrivals. Also included in the budget request are funds to process and provide transportation loans to an estimated 3,000 immigrants from first asylum camps.

East Asia/Orderly Departure Program. In 1979 the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees instituted the Orderly Departure Program (ODP) to provide a safe and humane alternative to Vietnamese who wish to depart Vietnam to escape persecution and who otherwise might choose a dangerous flight by sea. Since 1979, the existence of this alternative is credited with significantly reducing the number of Vietnamese arrivals in countries of first asylum. In addition, this program probably has prevented death and untold suffering of those who would have otherwise attempted to leave by boat.

The United States strongly supports the UNHCR Orderly Departure Program as a means of encouraging would-be first asylum refugees to pursue resettlement via a safer and more humane route. Under the ODP a high percentage of admissions are people of particular humanitarian concern to the United States, including Vietnamese who have close ties with our country: former U.S. Government employees, Amerasian children and their family members, and close family members of American citizens and permanent resident aliens. The United States continues strongly to urge the Vietnamese to implement fully President Reagan's 1984 initiative for the release and resettlement of political prisoners confined to "re-education camps" and the resettlement of these Amerasians.

An ODP admissions level of 10,000 for FY 1987 is based on the Department's analysis of ODP departures from Vietnam over the past several years. The Department anticipates that ODP will continue to provide safe resettlement opportunities to persons in Vietnam in FY 1987, and that we will continue to focus on persons of special humanitarian concern to the United States, including family reunification cases, Amerasians, and political prisoners.

The majority of arrivals will be in the first two of these categories. If the Government of Vietnam were to agree to release large numbers of current political prisoners for immediate resettlement to the United States. additional refugee numbers and additional funds would need to be allocated to this program. We are also continuing to urge the Government of Vietnam to issue exit permits to Vietnamese for whom petitions for immigrant visas have been filed by family members in the United States.

Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Since FY 1975, the United States has resettled well over 150,000 refugees from this region, with over 100,000 coming from the Soviet Union alone. With the extremely low levels of emigration permitted by the U.S.S.R. in recent years, the total number of persons admitted from this region has dropped. The proposed FY 1987 level of 9,000 is projected to be adequate to address the needs of a continuing flow of persons from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The Near East and South Asia. With the continuation of hostilities in Soviet-occupied Afghanistan and widespread religious persecution in Iran, the number of refugees who have fled these conditions remains extremely high. It is estimated by the Government of Pakistan that 2.7 million Afghans have sought refuge in that country alone. The vast majority of these refugees hope to be able to return eventually to their home countries. The most current analysis of these trends indicates that a level of 6,000 will be adequate for this region. The principal nationalities to be resettled under this program will be Afghans and Iranians, including Iranian Christians, Jews, and Baha'is. Qualified cases from other countries in the region will also be considered.

Western Hemisphere. In May, 1985, the Government of Cuba unilaterally suspended its December, 1984 agreement with the United States, which in part allowed for resettlement to the United States of Cuban political prisoners. Only 28 refugees had arrived in the United States before the suspension. The United States, however, remains ready to reactivate the agreement at short notice when the Cuban Government indicates that it is ready to accept the return of the Mariel excludables. The proposed FY 1987 level of 3,000 would permit the Department to conduct that program at the originally negotiated rate and to consider the admission of other refugees in the region for whom repatriation and settlement in place are no longer possibilities.

Africa. The total refugee population in Africa at the beginning of FY 1987 is projected to be approximately 2.8 million. Most of these persons hope eventually to return to their homes to resume their former lives. Many are able to settle and integrate into their countries of asylum; relatively few require resettlement outside of Africa as a solution to their individual situations. Some, especially Ethiopians, have ties to the United States. The proposed FY 1987 level of 3,000 will be sufficient to provide resettlement opportunities to those eligible for the U.S. admissions program as well as to give the Department flexibility in responding to needs of refugees who may be generated by current unstable conditions in some parts of the continent.

The "Pipeline" Effect. A delay of some duration almost always exists between the time a refugee is approved by INS for the United States refugee admissions program and the time that the refugee actually is admitted to this country. During this time the refugee receives a medical examination, sponsorship in the United States is assured, travel arrangements are prepared, and all other steps necessary for admission to the United States are completed. This delay is relatively brief for refugees who are admitted from most regions of the world.

Most Indochinese refugees admitted from East Asia, however, pass through a Refugee Processing Center (RPC) to receive English language training and cultural orientation before their admission to the United States. Because of this training, the delay between INS approval and actual admission is increased to about six months. Further, training cycles in the RPC's are scheduled to begin and end at regular intervals throughout the year in order to prevent disproportionate numbers of admissions at any one time. This staggering of cycles also ensures that the facilities, staff, and operating capacities of all organizations involved with refugee admissions are utilized as fully and effectively as possible throughout the year.

A number of refugees thus will be in the "pipeline" between INS approval and actual admission at all times, including at the turn of each fiscal year. Training schedules are designed, however, to ensure that the number of refugees in the RPCs at the turn of the fiscal year is proportionate to projected admissions levels the following year and in no case so large that the flexibility of the President and the Congress in setting the next year's ceilings is restricted.

Summary of Costs. The total cost of all admissions activities in FY 1987 is estimated at $109,100,000, a decrease of $5,462,000 from the revised FY 1986 program, currently estimated at $114,562,000.

The reception and placement program and other services connected with admitting refugees to the United States are described in detail below. Activities connected with any necessary monitoring and evaluation of these programs may be funded from within these amounts.

Refugee Processing Abroad, $15,250,000

The $15,250,000 necessary to fund refugee processing activities for a 12-month period is $8,000 more than the FY 1986 revised estimate of $15,242,000.

In FY 1987, the Department of State will continue to rely upon private voluntary agencies to assist with processing refugees to be resettled to the United States. The voluntary agencies typically process the cases of many more persons than will actually be admitted to the United States as refugees; indeed, one of the agencies' responsibilities is to screen all applicants initially to assess their eligibility for the U.S. program. Because of this, small percentage increases or decreases in the projected admissions levels do not greatly affect the workload of the agencies.

Joint Voluntary Agencies (JVA's) process U.S.-bound refugees in East Asia, Sudan, and Pakistan. One voluntary agency is contracted with as the JVA for each processing post: that agency then processes all refugees at its location. Funding for JVA operations in East Asia will require $8,120,000 in FY 1987, a $222,000 decrease from the FY 1986 estimate. JVA operations in Africa, the Near East and South Asia, and Latin America are expected to cost about $795,000, an increase of $50,000 for price increases over the FY 1986 estimate of $745,000.

The processing category also includes funding the voluntary agencies in Europe which process Soviet, Eastern European, and other refugees in Europe for admission to the United States. The costs for FY 1987 are expected to be approximately $4,823,000, a net increase of $111,000 due to inflation above the FY 1986 estimate.

In addition to overseas processing operations, the Department funds certain services performed in the United States which are essential to the smooth and efficient operation of the admissions process. These include the case allocation system, a data management center, the reception and placement grant verification system, and other resource services. Costs in FY 1987 for these domestic operations are expected to total $1,512,000, reflecting price increases of $69,000 over the revised FY 1986 estimate.

Transportation, $36,000,000

The $36,000,000 required to provide transportation services during FY 1987 is $5,500,000 less than the $41,500,000 FY 1986 revised level because of decreased admissions, increased loan repayments, and anticipated management savings.

The Department of State finances the transportation of refugees resettled to the United States through a program administered by the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM). Funds provided for the costs of transportation loans and related services cover most refugees resettled to the United States and immigrants from East Asia who are admitted primarily through the UNHCR ODP from Vietnam.

The cost of the airfare (over 80 percent of the total ICM program) is provided as a loan: refugees are responsible for repaying a designated sum over time after resettlement. Funding for refugee transportation costs in a given year is partially offset by loan repayments from previously resettled refugees. As a result of Department efforts, repayments which are collected through the sponsoring voluntary agencies have been increasing over the past several years as collection procedures have been improved and as refugees resettled several years ago have become self-supporting and able to repay the notes.

The costs of transportation under an estimated FY 1987 admissions level of 63,000, together with the transportation costs for 6,500 immigrants and American citizens under the ODP and 3,000 immigrants from first asylum, total approximately $48,000,000. This sum includes the costs of international and domestic airfares, ICM processing, medical screening, documentation, and transit accommodations where required. Taking into account net anticipated loan repayments of about $12 million, remaining needs requiring new funding are $36,000,000.

Reception and Placement Grants, $37,800,000

The Department is requesting $37,800,000 to fund the FY 1987 Reception and Placement program, a decrease of $1,194,000 from the revised FY 1986 amount of $38,994,000.

The Reception and Placement program provides basic services to refugees for initial resettlement in the United States. These services include pre-arrival planning and sponsor recruitment, reception at the airport, temporary housing, food, orientation to their communities, and counseling and referral.

The Department administers this program through cooperative agreements with private voluntary agencies. Recognizing the importance of private cash and in-kind contributions to the success of this program, the Department contributes (through a per capita grant for each refugee assisted) towards the cost of providing reception and placement services, but does not cover all expenses incurred by the agencies. The Department monitors this program to ensure that the agencies effectively provide all necessary services prescribed in the agreements.

The budget request of $37.8 million is based on a budgeted per capita grant level of $600 for 63,[illegible] admissions. The Department may adjust the grant level to reflect updated assessments of the cost to the agencies of delivering effectively the reception and placement program requirements. Within the overall program level of $37.8 million, the Department may fund enhanced resettlement services through specific demonstration projects or for groups of refugees with special resettlement needs, not exceeding the $2 million cap established by the Department of State Authorization Act for fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

The Department coordinates its reception and placement services with the refugee assistance programs administered by the Office of Refugee Resettlement in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS/ORR) to ensure a smooth transition from services funded by the Department of State to services funded by HHS.

Training and Orientation, $20,050,000

The FY 1987 request of $20,050,000 for overseas training and orientation is an increase of $1,224,000 over the revised FY 1986 needs of $18,826,000.

Perhaps the most important skills refugees will need immediately on arrival in the United States are some proficiency in the English language and knowledge of the basics of American life and culture. In order to provide refugees with these tools, the Department conducts overseas training and orientation programs for large numbers of U.S.-bound refugees. Beneficiaries are primarily Indochinese refugees who come from cultures vastly different from that of the United States and who have little if any knowledge of the society into which they must assimilate. They also need to be made aware of the expectations the United States population has for refugees concerning employment, self-sufficiency, and family life.

Independent studies indicate that this pre-entry training has a positive impact on domestic resettlement. Refugees trained under this program score significantly higher than untrained refugees on all English tests. Because employability is strongly linked to English proficiency, the study concludes that pre-entry training reduces the time required for refugees to become employed and self-sufficient.

The largest program is conducted in Southeast Asia, where between 25,000 and 30,000 refugees complete training each year. This number represents the potential wage-earning portion of the total number of refugees who enter the United States through the Refugee

Processing Centers. The major focus of this program is English language training and cultural orientation for all eligible refugees, and work orientation for selected groups of refugees who are in an employable age group. Operation of this program requires $19,348,000 in FY 1987, an increase of $1,809,000, primarily because of price increases in the region, over the FY 1986 requirements of $17,539,000.

The smaller cultural orientation program in Europe, with an estimated 9,000 graduates, will require $702,000, an increase of $15,000 from the FY 1986 needs of $687,000. The costs of both the East Asian and the European programs are significantly less than the cost of similar programs conducted in the United States. The Sudan program of $600,000 in FY 1986 will be phased out.

Refugee Assistance Overseas

(dollars in thousands)

1985 Actual		1986 Revised		1987 Request		Incr./Decr.	
Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds
27	$204,449	28	$180,532	29	$195,025	1	$14,493

Through the Migration and Refugee Assistance Appropriation, the United States takes a leading role in providing assistance to more than eight million refugees around the world and to several million displaced persons through the International Committee of the Red Cross. This assistance primarily takes the form of contributions to international organizations and private voluntary agencies. U.S. funds support life-sustaining relief efforts and efforts toward developing durable solutions to long-term refugee problems.

The FY 1987 refugee assistance request is $195,025,000, an increase of $14,493,000 from the FY 1986 revised estimate. While the Bureau for Refugee Programs cannot predict precisely the exact amounts of specific program appeals for funding, the overall international assistance budget for FY 1987 is based on an assessment of probable needs by region. The major regional assistance programs are in Southeast Asia, Africa, the Near East and Latin America, where U.S. funds support a wide range of programs addressing refugee needs.

Policy Overview. In accordance with U.S. policy that care of refugees is an international responsibility, the Department contributes refugee assistance funds primarily to programs administered by international organizations. Chief among these organizations is the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which has world-wide responsibility for the protection, care, and maintenance of refugees, as well as for promoting lasting solutions to refugee problems. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) receives U.S. funding for relief assistance activities to refugees and displaced persons and for services as a neutral party encouraging governments and other combatant factions to abide by the Geneva Conventions. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the UN Border Relief Operation (UNBRO), which cares for the displaced Khmer on the Thai-Cambodian Border, also receive contributions from the United States. The Department remains committed to broadening international support for these and other multilateral institutions that are equipped to respond rapidly and effectively to refugee needs for assistance and protection.

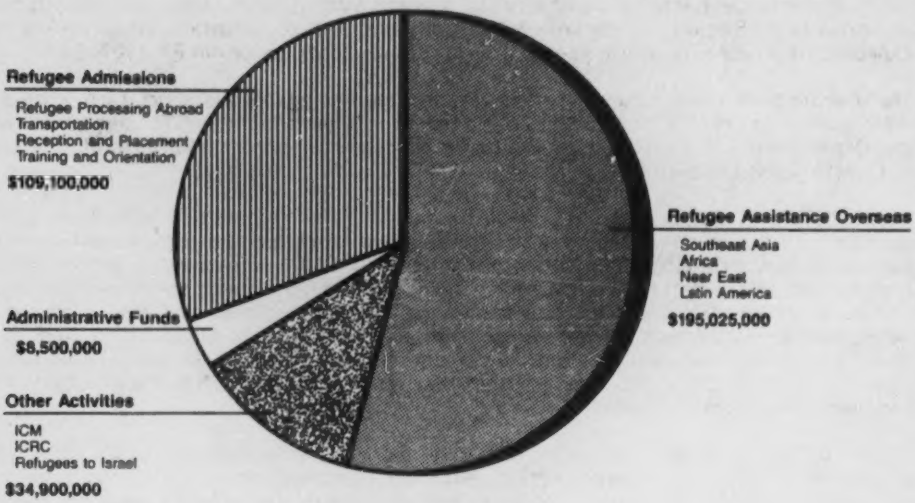
The Department also supports the private voluntary agencies that provide vital services for relief overseas. While these agencies receive directly a relatively small share of assistance program funds, they play a crucial role in assistance efforts. In their capacity as implementing partners for the international organizations, these agencies implement a variety of assistance programs. In addition, situations occasionally arise where international organizations are unable to act promptly and effectively or where supplementary activities are appropriate. In those cases, the Department also may provide funds directly to private voluntary agencies with proven skills in addressing refugee needs, or bilateral assistance to governments of first asylum or resettlement countries in the region. Funds provided directly for private voluntary organizations are expected to account for about 3 percent of assistance contributions in FY 1987.

The Department fully supports, whenever possible, going beyond short-term care and maintenance to provide more lasting solutions to refugee problems. To meet this goal, the Department will fund, as appropriate and as resources permit, multilateral, bilateral, or private organizations.

While the United States seeks to provide its fair share in response to annual or special appeals for refugee assistance programs, no standard formula or uniform percentage share has proven appropriate for all situations. The level of each contribution is determined by such factors as the nature and immediacy of the needs, U. S. foreign policy interest in the particular situation, economic conditions in the asylum countries, and the responses of other donors to international programs. The goal generally for U.S. contributions is to meet an amount between 25 and 30 percent of the total. This budget request is formulated to keep the U.S. share within that range, although actual contributions may vary somewhat from the target.

As part of the Department's ongoing effort to improve and ensure the quality of refugee assistance programs, a small proportion, less than 1 percent, of the assistance funds may be used to finance assessments of program needs and the effectiveness of current activities conducted by recipients of U.S. funds in the various regions. Such evaluations are instrumental in helping the Department fulfill its responsibilities to determine the optimum use of the funds appropriated for these activities.

FY 1987 Migration and Refugee Assistance Appropriation



Total Request $347,525,000

Assistance Programs in Southeast Asia

(dollars in thousands)

1985 Actual	1986 Revised	1987 Request	Incr./Decr.
$35,250	$27.852	$29.350	$1,498

Political instability and military conflict in Indochina have resulted in a declining but continual flow of refugees and displaced persons into Thailand and other first asylum countries in the region. In response to the needs of this significant population and U.S. policy concerns, the Department's program assistance request in Southeast Asia continues to include support for both the UNHCR and the UNBRO programs. While most of the funds for Southeast Asia go to these two organizations, the Department also will support the activities of the ICRC in the area, in particular the Khmer border program, and the activities of governments and private voluntary agencies as appropriate. If the designated organizations could not respond adequately or rapidly, funds could be channelled through other appropriate organizations or agencies.

UNHCR Program in Southeast Asia, $15.000.000. This program provides care and maintenance to Indochinese who have fled their homelands and received first asylum in the region. The Department estimates that the cost of the UNHCR program in Indochina, including a share of the overall allocations account, will total at least $50 million in Calendar Year (CY) 1987. The average CY 1987 care and maintenance caseload will be about 114,000: 94,000 refugees in first asylum camps and 20,000 in Refugee Processing Centers. An anticipated U.S. contribution to UNHCR of $15 million, which is approximately 30 percent of the estimated program requirement, represents an increase of $2.1 million over the FY 1986 revised estimate. (Because of higher than anticipated refugee populations and inflation, the 1986 revised level of $12.9 million represents approximately 21 percent of the estimated UNCHR 1986 budget.)

Orderly Departure Program, $600,000. The Orderly Departure Program (ODP) in Vietnam, also administered by the UNHCR, provides a safe alternative to the dangerous, clandestine flight of refugees by sea or overland. As a result, ODP has become a major factor in the reduction of the number of refugees arriving in countries of first asylum. The United States is projecting to admit up to 10,000 persons as refugees and about 6,500 persons as immigrants under ODP in FY 1987. UNHCR administrative costs are expected to continue at roughly the same level as in FY 1986, about $1 million. The Department expects to contribute approximately $600,000 of this total, the same as the FY 1986 revised request. This percentage is equivalent to the appropriate share of ODP departures to the U.S., versus total departures. Expenditures for processing, transportation, and resettlement of ODP refugees who come to the U.S. are covered by the admissions program budget described in the admissions section.

Antipiracy/Rescue at Sea Program, $1,750,000. Since 1980 the U.S. has worked with the UNHCR and the Royal Thai Government on programs aimed at reducing pirate attacks on defenseless boat refugees. The U.S. contributes to both international and bilateral programs that combat pirate attacks on refugees in the Gulf of Thailand and encourage the rescue-at-sea of refugees by merchant and other ships. Costs are estimated at $1.75 million in FY 1987, $602,000 less than the 1986 revised estimate that reflects required reductions in the appropriation earmark. The U.S. will contribute to the UNHCR fund supporting the Thai government's air and sea patrols, which has an estimated budget of some $2.5 million. The U.S. also will contribute to other related programs in the region, such as improving Thai law enforcement measures against suspected pirates, training in search and rescue techniques, and contributions to programs to encourage rescue at sea. In addition, these funds will support medical programs for treating and counseling victims of violence who are in first asylum camps.

Khmer Relief, $12,000,000. The United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) will continue to assist the approximately 245,000 displaced Khmer who have fled the former Pol Pot regime and more recently the Vietnamese military occupation of their country. The severe attacks by Vietnamese forces in early 1985 compelled virtually all of these Khmer, who lived in camps along the Thai-Cambodian border, to relocate inside Thailand. Although the border situation remains precarious, the number of Khmer is not expected to increase substantially in 1986 and 1987 unless unforeseen circumstances arise.

These Khmer lack the means to provide for their own basic needs of food, shelter, and medical care and will continue to require assistance from the international community. In addition to providing funding to UNBRO, the Department will support the ICRC protection and medical programs. The Department also may fund other refugee assistance activities along the border, including those of private voluntary agencies.

The Department anticipates continuing to contribute approximately 30 percent of the cost of relief efforts along the border. The estimate for 1987 is $12 million of a total $40 million program, the same as the FY 1986 level.

Assistance Programs in Africa

(dollars in thousands)

1985 Actual	1986 Revised	1987 Request	Incr./Decr.
$65.000	$52.680	$60.475	$7.795

The refugee population in Africa grew by approximately 800,000 persons as a result of civil strife, drought, and famine in 1984-85. This unexpected increase in the number of refugees led the UNHCR and ICRC to expand their assistance programs significantly above the levels estimated in the Department's FY 1985 and FY 1986 budget requests. The 1985 level of $65 million includes FY 1985/86 supplemental appropriations of $12.5 million. (Of the $12.5 million, $2.5 million was obligated in FY 1985. In the first quarter of FY 1986, additional contributions totalling $9 million were made in support of CY 1985 emergency programs. The balance of $3.5 million was pledged in FY 1986 toward the UNHCR's CY 1986 Africa emergency appeal.) An additional $30 million in FY 1985 was drawn from the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund. The FY 1986 revised level reflects the required reduction in the appropriations earmark.

Special programs responding to the life-threatening conditions triggered by the drought of 1984-85 are expected to continue in FY 1987, although at a reduced level. However, African refugees continue to suffer from the effects of the drought, as well as from conflict and civil strife; the total refugee population is expected to remain static at the 2.8 million level. The U.S. contribution to assistance programs in Africa will continue to fund traditional relief efforts for care and maintenance of refugees. To the extent possible, it also will focus on encouraging greater self-reliance among refugee populations, and, in some cases, integration of the refugees into the local economy of the asylum country.

An outstanding characteristic of African refugee situations is the willingness of African nations to provide asylum to refugees from neighboring countries, based on their traditional hospitality and the frequent ethnic and cultural ties between the refugees and the population in the host countries. At least 24 African nations are currently extending asylum to refugees, sometimes on a long-term basis and occasionally with the possibility of citizenship. Therefore, refugee resettlement to the United States or to other non-African countries usually is neither necessary nor appropriate.

The U.S. contribution to refugee assistance in Africa will continue to be primarily through international organizations -- principally the UNHCR and the ICRC. In addition, approximately 5 percent of the funds for African assistance will be channelled directly to private voluntary agencies. Should the organizations designated below be unable to respond adequately or rapidly, funds for African assistance could be channelled through other appropriate organizations, governments, and private voluntary agencies to support refugee programs in Africa.

UNHCR, $43,500,000. The Department expects the UNHCR program in Africa to require about $145 million, including a share of the UNHCR overall allocations. A U.S. contribution of about $43.5 million would be about 30 percent of the estimated total program. This compares to an estimated FY 1986 contribution of $43.6 million, which includes $3.5 million from remaining FY 1985/86 supplemental appropriations towards a budget of at least $160 million. Because the effects of the recent drought are expected to continue in FY 1987, a large reduction in basic life-sustaining care and maintenance programs is not expected. At the same time, the UNHCR will seek to implement programs for durable solutions, to restore and encourage refugee self-reliance. The Department supports fully the emphasis on solving refugee problems through voluntary repatriation or local settlement.

ICRC, $14,000,000. The ICRC program in Africa not only offers medical and other relief to refugee and displaced person populations of over 1 million, but also works to meet the needs of political prisoners. The ICRC plays a particularly important role as the sole source of food, medicine, and other relief to civilians caught in conflict zones. ICRC's program will total at least $56 million, which targets the U.S. contribution at $14 million, an additional $4 million above the FY 1986 revised estimate. (Because of unforeseen needs in Africa, the 1986 revised level of $10 million represents approximately 11 percent of the estimated $94 million 1986 ICRC budget.)

Special Projects $2,975,000. These funds will be used primarily for refugee education programs administered by private voluntary organizations. Other training as well as any special relief and rehabilitation needs will also be funded. Grants may be made to international organizations, other governments, or private voluntary agencies. The increase of $395,000 from the FY 1986 revised level of $2,580,000 reflects higher costs due to inflation and an increased refugee population addressed by relief and rehabilitation projects.

Assistance Programs in the Near East and South Asia

(dollars in thousands)

1985 Actual	1986 Revised	1987 Request	Incr./Decr.
$89,199	$85,000	$87,500	$2,500

Refugee populations and conditions in the Near East and South Asia, where the Department funds two major ongoing refugee assistance programs, reflect the turmoil of the region. One focus of U.S. funding efforts is the Palestinian refugee population of over 2 million persons assisted by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), who have suffered dislocation and violence during the political and military confrontations between Israel and the Arab states. The essential services provided through UNRWA to that population contribute to the search for stability and peace in the region. The second focus is the large population of Afghan refugees who fled to Pakistan following the Soviet invasion and the subsequent devastating fighting between supporters of the Soviet-installed regime and the Afghan resistance. This refugee population is assisted by the UNHCR, the ICRC, and various international and voluntary organizations. The Department requests $87.5 million for these programs, an increase of $2.5 million over the FY 1986 revised estimate. In circumstances where the designated organizations cannot respond adequately or rapidly, funds could be channelled through other appropriate organizations, governments, or private voluntary agencies.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), $67,000,000. Although largely self-sustaining, the large Palestinian refugee population located in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank represents a sizable international assistance problem for which UNRWA has primary responsibility. These goverments will continue to rely on UNRWA as the primary source of education and basic medical care for this refugee population of over 2 million persons. Continuation of these programs provides some stability to the Palestinian refugee community and thereby contributes to the overall peace process. UNRWA provides its services under always difficult and often dangerous conditions.

Continuation of these UNRWA programs is vital to the efforts to provide stability throughout the region pending a political resolution of the Palestinian question. U.S. interest in the Near East and in UNRWA's role in the region has been demonstrated by significant contributions to UNRWA from the time of its founding.

UNRWA costs are estimated at approximately $225 million in 1987. The United States plans to contribute about 30 percent of this estimate, amounting to $67 million in FY 1987, the same as the FY 1986 level. The projected UNRWA program level would permit adequate provision of school and health facilities with anticipated inflation increases.

Assistance for Afghan Refugees, $20,500,000 (UNHCR, $17,000,000; ICRC-Other, $3,500,000). Afghans who have fled to Pakistan to escape civil war and the Soviet occupation of their homeland continue to be the single largest group of refugees in the world. The Government of Pakistan reports registration of about 2.7 million refugees. United States participation in international efforts to provide assistance to the Afghan refugees is in keeping with U.S. humanitarian concerns and strategic and foreign policy interests in the region.

The Government of Pakistan remains committed to assisting the Afghan refugees, despite the burden this assistance has placed on its limited resources. The international community is augmenting the efforts of Pakistan in providing a variety of relief services, as well as developing programs to help ameliorate the longer-term ecological and economic damage from deforestation, overgrazing, and water usage. The UNHCR and its implementing partners manage relief and assistance programs, with the World Food Program (WFP) coordinating food contributions. The ICRC and several voluntary agencies also are assisting the Afghan refugees.

The Department plans to contribute about $20.5 million to programs for Afghan refugees in Pakistan, plus Pakistani rupees which may be made available from excess U.S.-owned foreign currency accounts (i.e., PL-480). Approximately 12 percent of these funds will be channelled directly to private voluntary agencies. The U.S. will contribute approximately 30 percent, or about $17 million plus up to several million dollars' equivalent in rupees, to the estimated UNHCR program budget in Pakistan, including a share of its overall allocations account.

The remaining $3.5 million will be used, as appropriate, to fund programs of the ICRC, other international and government organizations, and private voluntary agencies in the fields of health, education, and income generation. This increase of $2.5 million from the FY 1986 revised level reflects inflationary cost increases incurred in providing care and maintenance to a refugee population that continues to grow. It also allows for necessary expansion of services provided by private voluntary agencies and for improving the relief distribution system.

Assistance Programs in Latin America

(dollars in thousands)

1985 Actual	1986 Revised	1987 Request	Incr./Decr.
$15.000	$15.000	$17.700	$2.700

Civil strife in Central America, particularly in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala, has created substantial numbers of refugees. More than half of these approximately 185.000 persons have sought international assistance, provided mainly by the UNHCR. Among this total population, there are some 12.600 Miskito Indians who have fled Nicaragua and are being assisted in Honduras along with 5,200 non-Indian (Ladino) Nicaraguans. There are also about 12.000 Nicaraguan refugees, mostly Ladinos, assisted by the UNHCR in Costa Rica. Some 35.000 Salvadorans have sought asylum and assistance in the region. In addition, 40.000 Guatemalans are assisted in Mexico.

The spending level required for care and maintenance of refugees and settlement in place for some refugees in countries of first asylum is expected to continue to increase, because of inflation and higher numbers of Nicaraguan refugees. In addition, these funds will support limited repatriation programs for Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees. The request for Latin America in FY 1987 is $17.7 million, an increase of $2.7 million from the FY 1986 revised level.

Approximately $14 million will be required for a 30 percent U.S. contribution toward the estimated $47 million UNHCR program of care, maintenance and local resettlement of refugees (including a share of the overall allocations account). The remaining $3.7 million will be contributed to the ICRC programs for displaced persons and political prisoners in the region (25 percent share) or to other refugee assistance programs developed by governments, other entities (such as the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration), and private voluntary agencies. If the designated organizations cannot respond adequately or rapidly, funds could be channelled through other appropriate organizations, governments, or agencies.

New Positions

One new position, a Refugee Officer position (FS-02) in Islamabad is requested in the refugee assistance area for FY 1987. The Refugee Officer position will cover a full range of refugee-related activities, with special emphasis on monitoring contributions to UNHCR and voluntary agencies assisting Afghan refugees. This officer will oversee a number of relief programs directed at approximately 2.7 million refugees in 300 camps to ensure that U.S. contributions are effectively utilized, and will provide recommendations for U.S. support for bilateral and multilateral refugee programs.

Other Assistance Activities

(dollars in thousands)

1985 Actual		1986 Revised		1987 Request		Incr./Decr.	
Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds
4	$34,500	4	$21,462	4	$34,900	--	$13,438

The Department's request for other assistance activities for FY 1987 is $34.9 million, an increase of $13.4 million from the FY 1986 revised estimate. This request includes funding for the Refugees to Israel program and for various international organization programs that are not region specific, described below.

Refugees to Israel

1985 Actual	1986 Revised	1987 Request	Incr./Decr.
$27,500	$11,962	$25,000	$13,038

The Department is requesting a total of $25 million, an additional $13.0 million above the FY 1986 revised level that reflects the required reduction in the appropriations earmark. The program, administered through a grant to the United Israel Appeal, helps finance programs of the Jewish Agency for Israel to assist Jewish refugees from all regions resettling in Israel.

The number of refugees resettling in Israel from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe has decreased. However, the costs of absorbing the recent large influx of Ethiopian Jews are higher because of greater needs for vocational and language training and acculturation programs. Because a $12.5 million supplemental FY 1985 contribution was appropriated by the Congress late in the fiscal year to address these needs, an FY 1986 revised level of $12 million is adequate. Given the increased refugee burden, however, the Department proposes $25 million for FY 1987.

Other International Organizations

1985 Actual	1986 Revised	1987 Request	Incr./Decr.
$7,000	$9,500	$9,900	$400

The Department requests a total of $9.9 million in FY 1987: $5.4 million for the assessed and voluntary U.S. contributions to the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) and $4.5 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

A total of $5.4 million is requested for the assessed and voluntary U.S. contributions to ICM, of which an estimated $3.2 million will be for the assessed budget and $2.2 million for the operational program.

ICM provides vital services for the U.S. and other member governments in the areas of refugee transportation, repatriation, and migration programs. The assessed budget, which covers the basic administrative costs of the organization, is estimated at about $9.6 million, of which the U.S. is assessed 33 percent or $3.2 million. This increase of $200,000 from the FY 1986 level reflects inflationary cost increases.

An estimated $2.2 million, or 11 percent of a total projected $20 million program, is requested to fund ICM operational programs. The proposed U.S. contribution to ICM in FY 1987 represents an increase of $200,000 from the FY 1986 level. This contribution will assist ICM in financing a variety of programs designed to assist refugee and migrant movements, particularly in Latin America.

The ICRC ordinary budget of $33 million for 1987 requires a contribution of $4,500,000, the same as the FY 1986 level. The ICRC plays a unique role worldwide as the sole source of food, medicine, and other relief supplies to civilians caught in conflict zones and prisoners of war. This contribution will support the ICRC in its five year plan to meet growing demands on the ICRC worldwide, and maintain the U.S. share at about 14 percent of the total. The ICRC ordinary budget covers the organization's administrative expenses and basic ongoing programs, including about one-third of the political detainee program. That program also is funded by the regional appeals described under the previous regional sections.

Administrative Funds

(dollars in thousands)

1985 Actual		1986 Revised		1987 Request		Incr./Decr.	
Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds
33	$8.126	34	$7,800	34	$8,500	--	$700

The Department is requesting $8.5 million to finance the salaries and operating costs associated with a staff of 107 permanent positions for the Bureau for Refugee Programs, an increase of $700.000 over the revised FY 1986 estimate. This increase is attributed to the 1986 reduction of $350,000 resulting from the sequestration of funds, price increases estimated at 4 percent and the request for one additional position in Islamabad.

The new position requested for FY 1987 will respond to an existing workload increase. The position for a Refugee Officer in Islamabad has been described on page 26. However, funds for this position are included in administrative requirements.

Included in the administrative budget is $250.000 for program evaluation and special studies through contracted professional services. The Bureau's admissions and assistance responsibilities require such assessments and evaluations to provide information and for monitoring to ensure effective use of the significant levels of funds appropriated for these activities.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

FY 1987

REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS

(dollars in thousands)

Object class	1985 Actual	1986 Estimate	Current Services Adjust	Current Services	Program Changes	1987 Request	1987 Inc/Dec Ovr 1986
Personnel Comp....	$4,520	$4,531	$457	$4,988	$31	$5,019	$488
Personnel Benefits	578	610	67	677	4	681	71
Travel & Trans....	590	655	-15	640	2	642	-13
Trans. of Things..	47	49	13	62	2	64	15
Rent,Com & Utility	654	726	-41	685	5	690	-36
Printing & Repro..	41	41	1	42	--	42	1
Other Services....	1,327	844	129	973	2	975	131
Suppl & Materials.	116	99	29	128	1	129	30
Equipment.........	255	245	12	257	1	258	13
Grants............	342,149	316,556	--	316,556	22,469	339,025	22,469
TOTAL BUDGET AUTH.	350,275	324,356	652	325,008	22,517	347,525	23,169

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

FY 1987

Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

1985 Balance		1986 Revised		1987 Request		Incr./Decr.	
Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds
--	$18,095	--	--	--	$25,000	--	$25,000

I. Summary

The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Appropriation (ERMA) is a no-year appropriation, drawn upon by the President to meet "unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs" whenever he determines that it is "important to the national interest" to do so. The Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, which authorizes the account, provides for permanent authorization of up to $50 million. The Department requests a Presidential determination for drawdowns when unanticipated circumstances require immediate financial support of programs sustaining life or providing other vital services.

II. Current Programs

In FY 1985, the President exercised his authority under the Migration and Refugee Act of 1962, as amended, to draw $40 million from the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (Emergency Fund) to respond to critical refugee needs that could not be foreseen and could not be met through the regular MRA budget. Of the total, $30 million supported emergency assistance programs for African refugees. In consideration of those significant requirements, an African emergency supplemental appropriation included a replenishment of $25 million for the Fund. Unforeseen requirements of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) for Khmer refugees resulted in additional U.S. contributions of $8 million and $2 million, respectively. The FY 1985 end-of-year balance in the Fund reserve was $18,095,000.

The Department anticipates that urgent refugee needs, notably in Africa. in FY 1986 may well exceed levels foreseen in our 1986 request and may result in Presidential decision to draw from the Emergency Fund. Refugee situations in Africa, Central America, and Asia are volatile and subject to sudden unforeseen developments with the potential for endangering the health and well-being of refugees. Based on drawdowns of $45 million over the FY 1984-85 period, it is reasonable to assume probable depletion of the $18 million current balance in FY 1986.

III. 1987 Request

The Department requests an additional $25 million for FY 1987 to replenish the Emergency Fund. At the $25 million level, the President will have significant resources to respond quickly to any future emergency concerning refugees, including vital appeals from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and other refugee organizations, as well as unforeseen admissions needs.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

FY 1987

REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS

(dollars in thousands)

Object class	1985 Actual	1986 Estimate	Current Services Adjust	Current Services	Program Changes	1987 Request	1987 Inc/Dec Ovr 1986
Grants............	$18,095	--	--	--	--	$25,000	$25,000
TOTAL BUDGET AUTH.	18,095			--	--	25,000	25,000

United States Department of State

International Narcotics Control Foreign Assistance Appropriation Act

Fiscal Year 1987 Budget Congressional Submission

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

FY 1987 Program

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PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Role: The responsibility for International Narcotics Control, conferred upon the President by Section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act and upon the Secretary of State by Executive Order, has been delegated to the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters (Authority No. 145, February 4, 1980). Assignment of the responsibility for international narcotics matters to the Department of State is consistent with U.S. Government policy to the effect that narcotics control is a matter of government responsibility under international treaties that should be dealt with as a matter of international obligation and concern.

The International Narcotics Control Program is one of five parts of the Administration's program to reduce the drug abuse problem in the United States. The national effort also includes: education and prevention; treatment and rehabilitation; law enforcement; and research. The program features the personal leadership of the President, Vice President Bush, Secretary Shultz, Attorney General Meese, and other Cabinet officers. Government-wide objectives are set forth in the Federal Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking.

The responsibilities and programs of the Bureau for International Narcotics Matters include: policy development and program management; diplomatic initiatives; bilateral and multilateral assistance for crop control; interdiction and related enforcement activities in producer and transit nations; narcotics-related development assistance; technical assistance for demand reduction; training for foreign personnel in narcotics enforcement and related procedures; and coordination of international efforts with domestic drug abuse strategies. The Bureau is responsible for negotiating, implementing, monitoring and terminating narcotics control agreements with other governments.

Goals and Objectives: Given that all of the heroin and cocaine, and most of the marijuana and other illicit drugs consumed in the United States are of foreign origin, the Bureau's primary goal is to control the flow of illicit drugs from their sources to the United States. The worldwide supply of heroin, cocaine, marijuana and other drugs is so great and trafficking channels to the United States so diverse that major interdictions and even crop eradication, when achieved in only one or two producing areas, have until now caused only temporary declines in availability. Thus, the Bureau's program strategy is predicated on the ultimate objective of simultaneously controlling in all key geographic regions, cultivation and production of illicit drugs, so that significant and lasting reductions in availability are achieved. The Bureau places its highest priority on crop control in source countries and its second priority on interdiction of drugs as they move from producing areas through transit countries to the United States.

Strategy: The major drug producing countries are parties to international conventions which require them to control the production and distribution of illicit drugs. Our international strategy is based on encouraging and, where necessary, assisting these countries to meet their responsibilities for reducing cultivation, production, and trafficking in illicit narcotics within their borders. The strategy includes the following activities:

- diplomatic initiatives to clarify the importance of narcotics control as a bilateral foreign policy issue; seek agreements on controlling narcotics; underline the threat posed by illicit drugs to other governments as well as the United States; seek an upgrading of the foreign policy priority assigned to narcotics control; secure the participation by other governments in funding and otherwise supporting International Narcotics Control projects; and improve the international environment for operations by United States agencies engaged in International Narcotics Control;

- bilateral assistance to selected governments whose expertise or resources are insufficient to enable them to take effective measures to meet their treaty obligations to control illicit drugs;

- multilateral assistance through the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and other regional and international agencies and organizations;

- participation in international organizations to supplement our bilateral diplomatic initiatives with producer and transit nations; to demonstrate the global nature of illicit drug trafficking; and to enlist other governments in diplomatic and financial support of International Narcotics Control projects, both bilaterally and multilaterally;

- through provision of training to foreign narcotics control personnel the Drug Enforcement Administration, Customs Service, and Coast Guard, designed to improve and expand foreign enforcement efforts and achieve self-sufficiency in interdiction;

- demand reduction technical assistance programs to alert other governments and community leaders to the societal threat posed by illicit drug abuse; seek to decrease demand in producing countries which serves as a local incentive to illicit cultivation; and enhance U.S. efforts to obtain narcotics control agreements by demonstrating concern for deleterious effects in other countries; and

- coordination of a multifaceted effort abroad by United States Government agencies involved in International Narcotics Control.

FY 1987 Budget: The strategic objective of the Department of State's International Narcotics Control Program is to eliminate the production of illicit drugs in all source countries as the most effective means of reducing the problems of drug abuse and trafficking in the U.S. and elsewhere. The Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (INM) places highest priority on narcotic crop reduction in source countries and second priority on the interdiction of drugs as they move from producing countries to the United States.

The proposed FY 1987 budget includes a substantial increase in funds for narcotic crop eradication programs, building on new or expanded crop control efforts in key countries. Increases in funding for enforcement are projected where such activities support crop control efforts and/or will directly impact on the supply of illicit narcotics or precursor chemicals.

Latin America: South America is the origin of all the cocaine, most of the marijuana, and about a third of the heroin entering the United States. Colombia dominates the illicit drug trade while Peru and Bolivia are the major coca producers. Mexico is a major producer of heroin and marijuana, as well as a conduit for South American cocaine. Several of the smaller Central American and Caribbean states are also producers of marijuana or transit points for illicit drugs. The prominence of Latin America and the Caribbean in the production and export of illicit drugs to the United States dictates that the major share of International Narcotics Control resources (59%) be directed to eradication and interdiction in this hemisphere.

For FY 1987, INM is requesting significant increases to fund programs in four individual Latin American countries and for regional activities. The breakthrough in Colombia with the 1984 decision in favor of aerial eradication has created the opportunity for significant reductions in cultivation and has provided International Narcotics Control with a beachhead on that continent from which to deal significant blows against drug trafficking. The past few years have seen a significant increase in the ability and will of producing countries to move against the narcotics trade at its source. FY 1987 requests include significant amounts for eradication in each of the program countries as well as in Jamaica and Belize (which are funded from the Regional account). The Colombia request presupposes a full-fledged aerial campaign against coca as well as cannabis. INM also contemplates aerial eradication of cannabis in Belize and Mexico, as well as support for improved implementation of the Mexican campaign against opium poppies and cannabis. We would hope to extend aerial eradication of coca to Ecuador in 1987 and will explore extension into Peru, where a second eradication front is contemplated in FY 1986-87. (The different circumstances of production in Peru make it unlikely, however, that we will move beyond manual eradication during this timespan.) Resources will support coca eradication programs to which the Bolivian Government has committed itself.

Enforcement assistance will continue to play a significant role in the Peruvian and Bolivian programs, where there is an overwhelming need to provide security for other narcotics control efforts. A significant increase in interdiction assistance is provided under the regional account. Modest amounts are included in most programs for drug abuse education/prevention to provide technical assistance to countries trying to cope with drug abuse problems.

East Asia: In early 1985, the Burmese Government agreed to a major new program to eradicate opium poppy by aerial application of a safe and effective herbicide. This project, which begins with the 1985/1986 growing season, is scheduled to continue in the 1986/1987 crop year. The budget includes funds for additional spray aircraft and program support costs. Funds are included to procure additional fixed and rotary wing transport aircraft which will enable the Burmese Government to carry out operations aimed at narcotics producing and trafficking insurgent groups, to include the Burmese Communist Party and the Shan United Army. INM will also support the ongoing program to maintain and repair rotary and fixed wing aircraft previously supplied to the Burmese Air Force. Continuing another Burmese initiative begun in 1984, support will be provided to improve the capability of the Burmese People's Police Force to interdict narcotics trafficking.

The Royal Thai Government recently adopted a policy of eradicating opium poppy in areas where farmers have benefitted from development assistance and are able to market alternative crops, yet continue to produce and sell opium, or where farmers have refused to participate in alternative crop programs. Plans are being made to expand significantly the degree of eradication which took place during the 1984/1985 crop year. Increased funding to assist the Royal Thai Government to reduce opium poppy cultivation by providing "bridge" assistance to farmers who agree not to cultivate poppy, or whose poppy crop is eradicated, is included in the FY 1987 budget. Our goal is to eliminate commercial opium production in Thailand within five years from the 1985/86 growing season. Funds are also included to continue support to Thai para-military forces interdicting trafficking and refining along the Thai/Burma border and to enhance the narcotics investigation capabilities of police units.

Southwest Asia: In FY 1987, INM plans to continue, albeit at reduced levels, commodity support for the establishment of new Joint Narcotics Task Force units and Special Drug Enforcement Cells of Pakistani Customs, operational support for selected law enforcement units, and outreach activities to help poppy growers switch to other crops in areas where major development assistance projects are not being carried out. Government of Pakistan demand reduction efforts will also receive assistance.

In Turkey, INC-provided commodities have been instrumental in improving the narcotics interdiction capabilities of both the Turkish National Police and the Jandarma. INM will continue to provide commodities to both organizations.

We will continue to assign a regional telecommunications advisor in Pakistan to work with counterparts in Turkey, Pakistan, Burma, Thailand and other countries in the region, as required. Limited commodity support for enforcement activities in Southwest Asia (such as the vehicles provided with FY 1984 funds to the narcotics police in Egypt) may also be provided .

International Organization and Interregional Training: Under the FY 1987 International Narcotics Control training program, INM will fund DEA and U.S. Customs training of approximately 2,300 foreign officials through 17 specialized advanced and basic-level courses for law enforcement personnel. Emphasis will be placed on in-country and regional courses. Approximately 30 Executive Observation Programs in the United States will be offered to senior narcotics control officials.

The INM demand reduction efforts will be planned in producer, transit, and consumer countries to encourage greater political and public awareness of the link between domestic drug abuse, international trends in production and trafficking, and the steps which societies and governments can take to control the problem. The program will also provide technical assistance in the areas of drug abuse prevention, treatment, and related research to help other countries deal with their domestic drug problems.

The FY 1987 budget will provide funding for an increased U.S. contribution to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC). Among other activities, UNFDAC funds important coca control projects in the Andean region and coordinates international donor support for Pakistan's Special Development and Enforcement Plan (SDEP). Funding will also support Colombo Plan efforts for regional narcotics control activities and for expanded drug education and preventive programs in selected countries.

FY 1987
International Narcotics Control Program

Fiscal Summary
($000)

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Request 1/	FY 1987 Request
I. COUNTRY PROGRAM			
LATIN AMERICA			
Bolivia	$ 1,537	$ 3,650	$ 4,675
Brazil	750	690	1,225
Colombia	10,650	10,600	10,180
Ecuador	414	940	845
Mexico	9,696	10,100	11,310
Peru	2,414	4,011	5,680
Latin American Regional	2,553	7,000*	4,000
TOTALS	28,014	36,991	37,915
EAST ASIA			
Burma	5,515	5,540	8,825
Thailand	2,704	3,600	4,270
TOTALS	8,219	9,140	13,095
SOUTHWEST ASIA			
Pakistan	3,043	3,480	2,850
Turkey	900	850	1,000
Asia/Africa Regional	275	365	300
TOTALS	4,218	4,695	4,150
TOTAL COUNTRY PROGRAMS	40,451	50,826	55,160
II. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS			
Colombo Plan	75	70	75
UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control	2,732	2,605	2,900
TOTALS	2,807	2,675	2,975
III. INTER-REGIONAL PROGRAMS			
Demand Reduction	377	370	420
DEA Training	2,223	2,145	2,420
Customs Training	1,150	1,130	1,280
INM EOP Training	300	280	300
TOTALS	4,050	3,925	4,420
IV. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	2,731	2,618	2,890
TOTAL INM PROGRAM	50,039	60,044	65,445

* Includes a transfer-in of $5,000,000 from Lebanon Economic Support Fund.

1/ FY 1986 amounts reflect Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and OMB reductions (OMB Bulletin No. 86-1, Supp. No. 2, dated 12/27/85).

International Narcotics Control Program
Country Program Summary by Project
($000)

I. COUNTRY PROGRAM	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Request 1/	FY 1987 Request
LATIN AMERICA			
BOLIVIA			
Narcotics Enforcement Assistance	$ 964	$ 1,300	$ 2,000
Coca Production Control	0	1,690	2,000
Drug Prevention & Education	0	125	125
Program Development & Support	573	535	550
TOTALS	1,537	3,650	4,675
BRAZIL			
Narcotics Enforcement Assistance	720	590	950
Drug Prevention & Education	0	0	75
Program Development & Support	30	100	200
TOTALS	750	690	1,225
COLOMBIA			
Narcotics Control Assistance	9,650	9,750	9,200
Drug Prevention & Education	200	100	100
Program Development & Support	800	750	880
TOTALS	10,650	10,600	10,180
ECUADOR			
Narcotics Enforcement Assistance	400	825	700
Program Development & Support	14	115	145
TOTALS	414	940	845
MEXICO			
MAGO Eradication Program	9,250	9,250	10,425
Program Development & Support	446	850	885
TOTALS	9,696	10,100	11,310
PERU			
Narcotics Enforcement Assistance	1,050	2,161	2,900
Coca Production Control	900	1,100	2,000
Drug Prevention & Education	0	0	100
Program Development & Support	464	750	680
TOTALS	2,414	4,011	5,680
LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL	2,553	7,000*	4,000
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA PROGRAMS	28,014	36,991	37,915

* Includes a transfer-in of $5,000,000 from the Lebanon Economic Support Fund.

International Narcotics Control Program
Country Program Summary by Project
($000)

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Request 1/	FY 1987 Request
EAST ASIA			
BURMA			
Narcotics Enforcement Assistance	$ 5,340	$ 5,340	$ 8,500
Program Development & Support	175	200	325
TOTALS	5,515	5,540	8,825
THAILAND			
Narcotics Enforcement Assistance	1,300	1,700	2,100
Narcotics Production Control	1,000	1,400	1,650
Program Development & Support	404	500	520
TOTALS	2,704	3,600	4,270
TOTAL EAST ASIA PROGRAMS	8,219	9,140	13,095
NEAR EAST - SOUTH ASIA			
PAKISTAN			
Narcotics Enforcement Assistance	935	2,500	1,350
Narcotics Production Control	1,500	210	500
Drug Prevention & Education	100	100	100
Program Development & Support	508	670	700
TOTALS	3,043	3,480	2,650
TURKEY			
Narcotics Enforcement Assistance	900	650	1,000
ASIA/AFRICA REGIONAL	375	365	500
TOTAL SOUTHWEST ASIA PROGRAMS	4,318	4,495	4,150
TOTAL COUNTRY PROGRAMS	40,451	50,036	55,160

International Narcotics Control Program
Country Program Summary by Project
($000)

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Request 1/	FY 1987 Request
II. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS			
Colombo Plan	75	70	75
UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control	2,732	2,605	2,900
TOTALS	2,807	2,675	2,975
III. INTER-REGIONAL PROGRAMS			
Demand Reduction	377	370	420
DEA Training	2,223	2,145	2,420
Customs Training	1,150	1,130	1,280
INM EOP Training	300	280	300
TOTALS	4,050	3,925	4,420
IV. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	2,731	2,618	2,890
TOTAL INM PROGRAM	50,039	60,044	65,445

1/ FY 1986 amounts reflect:

a. Transfer-in from Lebanon Economic Support Fund.	$ + 5,000,000
b. Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions	- 2,474,000
c. OMB reductions (OMB Bulletin No. 86-1, Supp. No. 2, dated 12/27/85)	- 11,000

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAM
BY FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY
($000)

	Actual FY 1985	% of Total	Planned FY 1986	% of Total	Request FY 1987	% of Total
CROP CONTROL/ERADICATION	$14,437	29	$22,581	38	$24,000	37
ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE AND INTERDICTION	19,800	40	21,790	36	23,625	36
INCOME REPLACEMENT/ DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	2,500	5	1,660	3	2,150	3
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	2,807	6	2,675	4	2,975	5
INTERNATIONAL DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION	677	1	795	1	920	1
TRAINING	3,673	7	3,555	6	4,000	6
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	6,145	12	6,988	12	7,775	12
TOTAL PROGRAM	50,039		60,044		65,445	

FY 1987
BOLIVIA ($ 4,675,000)
Narcotics Enforcement Assistance ($ 2,000,000)

Project Goal: This project supports Government of Bolivia (GOB) efforts to: a) provide security for coca eradication projects; b) establish and maintain effective enforcement efforts against narcotics traffickers; c) interdict and eliminate illicit production and sale of coca and coca derivatives; and d) regulate the transport and marketing of licit coca.

The narcotics control project agreements concluded with Bolivia in August 1983 include provisions for: formation of a rural mobile police force (UMOPAR) to reestablish an effective Bolivian government presence in the Chapare region where the bulk of Bolivia's coca is produced and other coca growing areas as circumstances dictate; formation of a specialized rural police unit (PRE) to allow for expansion of narcotics control efforts in other coca production areas of Bolivia; the creation of a 30-person special unit to investigate major traffickers; and the establishment of a directorate for the control and marketing of coca for legal purposes. These four organizations have been established and the personnel equipped and trained with INM assistance.

In February 1985, the 260-person PRE unit moved into the Chapare, establishing bases along the major highway and initiating anti-narcotics checkpoints and other narcotics control operations. At the same time, the UMOPAR established an operational base in Cochabamba near the Chapare and initiated raids against cocaine processing facilities and trafficking in that region as well as in the Beni, Santa Cruz, and the Alto Valle areas. The special investigations unit, assisted by INM and working closely with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and other elements of the Bolivian police, has mounted frequent operations against traffickers in the Beni and other regions. A National Directorate for the Fiscalization and Control of Coca was established in 1984 to control the purchase and marketing of coca for legal uses. This organization has created a central coca market in Cochabamba which will ultimately handle all legally produced coca in the Chapare. This marketing directorate was given a firm legal basis by the May 21, 1985 Decree which stipulates that only coca grown in the two traditional producing areas (the Chapare and the Yungas) can be sold legally and that all such sales must be within the Government-controlled marketing system.

FY 1987 Program: In November 1985, the GOB negotiated a coca reduction agreement with a significant minority of Chapare coca farmers and limited eradication of excess coca cultivation has begun. Nevertheless, resistance by coca farmers in the Chapare area to the Government's narcotics control efforts underscores the vital importance of increased enforcement activities in controlling the cultivation and the illicit trafficking of coca and its derivatives. Additional funding will be necessary in FY 1987 to permit the PRE-specialized rural police to expand its control in the Chapare in support of coca eradication and coca marketing, and to enable the UMOPAR police to increase activities against traffickers. Field vehicles provided to these units during 1984 and 1985 will be replaced in FY 1987 due to the undeveloped terrain in which they operate. Increased equipment and operational funding will be necessary to expand this highly effective elite force, support an additional UMOPAR unit of 100-150 men in the Yungas, and support a UNFDAC rural development program to achieve control over illicit coca cultivation in the Yungas. The marketing directorate is expected to have in place by FY 1987 a system for controlling and licensing the legal sale of coca in the Chapare and the Yungas and for verifying that unlicensed vehicles are not transporting coca. This will require the use of a computer and equipment for photographic identification of growers and transporters to maintain adequate control.

INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1986	FY 1987
Commodities:		
Vehicles	$ 230	$ 250
River craft	25	25
Communications, field, and office equipment	135	175
Other Costs:		
Airlift support, e.g. rental	250	450
Vehicle maintenance and repair	70	100
Operational support, e.g. travel, per diem, POL	300	600
Project support costs for licensing marketing & control	290	400
TOTALS	1,300	2,000

FY 1987

BOLIVIA ($ 4,675,000)

Coca Production Control ($ 2,000,000)

Project Goal: This project supports GOB efforts to reduce the cultivation of coca to levels required for legitimate use. The project strategy incorporates incentives for farmers to reduce coca cultivation voluntarily, salaries to pay laborers to eradicate farmer fields, enforcement assistance to inhibit trafficking where necessary, and long-term developmental assistance.

INM's program is based on the implementation of a five-year program to reduce coca cultivation based on bilateral USG-GOB agreements signed in August 1983. With INM assistance, the Bolivian Government has subsequently staffed and trained a 100-man Directorate for Coca Eradication which began field contacts in the Chapare from its Cochabamba headquarters in late 1984. In a May 21, 1985 supreme decree, the Bolivian Government established the legal basis for the control of coca cultivation. For the first time, this decree limits legal coca cultivation to the two traditional zones of Bolivia, the Chapare and the Yungas. The decree calls on the Government to establish legal limits for these two areas and to determine the maximum production volume within 60 days from the issuance of the decree.

FY 1987 Program: The new Bolivian government which assumed office in August 1985 has initiated a coca eradication program in the Chapare. Our goal for 1986 and 1987 is to eradicate at least 4,000 hectares. This will require a continued strengthening of the enforcement and security presence in that region. The USAID-supported Chapare Development Project, the implementation of which is linked to progress on coca control, is an important complement to the eradication program in that area. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control is also undertaking development assistance programs in the Yungas to achieve control over illicit coca cultivation. These latter programs will be accompanied by parallel INM-funded enforcement and eradication efforts. INM resources will provide commodity, technical, and logistical support for eradication efforts as well as special security support for eradication teams which may be needed to supplement police units. Funding will also be made available for an aerial coca survey.

BOLIVIA - Coca Production Control (continued)

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
Commodities:		
Vehicles and motorcycles	$ 200	$ 200
Agricultural supplies, tools, office equipment and river craft	50	50
Other Costs:		
Management contract costs	250	250
Labor costs for voluntary & mandatory eradication	690	1,000
Crop production surveys	200	200
Project support, including vehicle maintenance, POL & special security support	300	300
TOTALS	1,690	2,000

FY 1987
BOLIVIA ($ 4,675,000)
Drug Prevention and Education ($ 125,000)

Project Goal: This project assists the Bolivian Government and private organizations in promoting drug abuse awareness and education activities.

FY 1987 Program: This project provides funding for seminars, workshops, in-country training, and the production of specialized informational materials designed to alert Bolivian society to the dangers of illicit drug abuse. Travel and per diem support will be provided to both Bolivian and foreign experts to participate in seminars and workshops as resource persons. Limited funding will also be provided to purchase the audiovisual supplies and equipment needed to implement an aggressive public education program on the dangers of drug abuse. Development of the information materials needed for this program will be done through appropriate governmental and private sector organizations in Bolivia.

INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1986	FY 1987
Seminars, workshops, training materials and supplies, travel and per diem of instructors and advisors and other costs	$ 125	$ 125
TOTALS	125	125

FY 1987
BOLIVIA ($ 4,675,000)
Program Development and Support ($ 550,000)

Project Goal: This project provides funding for salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national personnel, for short-term TDY assistance, and for other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The project also supports narcotics control activities which are not otherwise attributable to an operational project.

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
U.S. Personnel		
Direct hire (2)	$ 245	$ 250
Contract (1)	110	110
Non U.S. Personnel		
Direct hire FSN (3)	30	35
Contract (3)	25	30
Other Costs		
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support costs (FAAS)	60	65
Program support costs	65	60
TOTALS	535	550

FY 1987
BRAZIL ($ 1,225,000)
Narcotics Enforcement Assistance ($ 950,000)

Project Goal: The project goal is to increase the Government of Brazil's capability to: eradicate coca and marijuana; effectively interdict narcotics destined for the United States; assist Brazilian efforts to stem the flow of controlled precursor chemicals from Brazil to neighboring countries for use in processing cocaine; and increase GOB efforts at drug abuse education and prevention.

Brazil's Amazon region is one of the newest centers for the illicit production of cocaine. Spurred by foreign and local narcotics traders, Brazilian Indians are cultivating increasing amounts of coca for the narcotics market. Trafficking of refined coca products is also on the rise in Brazil. Seizure statistics suggest that Brazilian ports and airports are used increasingly for transit of cocaine to the United States and other markets. Brazil is also a major source of precursor chemicals for cocaine laboratories in the region.

INM has provided commodity, training and operational support to the narcotics units of the Brazilian Federal Police (DPF), which has proved increasingly effective in anti-narcotics activities in recent years. With INM funding in 1984 and 1985, the DPF conducted several successful operations against coca cultivation in the Amazonas region. One operation in early 1985 involved some five hundred agents and resulted in many arrests, seizures of assets, and the disruption of Colombian and Peruvian trafficking organizations operating in Brazil. The DPF has worked closely with DEA to inhibit the flow of precursor chemicals to illicit laboratories both in Brazil and abroad.

FY 1987 Program: Building on earlier programs which assisted the Brazilian Federal Police in enforcement and eradication operations, the FY 1987 program will continue to provide POL, travel and per diem for DPF anti-drug units. Efforts in FY 1987 will be built upon those supported by the reprogrammed FY 1985 level of $750,000 and will support increased eradication and interdiction goals. Coca eradication efforts are particularly costly because of the remoteness of the cultivation in the Amazonas area. The project will also continue to assist the Federal Police in interdiction activities and in expansion of DPF programs to inhibit sales of precursor chemicals for illicit narcotics uses. Finally, resources will be made available for crop surveys.

BRAZIL - Narcotics Enforcement Assistance (continued)

	INC Budget ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
Commodities		
Vehicles/boats	$ 130	$ 300
Communications/field equipment	100	225
Other Costs		
Operational support & crop surveys	360	425
TOTALS	590	950

FY 1987
BRAZIL ($ 1,225,000)
Drug Prevention and Education ($ 75,000)

Project Goal: This project assists Brazilian Government and private sector organizations in promoting drug abuse awareness and education activities.

FY 1987 Program: Funding will be provided for seminars, workshops, in-country training, and the production of specialized informational materials designed to alert Brazilian society to the dangers of illicit drug abuse. Travel and per diem support will be provided to both Brazilian and foreign experts to participate in seminars and workshops as resource persons. Limited funding will also be provided to purchase the audiovisual supplies and equipment needed to implement an aggressive public education program on the dangers of drug abuse. Development of the information materials needed for this program will be done through appropriate governmental and private sector organizations in Brazil.

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
Seminars, workshops, training materials and supplies, travel and per diem of instructors and advisors and other costs	$ 0	$ 75
TOTALS	0	75

NARCS-20

FY 1987
BRAZIL ($ 1,225,000)
Program Development and Support ($ 200,000)

Project Goal: This project provides funding for salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national personnel, for short-term TDY assistance, and for other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The project supports research and development for narcotics control activities which are not otherwise attributable to an operational project.

FY 1987 Program: A full-time U.S. contract hire will replace the current U.S. resident hire.

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
U.S. Personnel		
Contract advisor (1)	50	120
Contract secretary (1)	0	20
Non U.S. Personnel		
Contract (1)	15	20
Other Costs		
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support costs (FAAS)	5	5
Program support costs	30	35
TOTALS	100	200

FY 1987
COLOMBIA ($ 10,180,000)
Narcotics Control Assistance ($ 9,200,000)

Project Goal: This project supports efforts of the Government of Colombia to: destroy coca and cannabis cultivations; destroy cocaine processing laboratories; and disrupt trafficking in cocaine, coca derivatives and marijuana.

This project will continue to support the National Police, Colombia's designated primary anti-narcotics agency, which has the necessary infrastructure and the proven capability for sustained large-scale narcotics eradication and interdiction efforts. Following a strategy of deploying alternately for interdiction and eradication operations, the National Police's Special Anti Narcotics Unit (SANU) conducts continuing raids against coca processing sites. The most significant of these raids on March 10, 1984, eliminated an estimated 10 tons of cocaine base and cocaine from the world market. For the full year 1985, Colombian authorities seized 10 metric tons of cocaine. They destroyed 725 coca processing laboratories.

For several years SANU troops have eradicated both cannabis and coca manually, and has now been tasked by the Colombian Government with aerial eradication of cannabis. Spraying against cannabis plants with glyphosate began during the first week of July 1984 and by year's end 3,400 hectares of cannabis cultivation had been eradicated. In 1985, 6,000 hectares of marijuana were eradicated. The Colombian Government plans to continue aerial cannabis eradication in 1986 and beyond.

The SANU has expanded the test program to find a safe and effective herbicide for coca. Starting with a series of tests using backpack sprayers, the Police initiated limited test spraying in May 1985. The Colombian Government plans to mount a full-scale aerial coca eradication campaign once an appropriate herbicide has been identified and tested successfully.

FY 1987 Program: INM's budgetary requirements in Colombia will increase in FY 1987 for operations, maintenance and supplies costs because of the aerial herbicidal eradication program begun late in FY 1984 and expanded in FY 1985/86. Commodities to be provided for the eradication effort include spray and personnel transport aircraft, herbicide and herbicide spray systems, aircraft components and spares, and auxiliary equipment required to maintain the fleet. Operational support will include personnel contract costs i.e., pilots, mechanics, and specialized technicians and training. In support of the continuing interdiction efforts, INM will provide funding for vehicles, field equipment, radio communications, equipment maintenance and training.

COLOMBIA - Narcotics Control Assistance (continued)

Funding to support the Colombian aerial eradication program is being proposed in the expectation that the requirements of all environmental protection legislation will have been met by that time. The budget requested in FY 1987 will fund herbicide costs (i.e. $4.0 million) and aircraft (i.e., 1 Thrush, $1.5 million). The Government of Colombia plans aerial eradication of some 8,000 hectares of illicit coca cultivation in FY 1987 if the FY 1985/86 herbicide testing program proves effective.

	INM BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
Commodities		
Aircraft and spare parts	$ 3,300	$ 3,400
Communication equipment & spares	150	400
Vehicles and spare parts	370	300
Support equipment	680	650
Training		
Specialized in-country and in U.S.	500	350
Other Costs		
Operations and maintenance & supplies, including herbicides	1,300	3,000
Project support costs	420	700
TOTALS	6,720	8,800

FY 1987
COLOMBIA ($ 10,180,000)
Drug Prevention and Education ($ 100,000)

Project Goal: This project assists Colombian Government and private sector organizations in promoting drug abuse awareness and education activities.

FY 1987 Program: Building on the work done in earlier years of this project, funding will be provided for seminars, workshops, in-country training, and the production of specialized informational materials designed to alert Colombian society to the dangers of illicit drug abuse, especially the health hazards associated with the smoking of "bazuko," a dangerous mixture of coca paste and tobacco or marijuana. Travel and per diem support will be provided to both Colombian and foreign experts to participate in seminars and workshops as resource persons. Limited funding will also be provided to purchase the audiovisual supplies and equipment needed to implement an aggressive public education program on the dangers of drug abuse. Development of the information materials needed for this program will be done through appropriate governmental and private sector organizations in Colombia.

INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1986	FY 1987
Seminars, workshops, training materials and supplies, travel and per diem of instructors and advisors and other costs	$ 100	$ 100
TOTALS	100	100

FY 1987
COLOMBIA ($ 10,180,000)
Program Development and Support ($ 880,000)

Project Goal: This project provides funding for salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national personnel, for short-term TDY assistance, and for other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The project also supports narcotics control activities which are not otherwise attributable to an operational project.

	INC Budget ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
U.S. Personnel		
Direct hire (2)(3)	$ 245	$ 360
Contract:		
Project advisor (1)	120	120
Aviation advisor (1)	120	120
Secretary (1)	30	35
Non-U.S. Personnel		
FSN direct hire (3)	80	85
Other Costs		
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support costs (FAAS)	65	70
Program support costs	90	90
TOTALS	750	880

FY 1987
ECUADOR ($ 845,000)
Narcotics Control Enforcement ($ 700,000)

Project Goal: This project supports efforts of the Ecuadoran Government agencies, primarily the National Police Narcotics and Interpol Service (Interpol), to reduce the illicit transit of cocaine and other coca derivatives through Ecuador and to eradicate coca cultivation within the country.

Until 1984 the primary U.S. narcotics objective in Ecuador was to assist Ecuadoran law enforcement agencies in interdicting the illicit trafficking of cocaine and other coca derivatives through the country. In 1984, Ecuadoran authorities identified significant coca cultivation along the border with Colombia. In 1984 and 1985, INM provided assistance to support National Police coca eradication operations in addition to interdiction efforts. The National Police will continue to mount such coca eradication operations as new coca cultivation areas are identified.

FY 1987 Program: A reprogramming action in early FY 1986 resulted in a $550,000 increase to the Ecuador Enforcement program, raising the total amount budgeted to $825,000. INM will provide funds to rent helicopters needed for the eradication teams to locate the coca cultivation in remote areas inaccessible by ground transportation. Additional funding will provide for the purchase of vehicles and communications equipment to strengthen Interpol's interdiction capabilities. To provide data for planning coca eradication activities, INM will support aerial survey and tactical reconnaissance of known and suspected coca-producing areas.

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
Commodities		
Transportation, telecommunications and investigative equipment	$ 350	$ 150
Other Costs		
Operational support costs	300	300
Aerial survey and reconnaissance	75	150
Program support costs	100	100
TOTALS	825	700

FY 1987
ECUADOR ($ 845,000)
Program Development and Support ($ 145,000)

Project Goal: This project provides funding for salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national personnel, for short-term TDY assistance, and for other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The project also supports narcotics control activities which are not otherwise attributable to an operational project. In 1986, a reprogramming action, approved by Congress, increased this project to fund support and salary costs for a full-time contract narcotics advisor and the establishment of a narcotics assistance office in the embassy.

INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1986	FY 1987
U.S. Personnel		
Contract narcotics advisor (1)	$ 50	$ 110
Non U.S. Personnel		
FSN direct hire (1)	10	15
Other Costs		
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support costs (FAAS)	5	5
Program support costs	50	15
TOTALS	115	145

FY 1987
MEXICO ($ 11,310,000)
MAGO Eradication Program ($ 10,425,000)

Project Goal: This project supports a Government of Mexico (GOM) program for the aerial eradication of opium poppy and cannabis under the direction of the Mexican Attorney General's Office (MAGO). The program involves locating poppy and cannabis fields, eradicating by herbicide spraying, and verifying the destruction of the sprayed plants.

Since implementation in the mid-1970's, the MAGO eradication program had significantly reduced Mexican production of heroin and marijuana. In 1975, an estimated 6.5 metric tons of heroin were produced in Mexico; in 1984 Mexican production was estimated at 1.7 metric tons. As a result of the prior success of the eradication program, traffickers have in recent years increased the sophistication of cultivation practices, dispersed crops, and targeted Mexican Government institutions and individuals for intimidation and corruption to reduce the program's effectiveness. There are indications that these efforts have had some success in recent years; overall heroin and marijuana production is estimated to have increased from 1983 to 1985.

The administration of President de la Madrid has worked closely with the U.S. to control narcotics production and trafficking in Mexico and to respond to the traffickers' changing strategies. To monitor the operations and effectiveness of the aerial eradication program, the GOM initiated in 1984 an independent verification program that includes the participation of U.S. personnel. In the wake of the murder of a DEA Special Agent in Mexico in early 1985, the Mexican Government launched a major crackdown on narcotics traffickers in Mexico. Also in 1985, the MAGO, with INM assistance, planned for initiation in 1986 aerial photography/survey flights designed to provide better information about general cultivation patterns and more complete data for planning eradication operations.

Adequate maintenance support of the widely dispersed eradication air fleet is critical to the safety and success of eradication operations. The Mexican Government has contracted an American aviation maintenance company to provide maintenance and supply services, train Mexican personnel in the maintenance and supply process and in safety procedures. The contractor maintains personnel at forward bases from which operations are conducted and at the main base in Mexico City. While we are able to budget with a good degree of accuracy the funding for scheduled maintenance, in FY 1985, we experienced a high number of aviation accidents/incidents due to pilot error and weather which will raise the funding level for maintenance presented for 1986.

MEXICO - MAGO Eradication Program (continued)

FY 1987 Program: This project will continue to support the aircraft maintenance program to ensure safe utilization of spray and reconnaissance aircraft used in the eradication program. Beginning in FY 1986, herbicide and some petroleum oil lubricants (POL) will be provided for the eradication fleet spraying. Field support funds will also be used to augment aerial survey activities which were initiated in 1985.

	INC Budget ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
Aviation Procurement		
Commodities	$ 1,400	$ 0
Pilot training	100	425
Sub-Total	1,500	425
Aviation Maintenance		
Commodities	4,350	6,500
Other costs	2,400	2,500
Sub-Total	6,750	9,000
Field Support		
Operational and ground support	1,000	1,000
Sub-Total	1,000	1,000
TOTALS	9,250	10,425

FY 1987
MEXICO ($ 11,310,000)
Program Development and Support ($ 885,000)

Project Goal: This project provides funding for salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national personnel, for short-term TDY assistance, and for other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The project supports narcotics control activities which are not otherwise attributable to an operational project.

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
U.S. Personnel		
Direct hire (2)	$ 245	$ 250
Contract:		
Aviation technical advisor (1)	110	115
Field operations advisor (1)	110	115
Secretary (1)	30	30
Part-time secretary (1)	15	15
Non-U.S. Personnel		
FSN direct hire (2)	40	45
Contract:		
Financial specialist	15	15
Systems analyst/programmer	60	65
Aviation technician	40	45
Other Costs		
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support cost (FAAS)	75	75
Program support costs	110	115
TOTALS	850	885

FY 1987
PERU ($ 5,680,000)
Narcotics Enforcement Assistance ($ 2,900,000)

Project Goal: The goals of this project, in support of the Peruvian Government's efforts to suppress the illicit drug trade and eliminate illicit coca cultivation, are to: support Guardia Civil Mobile Rural Patrol Units (UMOPARs) in providing security for coca eradication efforts; enhance the capability of the Guardia Civil and the anti-drug units of the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP) to investigate and reduce illicit narcotics traffic in cocaine and its precursors; improve the Peruvian Customs Service's ability to interdict illicit cocaine and other coca products being transported across Peru's border; and support the investigating and prosecuting activities of the Office of the Fiscal.

The Guardia Civil is responsible for public order and law enforcement, and has specific anti-narcotics enforcement responsibilities, particularly in rural areas. The creation of UMOPAR in the Upper Huallaga Valley has led to significant enforcement successes and has been a key factor in the government's ability to undertake coca eradication in that region. By the spring of 1985, UMOPAR's personnel strength had grown to approximately 395. The organization's operations will remain essential to the expansion of the ongoing eradication program.

The PIP is responsible for investigation and law enforcement nationwide, except in certain rural areas where the Guardia Civil is responsible for narcotics enforcement activities. INM assistance has supported the Division of Narcotics and Illicit Drugs (DINTID), the primary PIP anti-narcotics unit responsible for the organization's major interdiction successes. The Customs Service established a central narcotics office in 1983 and has created special narcotics brigades at key locations including Lima International Airport, the Callao maritime terminal, Iquitos, and Cuzco.

FY 1987 Program: This program will assist significantly increased UMOPAR Valley interdiction activities and expanded coca eradication. In the Upper Huallaga, where insurgent and trafficker-inspired violence led to the death of eradication workers and cooperating farmers in 1985, UMOPAR troops will be needed to provide security for increasing numbers of eradication workers. It is anticipated that a second major eradication program will be initiated in Peru beginning in FY 1986. Support of a second UMOPAR unit is an essential prerequisite for such an undertaking. Substantial commodity support for the second UMOPAR unit as well as replacement equipment for the existing unit will be required. As traffickers are forced to operate in more remote locations and coca eradication efforts move into less accessible areas, UMOPAR operations will become increasingly dependent on helicopter support. Resources will be needed to provide air operations support for the existing as well as the new UMOPAR unit.

PERU - Narcotics Enforcement Assistance (continued)

Assistance will also be provided to the Guardia Civil's Anti-Narcotics Division in Lima, primarily to support operations by key field units, for intelligence operations, and for mobile enforcement training courses for isolated Guardia Civil stations. Continuing support for the PIP will be provided to complement the anti-narcotics efforts of the Guardia Civil. Limited commodity and training assistance will be provided to the Customs Service anti-drug unit which was reorganized in late 1984 and early 1985. A support program within the Office of the Fiscal will provide funds to be used for training in new financial investigative techniques, travel and other investigative work.

	INC Budget ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
PIP		
Commodities	$ 115	$ 70
Training	5	5
Other Costs		
Equipment maintenance	30	25
Operational support	100	0
Sub-Total	250	100
Guardia Civil		
Commodities	150	75
Training	10	5
Other costs	40	20
Sub-Total	200	100
Guardia Civil UMOPAR		
Commodities	661	1,300
Training	10	10
Other costs	940	1,240
Sub-Total	1,611	2,550
Customs		
Commodities	75	75
Training	10	10
Other costs	15	15
Sub-Total	100	100
Office of the Fiscal		
Support costs	0	50
TOTALS	2,161	2,900

FY 1987
PERU ($ 5,680,000)
Coca Production Control ($ 2,000,000)

Project Goal: The project goal is to assist the Government of Peru (GOP) in reducing the production of coca leaf to the level required for legitimate domestic consumption and export, while controlling the licensing and marketing of licit coca to prevent diversion for illicit use.

Since the fall of 1981, when agreements were concluded with the GOP to implement a coca control program and undertake a USAID-assisted rural development project in the Upper Huallaga Valley, the objective has been to eliminate illicit coca production in that major producing area and then throughout the country. The Coca Eradication and Control Organization for the Upper Huallaga Valley (CORAH) has undertaken voluntary and mandatory programs to eradicate illicit cultivation, making use of various manual eradication methods including the backpack application of the herbicide 2-4,d. CORAH eradicated over 700 hectares in CY 1983. In CY 1984, eradication rose to about 3,200 hectares despite serious security problems resulting from insurgent and trafficker violence, including attacks aimed specifically at eradication workers and cooperating farmers. After military and police action helped stabilize the security situation, CORAH resumed operations in February 1985. It has since established an eradication target of 6,000 hectares in the Upper Huallaga Valley for CY's 1985 and 1986. Success of the eradication program will depend heavily on related enforcement activities of the Guardia Civil's Mobile Rural Patrol Units (UMOPARs).

FY 1987 Program: It is anticipated that during FY 1986 a second major eradication program will be initiated in Peru, most likely in another area of the Upper Huallaga Valley. This will necessitate an expansion of the existing CORAH unit or the establishment of another CORAH organization. Increased assistance to CORAH will be necessary in FY 1987 in the form of direct financial support for project management and for materials, labor and logistical support needed to eradicate coca. Increased costs are expected as eradication operations move increasingly from the more accessible areas of the valley to the isolated and mountainous regions surrounding it. Additional funding will be required for aerial survey activities (initiated in FY 1985 and FY 1986) to provide operational maps for planning eradication operations in the Upper Huallaga Valley and for identifying and estimating coca cultivation in other regions of Peru.

PERU - Coca Production Control (continued)

	INC Budget ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
Commodities		
Eradication equipment & supplies	$ 400	$ 600
Other Costs		
Contract and TDY personnel	100	200
Contract local labor	400	1,000
Aerial reconnaissance and verification surveys	100	100
Project support costs	100	100
TOTALS	1,100	2,000

FY 1987
PERU ($ 5,680,000)
Drug Prevention and Education ($ 100,000)

Project Goal: This project assists Peruvian Government and private organizations in promoting drug abuse awareness and education activities.

FY 1987 Program: This project provides funding for seminars, workshops, in-country training, and the production of specialized informational materials designed to alert Peruvian society to the dangers of illicit drug abuse. Travel and per diem support will be provided to both Peruvian and U.S. experts to participate in seminars and workshops as resource persons. Limited funding will also be provided to purchase the audiovisual supplies and equipment needed to implement an aggressive public education program on the dangers of drug abuse. Development of the information materials needed for this program will be done through appropriate public and private sector organizations in Peru. In FY 1986, funds for this program were reported under the Program Development and Support Project.

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
Seminars, workshops, training materials and supplies, travel and per diem of instructors and advisors and other costs	$ 0	$ 100
TOTALS	0	100

FY 1987

PERU ($ 5,680,000)

Program Development and Support ($ 680,000)

Project Goal: This project provides funding for salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national personnel, for short-term TDY assistance, and for other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The project also supports narcotics control activities which are not otherwise attributable to an operational project.

	INC Budget ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
U.S. Personnel		
Direct hire (2)	$ 225	$ 230
Contract (2)	215	225
Non-U.S. Personnel		
Direct hire (2)	50	55
Contract (3)	60	70
Other Costs		
Public awareness support	100	0
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support costs (FAAS)	50	50
Program support costs	50	50
TOTALS	750	680

FY 1987
Latin American Regional Cooperation ($ [illegible])

Project Goal: The goal of this project is to enable governments of the Latin America and Caribbean region to conduct in-country and inter-regional narcotics control programs, particularly in enforcement and trafficking interdiction but also in drug prevention and education programs. The project provides for quick reaction assistance to governments in the production and trafficking areas for activities which will directly affect the flow of illicit narcotics to the United States.

FY 1987 Program: As narcotics cultivation and trafficking patterns have shifted, partly as the result of successful U.S. and cooperating government enforcement operations, there has been an increasing need for inter-regional enforcement and interdiction programs. It is clear that intensified law enforcement and crop eradication activities in Latin America, particularly in Colombia, have had a significant impact on illicit narcotics trafficking organizations. Building on momentum established in 1985/86, due to the transfer-in of $5,000,000 from the Lebanon Economic Support Fund, this project will continue to enhance the detection and interdiction capabilities of selected countries of Latin America. The funding requested for this project will provide equipment, operational funds, and training associated with the specialized narcotics interdiction activities.

Funding support will also be provided to maintain the regional drug enforcement communications system established in [illegible] 1986 and to fund a regional Communications advisor. FY 1987 programs will assist crop eradication and land, sea and air interdiction programs in cooperating narcotics producing and transit countries of the region: Jamaica ([illegible]), Belize ([illegible]), Bahamas ([illegible]), Haiti ([illegible]) and other ([illegible]). INM will purchase two additional fixed-wing spray aircraft for use in regional aerial eradication operations. Other U.S. Government agencies, to include the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Customs Service and the Drug Enforcement Administration, will cooperate in support of the narcotics law enforcement and trafficking interdiction operations of the participating governments.

INM BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1986	FY 1987
Regional telecom. advisor	$ 75	$ [illegible]
Herbicide spray aircraft (2)	0	1,200
Eradication operations	100	[illegible]
Interdiction operations	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regional enforcement operations	5,000	[illegible]
TOTALS	[illegible] *	[illegible]

* Includes a transfer-in of $5,000,000 from Lebanon Economic Support Fund.

FY 1987
BURMA ($ 8,825,000)
Narcotics Control Assistance ($ 8,300,000)

Project Goal: This project supports efforts by the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma (SRUB) to suppress the illicit production and processing of opium and opium derivatives in Burma and the illegal export of narcotics from Burma to international markets.

One of the primary opium-growing areas in the world, Burma accounts for the major share of Golden Triangle opium production. Because the Burmese Government lacks effective control over many of the opium producing areas of the country, the SRUB conducts periodic military operations to disrupt trafficking, destroy heroin laboratories, and eradicate opium poppy crops in the areas exploited by warlord and insurgent groups that produce and sell narcotics to finance their activities.

The SRUB narcotics control strategy is predicated on the following tactics: limit opium production; prevent the movement of narcotics from producing areas to processing centers and foreign markets; strike at processing centers and trafficking organizations; encourage farmers to plant other crops rather than opium poppies; and reduce domestic demand for narcotics through education and rehabilitation programs.

The Burmese Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control establishes national narcotics policy and coordinates anti-narcotics activities throughout the country. The principal enforcement agencies are the People's Police Force, the Burma Army and the Burma Air Force (BAF). The United States continues to support these organizations by providing equipment, training and technical assistance.

In late 1984, the SRUB conducted a successful project to test the feasibility of eradicating opium poppies by applying herbicides aerially. Based on the success of this test, the SRUB has proceeded with an expanded program of aerial eradication during the 1985-1986 growing season. The USG is providing aircraft and eradication supplies and equipment to assist the SRUB in this project and will continue to support narcotics control enforcement activities.

FY 1987 Program: This request is predicated on the aerial eradication program continuing during the 1986/1987 crop year. To provide additional airlift capability to the BAF, INM also plans to procure in FY 1987 one fixed-wing aircraft to transport troops and equipment.

BURMA - Narcotics Control Assistance (continued)

The multi-year program to maintain USG-supplied aircraft used by the BAF to airlift forces and equipment engaged in poppy eradication and interdiction operations will continue. The FY 1987 budget also includes funds for pilot instruction and aircraft maintenance training for BAF personnel in the U.S.

INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1986	FY 1987
Commodities		
Aircraft	$ 1,000	$ 2,500
Communications and other law enforcement equipment	300	350
Training	150	700
Other Costs		
Aviation maintenance contracts	3,540	4,000
Operational support for eradication (herbicide, etc.)	300	850
Project support costs	50	100
TOTALS	5,340	8,500

FY 1987
BURMA ($ 8,825,000)
Program Development and Support ($ 325,000)

Project Goal: This project provides funding for salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national personnel, for short-term TDY assistance, and for other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The project also supports narcotics control activities which are not otherwise attributable to an operational project.

FY 1987 Program: An aviation advisor, previously funded in EA Regional project, will be assigned to Burma to provide support for the aerial eradication program.

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
U.S. Personnel		
Direct hire (1)	$ 125	$ 130
Contract assistance (1)	20	25
Aviation advisor (1)	--	120
Non-U.S. Personnel		
Direct hire (1)	5	5
Other Costs		
Foreign Affairs Administrative. Support costs (FAAS)	10	15
Program Support costs	40	30
TOTALS	200	325

FY 1987

THAILAND ($ 4,270,000)

Narcotics Enforcement Assistance ($ 2,100,000)

Project Goal: The Narcotics Law Enforcement project is designed to assist the Royal Thai Government (RTG) to suppress illicit in-country and cross-border narcotics trafficking, to interdict, seize and destroy illicit narcotics and precursor chemicals, and to apprehend narcotics traffickers. Through this project, the United States will continue to assist the RTG in training and equipping the organizations conducting narcotics law enforcement activities, and will also provide operational and technical support to these organizations. Since 1982, the United States has assisted the Royal Thai Army (RTA) to train and equip special units which locate and destroy heroin refineries and disrupt the activities of narcotics producing and trafficking groups along the Thai/Burma border. The United States also supports such police organizations as the Border Patrol Police, Provincial Police, the Bangkok Metropolitan Narcotics Unit, the Seventh Sub-Division, and the Police Narcotics Suppression Center to effectively conduct narcotics investigations and related activities.

FY 1987 Program: The United States will provide training, equipment, operational and technical support for organizations enforcing Thailand's narcotics laws. The project will continue to assist the RTA to train, equip and deploy special units responsible for locating and destroying heroin refinery centers and to suppress illicit narcotics trafficking groups operating along the Thai/Burma border. In addition, the project will provide needed equipment, training and operational support for narcotics control operations by Thai national police organizations.

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
ROYAL THAI POLICE		
Commodities	$ 300	$ 300
BORDER SECURITY		
Commodities	300	500
Other costs	1,100	1,300
TOTALS	1,700	2,100

FY 1987
THAILAND ($ 4,270,000)
Narcotics Production Control ($ 1,650,000)

Project Goal: The goal of this project is to enable the Royal Thai Government (RTG) to control the cultivation of opium poppy and marijuana.

Since 1981, the RTG has worked through combined Civilian/Police/Military (CPM) commands in opium-producing areas of Thailand facing security and insurgency problems to provide economic assistance and agricultural extension services to villages that agreed to end commercial opium cultivation.

Following earlier limited eradication operations, the RTG began a major opium poppy eradication effort in December 1984. The operations were conducted in areas under CPM control where farmers had failed to live up to agreements not to plant opium, and extended to areas where farmers had received substantial development assistance and/or where substitute crops had been introduced, but where farmers continued to grow opium for commercial use.

As a result of these eradication operations and the prospect for expanded efforts in future years, INM has agreed to provide the RTG funds for emergency assistance in areas where eradication has occurred, and in areas where farmers have agreed to stop opium cultivation.

FY 1987 Program: The goal of this program is to terminate illicit opium production in Thailand in five years (from FY 1986). INM funds will be used to support crop eradication costs, provide emergency relief supplies for farm families in areas of eradication, continue support for projects under which villages agree to stop opium cultivation in return for immediate development assistance, and furnish other appropriate types of assistance such as temporary aid to hilltribe addicts to help them terminate dependence on opium. Support will also be made available for RTG marijuana eradication efforts.

THAILAND - Narcotics Production Control (continued)

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
COMMODITIES		
Agricultural equipment and supplies, emergency food, training equipment, survey equipment, construction materials, vehicles and other equipment	$ 900	$ 1,100
OTHER COSTS		
Technical assistance	100	100
In-country training, survey field support, enforcement support, agricultural extension and marketing support, and other project costs	400	450
TOTALS	1,400	1,650

FY 1987
THAILAND ($ 4,270,000)
Program Development and Support ($ 520,000)

Project Goal: This project provides funding for salaries, benefits, and allowances of permanently assigned U.S. and foreign national personnel, for short-term TDY assistance, and for other general administrative and operational expenses related to program planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The project also supports narcotics control activities which are not otherwise attributable to an operational project.

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
U.S. Personnel		
Direct Hire		
Narcotics advisors (2)	$ 240	$ 245
Contract secretary	25	25
Non-U.S. Personnel		
FSN direct hire (4)	90	95
Contract (5)	40	50
Other Costs		
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support costs (FAAS)	45	45
Program support costs	60	60
TOTALS	500	520

FY 1987
PAKISTAN ($ 2,850,000)
Narcotics Enforcement Assistance ($ 1,550,000)

Project Goal: This project will increase the ability of the Government of Pakistan to reduce production, distribution, and trafficking of heroin and other illicit drugs.

FY 1987 Program: The largest single element in this project will continue to be commodity and operational support for Pakistan's Joint Narcotics Task Force (JNTF) units, which will number 25 by the end of 1986. Communications, office equipment, and vehicles will be the major commodity requirements while fuel and other vehicle support costs will be required to support operational needs. This project will also provide commodity support to Special Drug Enforcement Cells of Pakistan Customs. Computerized lookout systems will be provided to customs enforcement personnel at the Islamabad and Peshawar airports, completing a nationwide system that will already be operational at the Karachi and Lahore airports. Additional support will be provided for operational and training activities of the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board, the narcotics law enforcement efforts of local forces along the border with Afghanistan, and operational support to conduct an aerial survey of opium poppy cultivation in Pakistan.

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
Commodities		
Vehicles, communications equipment, harbor patrol boats, and other supplies	$ 1,550	$ 950
Training		
Support for PNCB training center and other special training programs	300	100
Other Costs		
Operational support	650	500
TOTALS	2,500	1,550

FY 1987
PAKISTAN ($ 2,850,000)
Narcotics Production Control ($ 500,000)

Project Goal: This project provides agricultural and technical assistance and small infrastructure projects to strengthen the ability of the Government of Pakistan to enforce its ban on opium poppy cultivation in the Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP).

FY 1987 Program: In FY 1987, this program, known as "agricultural outreach", will continue to introduce new and improved agricultural crops, to provide small implements, and to undertake small-scale infrastructure improvements on irrigation systems, wells, and bridges. These activities are carried out at the invitation of the Government of Pakistan, which is progressively bans opium poppy cultivation in areas receiving assistance. There are indications that additional outreach support will be requested in remote tribal areas where the opium ban has not yet been fully enforced. Funds from this project will be used to support enforcement activities in areas of the NWFP where farmers may refuse to cooperate in a voluntary ban. Activities undertaken under this project will be closely coordinated with development programs initiated under the Pakistan Government's Special Development and Enforcement Plan (SDEP) assisted by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC).

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
NON-U.S. PERSONNEL		
Contract technicians and support personnel	$ 75	$ 75
COMMODITIES		
Vehicles, farm implements, seeds, fertilizers, fruit trees, and other needed commodities	75	175
OTHER COSTS		
Operational expenses (POL, vehicle maintenance), training, and other development activities	60	250
TOTALS	210	500

FY 1987
PAKISTAN ($ 2,850,000)
Drug Prevention & Education ($ 100,000)

Project Goal: This project assists the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board (PNCB) in establishing a treatment and rehabilitation system and in implementing drug prevention and education campaigns.

FY 1987 Program: This project provides in-country training of medical personnel, social workers, and educators, using Pakistani, U.S., or third country instructors and experts. Material, financial, and technical assistance are provided for workshops and seminars on drug prevention and education. These efforts help the GOP address Pakistan's serious and growing narcotics abuse problems and increase public awareness of the dangers of narcotics to Pakistani society.

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
Seminars, workshops, training materials and supplies, travel and per diem of instructors and advisors and other costs	$ 100	$ 100
TOTALS	100	100

FY 1987

PAKISTAN ($ 2,850,000)

Program Development and Support ($ 700,000)

Project Goals: This project provides support for the Narcotics Assistance Unit, and personnel necessary for the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the U.S. narcotics control program in Pakistan. All personnel costs have been consolidated in this project for FY 1987 and the project will continue to fund the assignment of DEA advisers at enforcement training centers and in specified JNTFs; this DEA adviser program was initiated in 1985 and will be expanded as experience is developed.

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
U.S. Personnel		
Direct hire (2)	$ 245	$ 250
Secretary (1)	25	25
Non-U.S. Personnel		
Direct hire (2)	20	20
Contract (3)(3)	50	50
Other Costs		
Support for training advisors (5)(7)	175	200
Foreign Affairs Administrative Support costs (FAAS)	75	75
Program support costs	80	80
TOTALS	670	700

FY 1987
TURKEY ($ 1,000,000)
Narcotics Enforcement Assistance ($ 1,000,000)

Project Goal: The goal of this project is to enable the Government of Turkey to reduce narcotics trafficking throughout its territory and to control the licit cultivation of poppies processed in Turkey for pharmaceutical uses.

FY 1987 Program: Program funds in Turkey will be used almost exclusively to provide commodities such as communications, transportation, and investigative equipment. The program contains minimal administrative overhead with $25,000 allocated for program development and support costs. Assistance will continue to be provided to both the Turkish National Police (TNP), which operates principally in urban areas, and the Jandarma, which has law enforcement responsibilities in rural areas. All operational expenses for narcotics enforcement are borne by the Turkish Government.

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
Jandarma		
Commodities	$ 230	$ 250
TNP		
Commodities	600	725
Program Development and Support costs	20	25
TOTALS	850	1,000

FY 1987
ASIA/AFRICA REGIONAL
Regional Cooperation Assistance ($ 300,000)

Project Goal: This project supports regional efforts to impede illicit narcotics production, processing, trafficking, and consumption in Southeast and Southwest Asia and narcotics enforcement activities in Africa, which has become an increasingly important transit area in recent years.

FY 1987 Program: Project activities will include the provision of temporary assistance by experts in such technical fields as telecommunications and narcotics public awareness programs. These experts will provide advice and guidance for International Narcotics Control program managers and host country project officers. Funding will also be provided for regional narcotics activities and projects, inter-regional seminars and exchanges, regional and/or in-country law enforcement training courses and demand reduction conferences. Additionally, regional funds will be used to provide commodities such as communications equipment, narcotics test kits, training manuals, and other narcotics control equipment for countries not covered by a country-specific project.

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
U.S. Personnel		
Contract aviation advisor (1)	$ 120	$ 0
Contract telecom. advisor (1)	100	150
TDY technical experts	30	30
Commodities		
Telecomm., transportation, project support equipment, supplies	30	30
Training		
In-country and interregional training	27	45
Other Costs		
Travel, per diem and other costs for regional exchanges, seminars and other project initiatives	35	45
TOTALS	342	300

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ([illegible])

Colombo Plan Regional Drug Program ([illegible])

Project Goal: The Colombo Plan Regional Drug Advisory Program assists member countries in strengthening their [illegible] of suppressing production, trafficking and abuse of narcotics and other illicit drugs. This project provides financial support for the various activities of the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program (DAP).

The [illegible]-member nations of the Colombo Plan, located primarily in Southeast and Southwest Asia, collectively comprise the largest illicit and licit opium-producing and consuming areas of the world. The DAP, created in [illegible] and now supported financially by the United States and other donor countries, facilitates regional cooperation among the participating nations. The DAP conducts, and assists member states in participating in, workshops, seminars and training programs covering a wide range of topics, including enforcement, forensic medicine, drug treatment and rehabilitation, demand reduction measures, and facilitates the sharing of expertise and experience in these fields of narcotics control.

In [illegible], the Colombo Plan is scheduled to expand the DAP efforts in the area of drug education. Activities will be aimed at educating leaders of the region to the dangers of narcotics production, trafficking and abuse, and to the need for narcotics control activities.

INM BUDGET
([illegible])

	FY [illegible]	FY [illegible]
U.S. Contribution	[illegible]	[illegible]

FY 1987
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ($ 2,475,000)
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)
($1,900,000)

Project Goal: This project will provide funding for the United States contribution to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) to support its international narcotics control program.

The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control was created in 1971 to provide a multilateral means of augmenting resources for an international effort against the abuse and trafficking of illegal narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It is supported solely by voluntary contributions from governments and private sources. The Fund renders assistance to governments and international organizations in their efforts to 1) reduce the cultivation and production of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through enforcement training and rural development assistance in narcotics producing areas, 2) reduce the demand for illegal substances through prevention, education and treatment activities, and 3) conduct research on the various aspects of drug abuse and its control.

The Fund finances a wide range of projects in twenty-two countries, including most of the major narcotics producing countries. In some nations, the Fund provides support for multi-sectoral country programs to reduce illicit supply, provide treatment and rehabilitation, conduct prevention and education activities, and augment the resources of national enforcement agencies responsible for the repression of drug trafficking. In countries which do not produce narcotics, UNFDAC's assistance is directed toward training in law enforcement techniques, addict rehabilitation, and drug abuse education and prevention activities.

UNFDAC's current projects include a major coca control initiative in the Andean region, South America, and support for the Government of Pakistan's Special Development and Enforcement Plan (SDEP) for poppy eradication. In the Andean region, several crop substitution and economic development projects in the Yungas (a major coca cultivation area of Bolivia) are being initiated, and projects are also being undertaken in Peru and Colombia. In Pakistan, a Special Development Unit funded by UNFDAC is assisting the Government to implement the SDEP. This unit is managing substantial narcotics control funds from several bilateral and multilateral sources for use in major poppy producing areas of Pakistan. UNFDAC, with USG assistance, is encouraging other governments to provide increased assistance for these and other UNFDAC activities in major narcotics producing countries.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) (continued)

Additionally, three new initiatives have developed within the multilateral narcotics control community which will heavily involve the UN system. Preparations on the probable drafting of a new convention against drug trafficking and the UN Secretary-General's call for a world conference on drug abuse in 1987 will require financial resources from the UN agencies, including UNFDAC. The May 1985 Summit discussion on narcotics and follow-up actions will also raise multilateral participation in the drug control effort.

INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1986	FY 1987
U.S. Contribution	$ 2,605	$ 2,900

FY 1987 INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMS ($ 4,420,000)

Demand Reduction ($ 420,000)

Project Goal: To support and encourage cooperation on a broad spectrum of narcotics control actions among drug producer/trafficker countries and key drug consuming countries.

This project contributes to international narcotics control by increasing awareness in key sectors of producer/trafficker countries to the domestic threat posed to them by unchecked illicit drug production and trafficking. In helping other countries deal with their domestic drug abuse problems, it is possible to call to their attention the inevitable linkages between the unchecked availability of illicit drugs, the onset of drug abuse, corruption of local enforcement and the judicial system, and the political and economic destabilization which can be caused by the large sums of money generated by the drug traffic. In these efforts, the Bureau coordinates with the United States Information Agency (USIA), the Agency for International Development (AID), the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and ACTION. The Bureau also works closely with international organizations including the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the Colombo Plan, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The Bureau's demand reduction efforts emphasize provision of technical assistance to help countries and organizations to develop or expand their indigenous programs.

In the past five years, the Bureau has supported participation by knowledgeable experts in numerous international meetings dealing with international narcotics control and has also sent experts to work with key country personnel in the development of their national drug education and preventive campaigns. The Bureau has also brought leading officials and experts from key producer/trafficking countries to the U.S. on study visits in drug abuse prevention, drug abuse epidemiology, treatment and rehabilitation. The Bureau has prepared materials for international use, and has also tailored existing educational courses and materials for special foreign groups.

FY 1987 Program: The international drug demand reduction program will proceed in the same general direction as the FY 1986 program. The primary emphasis will be directed at key drug producing and trafficking countries to emphasize the threat of domestic drug abuse and to motivate their cooperation in international narcotics control activities. The Bureau will also continue to work to heighten the awareness of developed countries to the dangers of increased drug abuse and to seek their support for an enhanced international drug control effort.

INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMS - Demand Reduction (continued)

INC BUDGET
($000)

	FY 1986	FY 1987
U.S. Personnel		
Contractors/consultants	$ 200	$ 250
Training	90	100
Other Costs		
Consultant travel Seminar support	80	70
TOTALS	370	420

FY 1987
INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMS ($ 4,420,000)
Training ($ 4,000,000)

Project Goal: The goal of this project is to improve the administrative and technical capabilities of foreign national personnel representing professional institutions and government agencies having responsibilities in the field of narcotics control. The program fosters increased cooperation and coordination between USG and foreign law enforcement officials.

Since 1971, INM has provided approximately $49 million to other Federal agencies, primarily the Drug Enforcement Administration and the U.S. Customs Service, to train more than 28,000 foreign national personnel of countries cooperating with the U.S. in the field of narcotic control. DEA and U.S. Customs courses are given at training centers in the U.S. and overseas in priority countries determined by INM and the participating agencies. In general, U.S. training programs have been geared for senior, managerial-level officers, while in-country courses have been oriented toward operational-level personnel.

Narcotics control training has focused traditionally on narcotics enforcement concepts, procedures and techniques. In recent years emphasis has been placed on narcotics law enforcement courses concentrated on investigative requirements unique to the participating countries. During FY 1985, courses on financial investigation techniques were added to DEA and Customs training. The U.S. Customs Service held a special conference on narcotics-related customs problems in Latin America in May 1985. Training also continued initiatives begun in FY 1984 with the Peoples Republic of China. Special emphasis was placed on executive-level observation tours and country-specific training for Government of Burma officials.

The Executive Observation Program is an important element of the overall International Narcotics Control Training Program. Through this program, policy-level officials from foreign narcotics enforcement agencies meet with their U.S. counterparts in the United States and observe American narcotics control programs and institutions.

FY 1987 Program: Emphasis will once again be placed on in-country training efforts as opposed to training provided in the United States in an effort to reduce travel costs. It is anticipated that approximately 2,200 officials from about 35 countries of special interest to the United States, relative to international drug control, will be trained during the fiscal year. Approximately 80 percent of these trainees will be instructed via in-country courses. Specialized enforcement training in such areas as intelligence collection, financial investigative techniques, and airport

INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMS - Training (continued)

customs control will be presented in host countries for maximum effectiveness. At least one regional school, to be conducted by the U.S. Customs Service, is contemplated for Africa, an area increasingly used by traffickers for the transit of narcotics.

A major portion of the increase for FY 1987 will fund two regional conferences to be hosted by DEA and U.S. Customs for their respective foreign counterparts. The budget will also support upgrading a simultaneous translation system at the U.S. Customs Service training facility located in Washington, D.C.

The FY 1987 program will allow for approximately 43 in-country courses, 13 U.S.-based courses, 20 Executive Observation Programs (EOP), and 2 Regional Conferences. The program will also allow DEA and U.S. Customs to conduct technical assistance visits to countries requiring special training, and to provide trainers to assist in courses being organized by the United Nations and other international organizations. Requests for courses, observation programs and conferences, which have been increasing in recent years, present opportunities to broaden interregional interest and cooperation with minimal increases in fiscal requirements.

	INC BUDGET ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
DEA Training	$ 2,145	$ 2,420
U.S. Customs Service Training	1,130	1,280
INM EOP/Training	280	300
TOTALS	3,555	4,000

FY 1987

Program Development and Support ($ 2,890,000)

Project Goal: The goal of the Bureau central Program Development and Support project is to provide technical and administrative support for the overall International Narcotics Control program not otherwise attributable to bilateral projects or specific interregional activities. The PD&S budget facilitates the development and implementation of narcotics control country programs and supports international organization activities, interregional training and drug demand reduction efforts. In addition to Bureau Washington-based personnel costs, the PD&S budget provides funding for program design and evaluation, supports research and development activities, and provides short-term technical assistance to projects.

FY 1987 Program: INM maintains a Washington-based cadre of management and technical expertise to meet Bureau requirements and to provide support for varied field activities, to include a quick reaction commodity procurement and delivery capability for specialized equipment and supplies; a contracting capability for developing, managing, and coordinating narcotics control training with other agencies; and the capability for financial guidance and assistance.

The funds requested will support: a) salaries and expenses for 33 full-time, direct-hire Washington positions, including four administrative support staff assigned to other bureaus of the Department; b) contract/consultant technicians to provide technical expertise in such areas as aviation operations, maintenance, and training for narcotics control: telecommunications management, maintenance and support; aerial photography; photo/electronic mapping for crop detection; agricultural economics for crop/income substitution; environmental impact statement requirements; c) Washington staff and consultant travel to INM field programs to continue project evaluation, support on-site orientation, provide representation at conferences; post assignment travel for Bureau employees; and d) narcotics related training in the United States and/or field locations for INM personnel to enhance career and job related skills.

INM is requesting an increase of one direct-hire American position to provide technical and management assistance for aviation maintenance, and operations of anti-narcotics aircraft.

Program Development and Support (continued)

	INC Budget ($000)	
	FY 1986	FY 1987
Domestic direct hire personnel	$ 1,299	$ 1,490
Short-term contract technical specialist and consultants	339	350
Travel	330	350
Staff training & regional conferences	50	150
Admin. services & program support	340	350
Special studies	260	200
TOTALS	2,618	2,890

FY 1987
Program Development and Support ($ 2,890,000)

Staffing

The coordinating and program activities of the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters are administered from Washington with a small staff of 33 domestic INC positions (four support positions in other Bureaus). The Department supplements the Bureau with 14 personnel from Department of State salaries and expenses appropriation funds. Fourteen direct-hire American field positions and 18 direct-hire local positions are paid from INC funds to administer and execute the programs in the field. Excluding the 14 State-funded positions, INC will fund a total of 65 permanent and four part-time positions to execute the program. The positions are located as follows:

INC Funded Direct-Hire Staffing

	American	Local	Total
Domestic	33	--	33
Overseas			
Bolivia	2	3	5
Brazil	--	--	--
Colombia	3	3	6
Ecuador	--	1	1
Mexico	2	2	4
Peru	2	2	4
Burma	1	1	2
Thailand	2	4	6
Pakistan	2	2	4
TOTALS	47	18	65

United States Department of State

Anti-Terrorism Assistance Foreign Assistance Act

Congressional Submission

Fiscal Year 1987

Anti-Terrorism Assistance

FY 1987
Summary Statement

(dollars in thousands)

1985 Actual		1986 Revised		1987 Request		Incr./Decr. (-)	
Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds	Positions	Funds
--	$5,000	--	$11,941 a/	--	$9,840	--	($2,101)

I. Summary

The Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program was authorized in 1983 to strengthen the bilateral relationship between the United States and participating countries, foster a cooperative relationship among foreign civilian law enforcement agencies, and provide the training, related equipment and other anti-terrorism assistance that will enhance the anti-terrorism skills and capabilities of participating countries which are needed to combat the terrorist threat. As a result of this training assistance, participating governments will become less appealing targets for terrorists, increased world pressure against terrorism will be strengthened, and U.S. citizens living in these countries will be better protected.

II. Current Programs

Program Management

The program management activities involve the following: pooling and coordinating U.S. agencies' training resources to develop comprehensive training programs, presenting the programs to eligible countries and following up to ensure participating governments understand the purpose of the program as well as their responsibilities in cooperating with the U.S.; and coordinating the various delegations arriving in the U.S. for executive seminars.

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a/ Includes 1986 Security Supplemental of $4,840,000. In addition, the 1986 revised estimate reflects the reduction of $319,000 as required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177).

Executive Seminars

The purpose of Executive Seminars are: 1. to familiarize senior civilian officials of participating countries with the range of issues and problems which must be dealt with in developing an effective anti-terrorism response, 2. to inform participants on techniques used by the United States Government in combatting terrorism, and 3. to acquaint participants with available training and other assistance programs which the United States Government is prepared to make available to their respective countries.

Training Assessment Teams

After members from participating countries complete the Executive Seminar program, and based on information gained from these experiences, the participating government can determine its specific training needs and priorities based upon its own analysis of the threat. The U.S. Government provides training experts to assist countries in designing and implementing a detailed training program.

Training Courses

Training is an ongoing U.S. program providing instruction to participating countries' supervisory personnel on the latest anti-terrorism techniques. Types of training include, but are not limited to: crisis management, hostage negotiation techniques, immigration and customs controls, civil aviation security, and terrorism analysis techniques.

Equipment Grants

The Equipment Grant Program funds various security and related equipment recommended by the assessment teams to eligible countries unable to fund it. The equipment consists of airport screening security devices, X-ray and metal detection equipment, bomb disposal equipment, VIP protection training equipment and other instructional training equipment.

FY 1986 Supplemental

A fiscal year 1986 security supplemental of [illegible] is requested to provide the necessary funding to meet the increased workload due to the expanded numbers of participating countries, as well as the new requirements of coordinating and administering a worldwide inter-agency program with special emphasis on strengthening airport security around the world. Other agencies will also be involved with the many aspects of Civil Aviation and International Airport Security. There are also significant increases in requests for training courses, and the available resources need to be expanded for new and continuing programs with participating countries.

Anti-Terrorism Assistance

FY 1987
Justification of Program Activities

	Positions		Funds
	American	FSN	(in thousands)
1987 Request........................	--	--	$9,840

Program Management ($370,000)

Program management funds provide for staff travel and transportation, rental of office equipment, and supplies. The staff manages and coordinates all phases of the program in: promoting, presenting and explaining the goals of the program to eligible countries; developing and coordinating the executive seminars; participating as the team leader of the training assessment teams (training program design); and developing and scheduling the training courses around the United States for the participating countries.

The existing staff (positions and funds are under the salaries and expenses appropriation) consists of 1 chief who provides executive direction; 1 secretary; 1 program manager who oversees the program and coordinates the post inquiries and responses with the Department and the other agencies' members of the Interdepartmental Group on Terrorism; 1 program officer who coordinates the executive seminars with the cooperating agencies, providing support for the seminars and assistance for the program manager; 4 program officers who coordinate and develop the training courses, training resources, serve as members of the training assessment teams, and develop specifications for the equipment grants; and 1 budget and fiscal officer.

Executive Seminars ($1,075,000)

In the two-week seminar phase, senior policy making officials from 15 countries will be briefed in FY 1987.

In selecting the countries to participate in this program, the following factors are considered: Is the country facing a potential or actual threat? Is the country committed to participating in combatting terrorism? Will it cooperate bilaterally with the U.S. against terrorism and is its human rights record compatible with U.S. legislation criteria for the receipt of U.S. Government assistance? Additionally, once the assistance is granted, the progress of the countries will be monitored by the posts and the anti-terrorism assistance program staff to assure that the counterterrorism training program, designed for their countries, is in place and is operating effectively and efficiently.

The seminars allow foreign participants to view the methods employed by U.S. law enforcement agencies (federal, state and local) in countering and combatting the terrorist threat. In the seminars, they visit cooperating agencies, e.g., the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Department of Transportation, the U.S. Customs, the Treasury Department, the Office of Security, police departments from Miami, Florida ; Washington, D.C.; Prince Georges County, Maryland; New York, New York; Los Angeles and San Diego, California.

The funding provides for transportation and per diem for the participants and program support costs.

Training Assessments ($162,000)

It is anticipated that 15 training assessments will be conducted by 3 to 5 person teams of experts in the field of transportation security (airports, ports, harbors, and railroads), bomb disposal and investigative techniques, building security, hostage negotiations, document examination, crisis management, and VIP dignitary protection.

These teams consist of representatives from: the U.S. Treasury (Customs and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms), the Federal Aviation Administration, the Department of Transportation, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Office of Counter-Terrorism programs, and the Office of Security.

The funds provide for travel and transportation, per diem and supplies of the team members.

Training Courses ($7,908,000)

It is planned that there will be approximately 2,000 individuals trained in FY 1987, which is a 68% increase over FY 1986 (1,200 individuals). This estimate takes into consideration class size, type of training involved, and the ability of the participating countries to make the participants available for these extended periods of time.

In FY 1985 there was a 41% (500 requests) carryover of training requests into FY 1986 which could not be satisfied due to scheduling and training resources. Based on the current rate of requests, it is projected that there could be a 67% carryover (800 requests) from FY 1986 into FY 1987. In addition to an increase in the number of individuals trained in FY 1987, there will be an increase in the course lengths (in some cases an increase of 2 to 4 weeks) as well as an increase in some highly specialized courses, such as the Bomb Dog training and Bombs Rendering Safe courses. Furthermore, there will be a replacement of selected courses with more comprehensive courses (International Civil Aviation Security) and the program support required to keep pace with the changing technology of security and terrorism training.

These funds provide for per diem, travel and transportation, supplies and training support costs.

Equipment Grants ($325,000)

Upon completion of the specialized training courses that are part of the countries' training plan, i.e., bomb disposal, transportation security (airport, ports and harbors), and the bomb disposal training, the participating governments may be granted certain equipment assistance. The equipment includes: bomb disposal equipment, tactical equipment, metal detectors, and X-ray equipment for airport and courtroom security, etc.

Explanation of Requirements

Anti-Terrorism Assistance

CATEGORIES: Net Built-In Changes .... -$2,101,000

I. NON-RECURRING (-$2,106,000)

Other Services, -$2,000,000.

Decreases in contracts and reimbursable agreements with other agencies for training course and program training support in the training courses.

Grants to Participants, -$106,000.

Decrease in grants for per diem, travel and transportation costs for foreign program participants attending the training courses.

IV. PRICE INCREASE ($5,000)

Travel and Transportation Expenses, $4,000.

A 4.2% increase for domestic and international travel costs.

Rents and Communications, $1,000.

This reflects a 4.2% increase for rents and communications services.

Anti-Terrorism Assistance

FY 1987
REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(dollars in thousands)

Object class	1985 Actual	1986 Estimate	Current Services Adjust	Current Services	Program Changes	1987 Request	1987 Inc/Dec Ovr 1986
Personnel Comp....	$206	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personnel Benefits	25	--	--	--	--	--	--
Travel & Trans....	128	$190	--	$190	--	$190	--
Trans. of Things..	2	5	$4	9	--	9	$4
Rent,Com & Utility	28	35	1	36	--	36	1
Printing & Repro..	2	6	--	6	--	6	--
Other Services....	2,655	5,798	-2,000	3,798	--	3,798	-2,000
Suppl & Materials.	2	10	--	10	--	10	--
Equipment.........	2	34	--	34	--	34	--
Grants............	1,950	5,863	-106	5,757	--	5,757	-106
TOTAL BUDGET AUTH.	5,000	11,941	-2,101	9,840	--	9,840	-2,101

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Budget Submission for Appropriations for FY 1987

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6. Project Descriptions for All Foundation Grants (and Amendments in Excess of $10,000) approved in FY 1985 (Tab 6)

7. The Inter-American Foundation in Numbers: 1971-1985 (Tab 7)

8. Excerpts from Grassroots Development: Journal of the Inter-American Foundation, Volume 9, Numbers 1 & 2 (Tab 8)

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Federal Funds

Public enterprise funds:

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Inter-American Foundation in accordance with the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104, title 31, United States Code, [$11,969,000] *$10,800,000. (Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1986, as included in Public Law 99–190.)*

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 11-4031-0-3-151	1985 actual	1986 est.	1987 est.
Program by activities:			
00.01 Social and economic development programs	24,709	23,132	22,064
00.02 Program support services	4,465	4,837	4,736
10.00 Total obligations (object class 41.0)	29,174	27,969	26,800
Financing:			
14.00 Caribbean Basin Initiative: Non-Federal sources: Social progress trust fund	−17,071	−18,000	−17,000
17.00 Recovery of prior year obligations	−1,263	−229	
21.98 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Fund balance	−7,945	−9,087	−11,326
24.98 Unobligated balance available, end of year: Fund balance	9,087	11,326	12,326
40.00 Budget authority (appropriation)	11,982	11,969	10,800
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net	12,104	9,969	9,800
72.98 Obligated balance, start of year: Fund balance	24,245	28,904	30,256
74.98 Obligated balance, end of year: Fund balance	−28,904	−30,256	−29,704
78.00 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	−1,263	−229	
90.00 Outlays	6,183	8,388	10,352

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS

(in thousands of dollars)

	1985 actual	1986 estimate	1987 estimate
Enacted/requested:			
Budget authority	11,982	11,969	10,800
Outlays	6,183	8,388	10,352
Reduction pursuant to P.L. 99–177:			
Budget authority		−515	
Outlays		−984	−124
Total:			
Budget authority	11,982	11,454	10,800
Outlays	6,183	7,404	10,228

Established by the 1969 Foreign Assistance Act, the Inter-American Foundation supports social processes in Latin America and the Caribbean with a direct impact on the lives of people at the lowest economic levels. In addition to appropriations and private gifts, the Foundation is funded by annual transfers from the Social Progress Trust Fund administered by the Inter-American Development Bank.

Revenue and Expense (in thousands of dollars)

	1985 actual	1986 est.	1987 est.
Social and economic development programs:			
Revenue	17,071	18,000	17,000
Expense	−19,325	−22,131	−23,184
Net operating profit or loss, social and economic development programs	−2,254	−4,131	−6,184
Program support services: Expense			
Net operating loss, program support services	−3,929	−4,257	−4,168
Net operating loss for the year	−6,183	−8,388	−10,352

Financial Condition (in thousands of dollars)

	1984 actual	1985 actual	1986 est.	1987 est.
Assets:				
Selected assets:				
Fund balance with Treasury	37,691	38,001	41,582	42,030
Government equity:				
Selected equities:				
Unexpended balances:				
Undisbursed obligations	24,560	28,904	30,256	29,704
Unobligated loan balance	13,131	9,087	11,326	12,326
Total Government equity	37,691	38,001	41,582	42,030
Analysis of changes in Government equity:				
Non-interest-bearing capital:				
Opening balance		125,418	137,400	149,369
Transactions: Appropriation		11,982	11,969	10,800
Closing balance		137,400	149,369	160,169
Retained earnings:				
Opening balance		−93,217	−99,400	−107,788
Net operating loss for year		−23,254	−26,388	−27,352
Net operational income for year		17,071	18,000	17,000
Closing balance		−99,400	−107,788	−118,140
Total Government equity (end of year)		38,000	41,581	42,029

The 1986 and 1987 data presented in the preceding tables do not reflect the impact of Public Law 99–177, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 11-4031-0-3-151	1985 actual	1986 est.	1987 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	2,400	2,530	2,580
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	55	60	60
11.5 Other personnel compensation	31	25	35
11.9 Total personnel compensation	2,486	2,615	2,675
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian	273	250	255
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	505	525	545
23.2 Rental payments to others	537	597	640
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	193	342	250
24.0 Printing and reproduction	82	178	180
25.0 Other services	1,703	1,270	1,297
26.0 Supplies and materials	74	77	77
31.0 Equipment	61	125	49
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	23,260	22,090	21,022
99.9 Total obligations	29,174	27,969	26,800

Personnel Summary

Total number of full-time permanent positions	67	67	67
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	67	67	67
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	1	1	1

Reduction Pursuant to Public Law 99-177

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 11-4031-6-3-151	1985 actual	1986 est.	1987 est.
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations		−1,203	
Financing:			
25.00 Reduction in new spending authority (offsetting collections)		268	
40.00 Budget authority (appropriation)		−935	
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net		−1,203	
72.98 Obligated balance, start of year: Fund balance			−309
74.98 Obligated balance, end of year: Fund balance		309	185
90.00 Outlays		−894	−124

These reductions are required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177).

Trust Funds

GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS, INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 11-8243-0-7-151	1985 actual	1986 est.	1987 est.
Program by activities:			
10.00 Social and economic development programs (total obligations) (object class 41.0)		5	
Financing:			
21.40 Unobligated balance, available start of year	−5	−5	
24.40 Unobligated balance, available end of year	5		
39.00 Budget authority			
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net		5	
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	2		
90.00 Outlays	2	5	

Miscellaneous contributed funds received by gift, devise, bequest, grant, or otherwise are used in furtherance of the Foundation's program (22 U.S.C. 290f(e)(9)).

Inter-American Foundation Funding History

A. Congressional Appropriations

1. In the 1969 enabling legislation, Congress authorized the transfer of $50 million in appropriated funds to remain available until expended.
2. Each year Congress established annual obligation limits (e.g. in FY 1978 the limit was $7,062,000) on the $50 million authorization.
3. At the end of FY 1978, all but $4,654,000 of the $50 million had been obligated.
4. In FY 1979, Congress appropriated an additional $10 million.
5. For FY 1980, a continuing resolution limited appropriations at $12,582,000.

6. For FY 1981, the level was $15,964,000. In early March, the Office of Management and Budget reduced that by $138,000 to $15,826,000.
7. For FY 1982, the Foundation's appropriation was $12,000,000.
8. For FY 1983, a continuing resolution limited appropriations at $12,000,000. An additional $2,000,000 was available from funds allocated for the Caribbean Basin Initiative.
9. For FY 1984, the Foundation's appropriation was $13,000,000.
10. For FY 1985, a continuing resolution limited appropriations at $11,992,000.
11. For FY 1986, a continuing resolution limits appropriations at $11,969,000. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation reduces this amount by $515,000 to $11,454,000.
12. For FY 1987, the President's budget requests $10,800,000.

B. Social Progress Trust Fund

1. SPTF monies are allocated by country and restricted for use in the following areas: land use, housing, sanitation, education, health, and financial institutions. There have been 4 three-year agreements with the Inter- American Development Bank:

1974 - 1976	$31 million over 3 years
1977 - 1979	$48 million over 3 years
1980 - 1982	$48 million over 3 years
1983 - 1985	$48 million over 3 years
1986 - 1988	$48.6 million over 3 years*

*Tentative agreement subject to final approval by AID, IDB, and IAF.

GRANT AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

FY 1971 - FY 1985
($ in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Grants	Administrative Costs	Total	Total (1971 Dollars)
1971	$ ——	$ 376 (100%)	$ 376	$ 376
1972	2,794 (71%)	1,125 (29%)	3,919	3,762
1973	2,998 (67%)	1,482 (33%)	4,480	4,077
1974	12,704 (89%)	1,604 (11%)	14,308	11,733
1975	13,650 (88%)	1,889 (12%)	15,539	11,654
1976*	12,592 (83%)	2,552 (17%)	15,144	10,752
1977	15,244 (88%)	2,181 (12%)	17,425	11,501
1978	12,185 (85%)	2,219 (15%)	14,404	8,498
1979	17,358 (88%)	2,488 (12%)	19,846	10,915
1980	22,962 (89%)	2,943 (11%)	25,905	12,693
1981	22,587 (87%)	3,330 (13%)	25,917	11,403
1982	22,410 (86%)	3,631 (14%)	26,041	10,937
1983	18,913 (83%)	3,894 (17%)	22,807	7,982
1984	19,221 (82%)	4,095 (18%)	23,316	8,860
1985	24,709 (85%)	4,465 (15%)	29,174	11,086
TOTAL	$220,327 (85%)	$38,274 (15%)	$258,601	$136,229
1986	23,132 (82%)	4,837 (18%)	27,969***	
1987	22,064 (79%)	4,736 (21%)	26,800	
GRAND TOTAL	$265,523 (85%)**	$47,847 (15%)	$313,370	

* In 1976 the beginning of the fiscal year was changed from July 1 to October 1. Consequently, FY 1976 covered a 15-month period.

** Includes approximately $10 million dollars for fellowships and small travel awards.

***Figures do not reflect the effects of G-R-H legislation.

GRANTS BY COUNTRY

FY 1971 - FY 1985

Country	Amount ($ in thousands)	Number of grants
Chile	$ 29,655	160
Colombia	20,315	158
Peru	18,679	133
Mexico	15,284	149
Bolivia	13,408	125
Brazil	10,932	186
Paraguay	9,960	72
Uruguay	9,513	70
Argentina	8,998	98
Dominican Republic	8,919	62
Honduras	6,802	49
Costa Rica	6,749	91
Nicaragua	6,715	46
Ecuador	6,304	70
Panama	5,837	59
Guatemala	5,662	51
Haiti	4,451	56
El Salvador	3,611	19
Jamaica	2,349	39
Venezuela	1,772	17
Dominica	1,721	63
Belize	1,158	38
Barbados	793	9
St. Vincent	548	8
Trinidad and Tobago	484	9
Antigua	366	5
Suriname	347	3
St. Kitts-Nevis	299	4
Guyana	272	6
St. Lucia	167	5
Netherlands Antilles	126	2
Bahamas	123	6
Grenada	101	9
Anguilla	3	1
Montserrat	3	1
Turks and Caicos	3	1
Latin America Regional	4,992	97
Caribbean Regional	4,315	47
TOTAL	$211,736	2,024

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS BY COUNTRY IN FY 1985
($ in thousands)

Argentina	922
Bolivia	1,646
Brazil	1,594
Chile	1,251
Colombia	2,169
Costa Rica	$ 2,038
Dominica	121
Dominican Republic	367
Ecuador	634
El Salvador	12
Guatemala	1,009
Haiti	838
Honduras	545
Jamaica	154
Mexico	1,130
Nicaragua	730
Other Caribbean*	525
Panama	656
Paraguay	721
Peru	2,126
Uruguay	435
Venezuela	768
CARIBBEAN REGIONAL	514
LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL	1,754
Total	$22,659

* Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Turks and Caicos

OTHER PROGRAM EXPENSES
($000)

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987
Fellowship Program	703	793	660	630	630
Invitational Travel	17	11	95	91	91
Consultants	434	622	1,551	705	705
Printing	42	41	38	120	120
Consultants Publications	55	58	35	54	54
Postage	-	13	5	27	27
	1,251	1,538	2,384	1,627	1,627

ANALYSIS OF MATCHING AND LEVERAGED FUNDS

FOR ALL OBLIGATED PROJECTS

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

YEAR	FOUNDATION FUNDS	GRANTEE & OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL	GRANTEE AND OTHER FUNDS AS % OF TOTAL	GRANTEE AND OTHER FUNDS AS % OF FND.
FY 1972	$ 2,793,830	$ 2,504,016	$ 5,297,846	47%	90%
FY 1973	2,943,582	4,263,237	7,206,819	59%	145%
FY 1974	11,883,846	13,247,954	25,131,800	53%	111%
FY 1975	12,634,415	18,786,592	31,421,007	60%	149%
FY 1976	10,932,851	14,182,428	25,115,279	56%	130%
FY 1976T	1,257,013	917,582	2,174,595	42%	73%
FY 1977	14,967,021	18,457,981	33,425,002	55%	123%
FY 1978	11,725,751	10,596,166	22,321,917	47%	90%
FY 1979	16,866,271	14,431,497	31,297,768	46%	86%
FY 1980	22,399,120	25,359,919	47,759,039	53%	113%
FY 1981	21,811,460	27,948,664	49,760,124	56%	128%
FY 1982	21,205,679	28,868,984	50,074,663	58%	136%
FY 1983	17,661,801	21,826,102	39,487,903	55%	124%
FY 1984	17,682,906	24,750,077	42,432,983	58%	140%
FY 1985	22,658,558	35,255,820	57,914,378	61%	156%
GRAND TOTAL	$ 209,424,104	$ 261,397,019	$ 470,821,123	56%	125%

ANALYSIS OF MATCHING FUNDS BY GRANTEES
FOR ALL OBLIGATED PROJECTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

COUNTRY	FOUNDATION FUNDS	GRANTEE & OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL	GRANTEE AND OTHER FUNDS AS % OF TOTAL	GRANTEE AND OTHER FUNDS AS % OF FND.
Anguilla	$ 2,800	$ 510	$ 3,310	15	18
Antigua	365,865	386,964	752,829	51	106
Argentina	8,971,669	8,396,358	17,368,027	48	93
Bahamas	124,010	132,615	256,625	52	107
Barbados	755,777	1,292,151	2,047,928	63	171
Belize	1,155,631	2,124,743	3,280,374	65	184
Bolivia	13,332,054	8,440,921	21,772,975	39	67
Brazil	10,548,965	15,523,986	26,072,951	60	147
Caribbean Regional	4,216,987	5,950,063	10,167,050	59	141
Chile	29,654,472	38,005,193	67,659,665	56	128
Colombia	20,152,181	25,769,185	45,921,366	56	128
Costa Rica	6,581,690	9,966,036	16,547,726	60	151
Dominica	1,654,500	1,089,884	2,744,384	40	66
Dominican Republic	8,873,115	12,982,844	21,855,959	59	146
Ecuador	6,144,016	9,174,686	15,318,702	60	149
El Salvador	3,342,911	3,755,161	7,098,072	53	112
Grenada	100,052	75,649	175,701	43	76
Guatemala	5,659,074	11,082,930	16,742,004	66	196
Guyana	260,021	325,855	585,876	56	125
Haiti	4,431,922	9,509,281	13,941,203	68	215
Honduras	6,694,137	8,639,700	15,333,837	56	129
Jamaica	2,263,782	2,513,011	4,776,793	53	111
Latin Am. Reg.	4,990,894	7,425,734	12,416,628	60	149
Mexico	15,225,877	19,491,617	34,717,494	56	128
Montserrat	3,000	0	3,000	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	126,000	99,000	225,000	44	79
Nicaragua	6,678,698	13,131,369	19,810,067	66	197
Panama	5,805,243	8,195,508	14,000,751	59	141
Paraguay	9,739,134	5,756,280	15,495,414	37	59
Peru	18,678,282	14,058,141	32,736,423	43	75
St. Kitts-Nevis	299,265	361,960	661,225	55	121
St. Lucia	167,134	226,300	393,434	58	135
St. Vincent	548,196	602,614	1,150,810	52	110
Suriname	347,000	491,300	838,300	59	142
Trinidad	467,517	685,798	1,153,315	59	147
Turks & Caicos	2,700	4,480	7,180	62	166
Uruguay	9,295,909	14,254,338	23,550,247	61	153
Venezuela	1,763,624	1,474,854	3,238,478	46	84
TOTAL	$209,424,104	$261,397,019	$470,821,123	56	125

* Since matching funds were not required on some evaluation projects, they have not been included in this report.

PROGRAM SUPPORT FUNDS
($ in 000)
OBLIGATIONS

OBJECT CLASS	CATEGORY	FY 84 ACTUAL	FY 85 ACTUAL	FY 86 BUDGET	PROPOSED FY 87 BUDGET
	STAFF SALARIES & RELATED EXP.				
11.1	A. Permanent Positions	$ 2,182	$ 2,400	$ 2,530	$ 2,580
11.3	B. Positions Other than Perm.	56	56	60	60
11.5	C. Other Persnl. Compensation	17	30	25	35
11.8	D. Spec. Persnl. Ser. Payments	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	2,255	2,486	2,615	2,675
12.1	E. Personnel Benefits	243	273	250	255
13.0	F. Benefits for Former Personnel	-	-	-	-
21.0	FOUNDATION TRAVEL	381	393	430	450
	SUPPORT SERVICES				
23.0	A. Rent and Utilities	314	331	373	430
23.0	B. Communications	143	145	161	176
23.0	C. Postage	43	43	53	55
23.0	D. Rental of Equipment	202	206	224	110
	TOTAL	702	725	811	771
24.0	E. Printing & Reproduction	45	44	53	55
25.0	F. Commercial Contractor	224	246	295	250
25.0	G. Maintenance of Equip.	69	70	80	87
25.0	H. Building Alterations	-0-	25	25	0
25.0	I. Leased Transportation	2	2	3	3
25.0	J. Contractual Admin. Serv.	21	63	70	70
25.0	K. Representation Allowance	2	3	3	3
	TOTAL	318	409	476	413
26.0	L. Consumable Supplies	57	55	60	60
26.0	M. Resources Library	14	19	17	17
	TOTAL	71	74	77	77
31.0	N. Office Furnit. & Equip.	80	61	125	40
	TOTAL FOR PROGRAM SUPPORT	$ 4,095	$ 4,465	$ 4,837	$ 4,736
	TOTAL IAF BUDGET	$23,316	$29,174	$27,969*	$26,900
	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE	67	67	67	67

*Figures do not reflect the effects of G-R-H legislation.

SUMMARY BUDGET DATA

OBLIGATIONS
($ in thousands)

	PRIOR YEARS THRU FY 1984	DURING FY 1985	FY 1986 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
APPROPRIATED				
Program	90,757	8,974	7,132	6,064
Program Support	33,809	4,465	4,837	4,736
Sub-Total	124,566	13,439	11,969	10,800
SPTF	102,861	15,735	16,000	16,000
CBI	2,000	-		-
GRAND TOTAL	229,427	29,174	27,969	26,800

EXPENDITURES
($ in thousands)

	PRIOR YEARS THRU FY 1984	DURING FY 1985	FY 1986 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	FY 1987 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
APPROPRIATED				
Program	80,084	7,863	7,525	7,187
Program Support	33,211	4,358	4,257	4,168
Sub-Total	113,295	12,221	11,782	11,355
SPTF	86,522	10,146	14,606	15,997
CBI	1,114	886	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	200,931 *	23,253 *	26,388 *	27,352 *

* Totals include disbursements of all SPTF monies. Lower figures are shown for outlays in the President's budget because the offsetting collections have been applied.

NOTE: Figures do not reflect the effects of G-R-H legislation.

APPROPRIATED FUNDS
PROGRAM AND FINANCING INFORMATION
$ in 000

	Prior Years	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1987
Budget Authority									
Transferred From Other Accounts	50,000	-	-	-	2,000*	-	-	-	-
Appropriated	10,000	12,582	15,826	12,000	12,000	13,000	11,992	11,969	10,800
Total Budget Authority	60,000	12,582	15,826	12,000	14,000	13,000	11,992	11,969	10,800
Amount Available From Prior Years	-	1,934	2,209	3,239	581	1,239	1,610	668	746
Total	60,000	14,516	18,035	15,239	14,581	14,239	13,602	12,637	11,546
Recoveries	444	155	327	905	209	507	505	78	-
Total	60,444	14,671	18,362	16,144	14,790	14,746	14,107	12,715	11,546
Obligations	58,510	12,462	15,123	15,563	13,551	13,136	13,439	11,969**	10,800
Balance	1,934	2,209	3,239	581	1,239	1,610	668	746	746

*CBI Funds

**Does not reflect effects of G-R-H legislation

DISTRIBUTION OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES ON-BOARD AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

		Number of Employees	Percent in Each Grade of Agency Total
Presidential Appointee			
Executive Level IV	($72,300)	1	1.54
TOTAL		1	1.54
Classification Act			
GS-16	($61,296 to $68,700)	2	3.07
GS-15	($52,262 to $67,940)	5	7.69
GS-14	($44,430 to $57,759)	13	20.00
GS-13	($37,599 to $48,876)	12	18.46
GS-12	($31,619 to $41,105)	7	10.77
GS-11	($26,381 to $34,292)	3	4.62
GS-10	($24,011 to $31,211)	-	-
GS-9	($21,804 to $28,347)	8	12.31
GS-8	($19,740 to $25,662)	-	-
GS-7	($17,824 to $23,170)	6	9.23
GS-6	($16,040 to $20,855)	7	10.77
GS-5	($14,390 to $18,710)	1	1.54
GS-4	($12,862 to $16,723)	-	-
GS-3	($11,458 to $14,896)	-	-
TOTAL		64	98.46
GRAND TOTAL		65	100.00

Average Salary: $37,078

Note: Full time equivalent positions in FY 1985 totalled 67.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
FY 1987 PROGRAM

Introduction

The Inter-American Foundation is planning a program for 1987 based on a budget authority of $10.8 million and 67 full-time equivalent (FTE) personnel. The Foundation is assuming that it will soon sign an agreement for the use of $48.6 million in Social Progress Trust Fund (SPTF) resources.

Highlights of the 1987 program will be:

1. Finding and supporting projects that show new and different ways in which poor people are helping themselves in times of recession and austerity; studying how and under what circumstances these ideas can be applied and adapted elsewhere.

2. Monitoring projects closely, and sharing what the Foundation learns about them with other groups who can apply this experience to their own benefit. The Foundation's Journal will be used to convey useful information to the Foundation's grantees and to other development organizations.

3. Contracting in-country specialists to work with grantees, especially the poorest and least experienced, to identify needed assistance at critical moments. These

specialists will visit projects quarterly to see how grantees are faring and will report back their findings to the Foundation so that help can be offered when required.

3. Developing a grassroots development information center with a computerized library on project performance, videotapes of projects in action, and printed project histories.

THE FY 1987 PROGRAM

1. The Grant Program

The Foundation considers requests made by Latin American and Caribbean organizations; therefore, it cannot determine in advance precisely how it will spend its funds. The FY 1987 program projects a total of $20.5 million for grants to be made directly to Latin American and Caribbean organizations. The following sketch presents a plan for the allocation of grant funds by country based on past experience, the availability of Social Progress Trust Fund resources, conditions in the various countries, and the deployment of staff:

-- About $2.0 million in Brazil and in Argentina, where SPTF availabilites can cover the entire program, and the $1.6-1.8 million range for Colombia and Peru.

-- Between $800,000 and $1.2 million is allocated for each of Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Panama, and Ecuador.

-- Between $400,000 and $800,000 is allocated for each of the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Uruguay, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Venezuela.

The Foundation expects to continue placing high priority on supporting projects that promote income generation in urban areas and upgrade organizational and individual skills. Reflecting the increasing urbanization of Latin America as well as depressed conditions in rural areas, assistance for agricultural production will decline.

The Foundation plans to have an active program in Central America, financed by SPTF resources.

2. Learning and Dissemination

The Foundation will continue to give special attention to learning and dissemination: learning systematically from the experience of projects and sharing the important stories with grantee organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean and other development institutions. The Foundation believes that information can be a more valuable resource than money. Pitfalls can be avoided; thus money saved. Project ideas, if made available to others, can be adapted and tried in different regions and countries. Since the needs are enormous and development assistance funds are limited, good and useful information can help fill the gap.

In-country specialists will monitor and document projects quarterly--as well as provide technical help where and when grantees are weak. The information they provide as well as that generated from grantees, external evaluators, auditors, and staff visits will be entered and stored in a computerized project library. The library should be in full operation in FY 1987, and will be available to representatives of other development organizations, research centers, and educational institutions. Research on grassroots development will be supported through the Foundation's fellowship program and annually published abstracts.

The Foundation will use its quarterly journal, special papers, and booklets to disseminate useful knowledge to the development community. The aim is to circulate information that is of real help to grantee groups. We want not only our money but also our knowledge to help the poor. The major themes for the Foundation's learning will be: the elements of effective grassroots and intermediary service organizations, credit mechanisms for small-scale producers, self-help housing projects, educational alternatives and innovations, and how to help the poorest people, such as women-heads of households, artisan fishermen, and landless laborers.

The Foundation will take its knowledge about grassroots development to other development and educational institutions in briefings, panel discussions, slides presentations, and videotapes. It will also gather project managers and participants for workshops and hands-on exchanges, so that they can learn directly from one another.

3. Foundation Operations

The Foundation reorganized its operations in FY 1985 to focus more attention on its individual country programs. Foundation staff are now organized around eight country cluster offices, with a central program office coordinating their functions. This new configuration has increased the level of active representation in the countries in which the Foundation works and has helped to improve monitoring of active grants.

A major effort is being made to streamline administrative procedures to reduce operating costs and decrease the time it takes to approve grants and get needed resources to grantees. The Foundation's Grant Management System (GMS) is being improved through increased staff training and use of more sophisticated and versatile computer programs.

In-country specialists has made it possible to increase project success by getting expertise and other assistance to grantees when they most need it, i.e., when the trouble or weakness first shows up. Having these in-country resources has also allowed the Foundation's field staff to focus more attention on learning and dissemination without reducing funding for projects. The Foundation intends to expand its use of in-country specialists where conditions and resources permit.

4. Resources

Social Progress Trust Fund (SPTF)

Tentative agreement has been reached with the Agency for International Development and the Inter-American Development Bank allocating SPTF to the Foundation for calendar years 1986 through 1988. Based on that agreement, the following assumptions are being made regarding this budget request:

-- the Foundation will have $16 million annually in SPTF for calendar years 1986 through 1988. However, the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office consider SPTF subject to sequestration under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings; and

-- the amounts of SPTF currency available in each country in this new agreement will be used to the maximum extent possible by the Foundation to carry out its mission. SPTF is unavailable in Mexico, and there are much diminished amounts in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Paraguay for this three-year period. Appropriated funds will be used to offset these shortfalls.(See attached chart outlining 1986-1988 SPTF allocations)

-- The $48.6 million agreement includes $875,000 U.S. dollars and $2.2 million in freely convertible Venezuelan currency. These currencies will be used during the agreement period to support projects in countries in which SPTF is unavailable.

The Foundation believes that the new agreement will reflect accurately its capacity to absorb SPTF in contrast to previous agreements which made available more currency in some countries than could be spent. Thus, the $48.6 million in SPTF which should be available to the Foundation from 1986-1988 will be a truly usable resource for carrying out innovative grassroots development.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

1985 PROGRAM PROFILE

The Foundation redoubled its efforts in 1985 to strengthen community groups and organizations working directly with the poor of Latin America and the Caribbean. This people-to-people effort brought Foundation program funding to the highest level in its history--$24.7 million--exceeding the previous fiscal year level by $5.5 million. This record-breaking sum was used to support more than 400 grants, amendments and other program activities. Reflecting the Foundation's commitment to small, community-based groups in Latin America and the Caribbean, the average grant size was approximately $80,000. While program funding increased substantially in FY 1985, the Foundation's overhead costs were 15% of its total budget compared to 18% in FY 1984.

This increased funding reflected the growing capacity of private grassroots organizations to help their constituents even as regional economic conditions worsened. It also demonstrated the Foundation's improved ability to respond to the needs of such organizations. In addition, despite debt, austerity, and adjustment, Latin American and Caribbean organizations matched every $1.00 contributed by the Foundation with $1.56--the highest such counterpart ratio in Foundation history.

The Foundation is the only United States government agency providing development aid directly to poor people in the six largest Latin American countries (Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, and Chile) which account for three-fourths of the region's population. The grassroots organizations supported by the Foundation and other donors have proven to be innovative, efficient, persistent and dedicated to bettering the lives of low-income groups. They offer the most neglected people--small farmers, artisans, indigenous minorities, women heading households--the chance to participate in efforts to resolve their problems. They believe, as does the Foundation, that one essential key to their success is directly involving the poor in designing and implementing their projects. Moreover, these private organizations provide continuity in their programs to overcome the privations of underdevelopment and changes in their governments' priorities and programs.

The largest share of Foundation resources in FY 1985, 44%, went to projects for agriculture and rural development. The principal beneficiaries were farmers working to increase their production and expand markets. A slightly reduced proportion of FY 1985 funding, 21% as compared to 24% in FY 1984, supported training and educational programs. Many grants focused on education for leadership and administration, community development, agriculture, craft and manufacturing. An increasing proportion of Foundation assistance, 14%, went to urban enterprises that are generating new sources of income and employment. Grants were made directly to small businesses and to organizations that assist such businesses. Community services received 14% of Foundation funding in FY 1985. These funds supported efforts by the poor to increase their access to better health care, decent housing, legal protection and basic foodstuffs at reasonable prices. The Foundation also supported projects designed to preserve traditional arts and strengthen cultural expression; promote learning among grassroots groups through seminars and exchanges among grantees; and research and analyze issues related to poverty, grassroots development and popular participation.

The Foundation gave special priority in FY 1985 to private development and community organizations working in countries building and rebuilding their democratic institutions--Argentina, Brazil, and Peru. While not connected to government, these organizations help reinforce democratic principles by involving business, professional and community leaders in the development process in positive, non-paternalistic ways. They provide channels of communication from the bottom-up, from the grassroots entity to the government. By working together, these organizations can become a strong voice for marginal groups in local and even national affairs.

Agriculture and Rural Development

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the incomes, wages, and productivity of small farmers and rural workers are low, while unemployment and underemployment are high. The rural poor have limited access to credit, technical assistance and public services for health and education. In many countries, small farmers are being displaced from their land, either to join the ranks of rural laborers or to move to towns where their prospects for employment are uncertain at best.

Foundation grants seek to assist the rural poor in strengthening their organizations by providing them with credit and technical assistance, by supporting efforts to diversify their economic base, and by helping to introduce low-cost agricultural methods appropriate to their needs. During FY 1985, the Foundation comitted $9.9 million for projects in agriculture and rural development, accounting for 44% of total program funding. In FY 1984, the Foundation had investdd $8.0 million in this sector which accounted for 40% of the program portfolio.

Several grants illustrate the type and diversity of agricultural and rural projects supported by the Foundation. In Mexico, a grant to a local private development agency will enable it to provide credit and technical assistance to small, agricultural projects designed and managed by peasant organizations. In Chile and Colombia, grants are assisting organizations to provide training and economic assistance to the rapidly growing number of landless poor. One such grant will be used by a cooperative of small farmers in Chile to help its poor neighbors produce and market angora fur.

There were many natural disasters in Latin America during 1985. Local, regional and national organizations played an important role in assisting affected small producers to return to production. In Paraguay, for example, a Catholic church development agency supported by the Foundation is providing credit and technical assistance to peasant farmers to renew agricultural activities after severe flooding. In Colombia, where the volcano Nevado del Ruiz erupted, surviving members of an agricultural cooperative are using Foundation funds to salvage part of a peanut crop and restore the distribution of seeds and fertilizers.

Urban Enterprises

As recently as 1960, most Latin Americans lived in rural areas. Today, cities and towns account for more than two-thirds of the region's population. Vast shantytowns dot the periphery of most Latin American and Caribbean urban centers. Millions of people have limited access to electricity, potable water, and adequate housing. They struggle to find jobs and earn a living, moving from one low-paying job to another, barely managing to survive.

Small enterprises--often little more than family workshops--are an important source of employment and income for the urban poor. In FY 1985, the Foundation made grants of $1.6 million to develop and expand these "informal sector" enterprises, accounting for 14% of the Foundation's program.

While a detailed account of urban enterprise grants can be found in the attached country reports, several grants illustrate the types of activities which the Foundation is funding. A grant to an organization of micro-entrepeneurs in Mexico financed a procurement program for raw materials, thereby reducing the grantee's unit costs. The Foundation provided funds to the national development foundations of Belize and Nicaragua to assist small businesses expand their production through credit, technical assistance and training. In Peru, the Foundation is helping a private development agency to increase its credit fund for micro-enterprises. To faciliate learning and dissemination about small business programs, the Foundation made a grant to a Brazilian research center to organize a seminar for Latin Americans on small-scale urban production.

Education and Training

Foundation grant-making continues to emphasize education and training. In FY 1985, $4.7 million or 21% of Foundation program funds supported projects that develop knowledge and skills of poor people to enhance their employment prospects. Virtually all Foundation-supported projects in this sector included significant training goals in one or more of the following: administration, leadership, community development, agriculture, craft and manufacturing skills.

In Brazil, a grant will assist a private development agency to implement a radio education program for poor women living in rural areas. A direct grant to a community organization in Mexico will assist it to carry out a bilingual adult literacy course. In Haiti, Foundation funds will assist the Catholic church to carry out a national adult literacy program while in Colombia, an organization of landless laborers is training its members to secure more stable means of livelihood. In Paraguay, a private agency of educators received a grant to introduce a developmental education program for elementary-age children in three poor neighborhoods.

Community Services

The poor usually lack adequate access to health care, potable water, legal protection, housing and foodstuffs at reasonable prices. In FY 1985, Foundation grants totalling $3.2 million assisted local groups in securing needed goods and services for their communities. This amounted to 14% of the Foundation's program portfolio. These grants not only help organizations to serve their members, but prepare them to take on new activities.

Several grants illustrate the diversity and range of projects carried out by poor communities on their own behalf. In Mexico, a local community organization in a poor border town is constructing and putting into operation a community poultry farm to assure that protein is available at affordable prices. In Panama, an association of Kuna Indians will build 76 houses for their members using high levels of voluntary labor. A women's development unit at the University of the West Indies is providing technical assistance and training to communities in nine Caribbean countries to carry out small development projects such as feeder road construction, and a care and feeding program for children. A local Colombian civic association will assist a poor community on the coast to provide water and sewage service, pave streets and set up recreational facilities for youngsters. In Peru, an experimental health education and delivery program will be carried out in a poor Lima neighborhood.

Cultural Expression

The Foundation made a small number of grants, totalling $354,000 to support cultural expression in poor communities. While this amounts to less than one percent of the Foundation's program portfolio, these grants are important because they help preserve and develop traditional arts and handicrafts; they strengthen self-identity, especially among Indian and other minority groups; and they often provide one of the cohesive elements that sustains local organization.

Several grants illustrate the type of cultural programs supported by the Foundation. A grant to a local Bolivian agency will be used to carry out a cultural revitalization project which uses photographic archives to stimulate interest in traditional Andean weaving models and which trains young people to produce and market high quality crafts. In Uruguay, an association of artisans received Foundation support to purchase specialized tools as part of a crafts training program. A craft revitalization project in Venezuela will assist local youth and children to learn a skill and earn income.

SHARING LESSONS LEARNED

The Inter-American Foundation represents an alternative approach to traditional bilateral development assistance. For fourteen years, it has combined action projects with learning. The Foundation's people-to-people approach argues that development includes the expression and exchange of values as well as capital, labor and technology. Participation, self-help, self-determination and responsiveness to those people most affected by the development process are some of the values that have informed Foundation funding activity from the outset.

The Foundation's approach has been adopted by other development agencies. "Popular participation" is now generally recognized as an essential development ingredient; "small projects" are regarded as significant by large donors; non-governmental organizations and the private sector are more frequently recognized as significant development actors; and an African Development Foundation, patterned after the Inter-American Foundation but adapted to Africa, is now functioning.

Progressively, the Foundation has emphasized another side of its experimental nature: the derivation and dissemination of knowledge about grassroots development. Utilizing its close ties to Latin American and Caribbean organizations and its relatively agile form of extending development assistance, the Foundation keeps probing to discover and document what works and does not work in local development, to detect emergent ideas, approaches, and responses in this swiftly-changing environment. The knowledge gained has been valuable to the development assistance community:

-- The Foundation has identified a broad network of non-governmental organizations in the hemisphere which manage development projects without undue dependence on governments, and which are increasingly supported by multi-lateral and bilateral development assistance agencies.

-- The Foundation has demonstrated that development assistance can be administered efficiently and with very low overhead costs (15% in FY 1986).

-- The Foundation's support for worker self-management in Peru and Chile and for consumer cooperatives in Colombia and Mexico has helped it and other development agencies to understand the shortcomings of these economic models.

-- The Foundation has been instrumental in discovering and documenting the powerful role of cultural and ethnic organizations in promoting social organization and development.

Office of Learning and Dissemination

The Foundation inaugurated an Office of Learning and Dissemination in FY 1986 to increase documentation on its experimental projects. The Foundation staff identified topics worthy of special attention based on the following criteria: extensive Foundation experience with the topic; unusual approaches; importance of the topic to future Foundation decision-making; and the topic's potential significance to other development institutions. Priority topics include:

- The nature of effective grassroots organizations of the poor;
- The nature of effective intermediary or service organizations working with the poor;
- Systematic appraisals of local development activities such as credit, self-help housing, and educational innovation;
- Studies of development programs and projects designed to reach the poorest populations, including small businesses in the informal sector, female-headed households, isolated Indian populations, artisanal fishermen, etc.

The Foundation relies heavily on its own staff of field representatives to report on development projects and trends.

They travel frequently to Latin America and the Caribbean. Therefore, selected representatives are being given the opportunity to write on project experiences and to organize events focusing on key grassroots development issues.

Evaluation

During FY 1985, the Foundation initiated or continued 41 evaluations of its projects. A major evaluation was completed of the Mexican Rural Development Foundation (FMDR). This study yielded valuable information on changes in household income and clarified the concept of "estrato promovible", i.e., which levels of Mexico's poor have been assisted most effectively by this national development foundation through its programs of education, technical assistance, credit and loan guarantees.

Foundation-commissioned evaluations have proven useful, not only to ensure Foundation and grantee accountability, but also to provide grantees with a decision-making tool to use when they arrive at crossroads in their own evolution. A number of evaluations in Chile and Bolivia during FY 1985 have proven especially useful to the grantees and the Foundation.

Besides long-term, interdisciplinary evaluations, the Foundation has continued to test and refine evaluation and monitoring approaches which are intensive and short in duration. Portions of both types of evaluations have been published in the Foundation's Journal. (See for example, Grassroots Development, Vol. 9, No. 2, and the articles by Shelton Davis, Richard Reed, and Ken Jameson.)

The Foundation will be testing new evaluation approaches during the coming year. One example is the "process evaluation," whereby an evaluation component is built into a new grant from the outset in order to chronicle the project's evolution.

The Foundation's in-country program support systems, now operational in ten countries, are beginning to yield highly useful information about project feasibility, monitoring, technical assistance and assessment. This program is being assessed, and if merited, will be expanded during FY 1986.

Fellowships

The Inter-American Foundation sponsors the largest U.S.-based fellowship program for North American and Latin American scholars interested in grassroots development. Forty-five fellowships were awarded in 1985, 19 to Latin American and Caribbean scholars. The fellowship program is an important complement to the Foundation's approach and its accumulation of learning about grassroots development. Foundation fellows sometimes take part in the Foundation evaluation and learning program or contribute their skills through in-country technical support and research on grassroots organizations.

Publications and Conferences

During FY 1985, the Foundation published two issues of its Journal, Grassroots Development, in three languages. The Journal chronicles and analyzes specific Foundation-supported projects and discusses general issues affecting the poor of the region. Besides an Annual Report and IAF in Numbers (a statistical survey of Foundation activity), two major works examined IAF-supported field activities. Albert Hirschman's Getting Ahead Collectively, is a series of essays by a prominent development economist, occasioned by visits to grantees in six countries of the region. Robert Wasserstrom authored a volume of oral histories of Foundation grantees, entitled Grassroots Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: Oral Histories of Social Change.

Besides regular publications, the Foundation has provided other channels to highlight emerging development issues. Conferences and meetings within and across national boundaries enable grantees to exchange project experiences and explore new development ideas. During FY 1985, for example, the Foundation supported a gathering of various Andean Indian organizations for the purpose of exchanging information on their work to benefit Latin America's oldest inhabitants (and in several countries, the impoverished majority.) The Foundation also sponsored a meeting in Chile for small scale fishermen's groups to discuss findings of a research project which identified problems and priorities in their production, legal status, and market access.

Through funding and dissemination, the Foundation also seeks to help the poor of Latin America gain greater access to evolving technology. For example, many observers are convinced that recent breakthroughs in biotechnology will affect Latin American agriculture as dramatically as did the introduction of high-yielding grain varieties. The Foundation provided support for a meeting of scientists, entrepreneurs, and extension agencies from various Latin American countries to discuss ways to obtain such technologies and apply them to Latin American agriculture for the benefit of its poorer populations. Similarly, Foundation support is helping poor Peruvian farmers to learn about and breed improved strains of cattle through artificial insemination, a technique which has too often been available solely to large-scale ranchers.

COUNTRY REPORTS

During FY 1985, the Foundation reorganized its operations in order to focus more attention on the individual country programs. Instead of four regional divisions, the Foundation is now organized around eight smaller offices whose functions are coordinated by a central program office. This has increased the level of active representation in the countries in which the Foundation works and has helped to improve monitoring of active grants. The following country reports have been prepared by the eight offices noted below.

Office for Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador

During FY 1985 the economic crises in Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador continued unabated. Mexico suffered its worst earthquake in centuries, and in El Salvador and Guatemala, social unrest persisted, though to a lesser degree than in the previous year. Despite such conditions, the Foundation provided support totaling $2.2 million to private development and community organizations of the three countries.

Financial support in Mexico totalled $1.13 million. Grants were almost evenly divided between the rural and urban sectors with a slight increase in the number of grants made directly to grassroots organizations. Rural grants included agricultural credit and training in health, farm administration, and production-related skills among rural women, youth, small farmers, and indigenous communities. A major rural grant of $301,000 went to the Comité Promotor de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo Rural (COPIDER) to capitalize its loan fund for productive projects designed and managed by peasant organizations.

The Foundation increased its support for urban programs in Mexico. Approximately $276,000 was used for credit and technical assistance for small-scale businesses in Monterrey and Torreón. An urban grant to the Asociación de Microempresas Mexicanas, A.C. (MIMEXCA), an organization of micro-entrepreneurs, financed a procurement program for raw materials. Two other urban grants, both in Tijuana, provide direct support to community groups: Promoción Popular Urbana (PPU) offers bilingual adult literacy, orientation on public services, health education, cultural expression, and housing development in a Mixtec neighborhood, while Unión, Progreso, y Superación (UPS) is constructing and putting into operation a community poultry farm.

Financial support in Guatemala totaled $1 million, a substantial increase from last year's funding due to reduced violence in the country and a return to elective government. Virtually all Foundation grants supported rural development, including agricultural credit, crop diversification, organization-building, water, health, and bilingual education. The majority of the grants went to national, private voluntary organizations. Small farmers, rural women, peasant communities and indigenous populations were the beneficiaries. A Foundation grant for $135,798 assisted FEDECOCAGUA, a federation of small coffee cooperatives, to diversify production, thus reducing dependency on one crop, (coffee) and maximizing vegetable production for improved nutrition and income generation among peasants.

The Foundation resumed funding in El Salvador after a three-year hiatus from 1982 to early 1985 due to civil strife in that country. As part of the Foundation's re-entry, a number of start-up activities took place. One direct grant was made for $12,426 to Club Altrusa so that three representatives could visit micro-enterprise programs in Mexico, Dominican Republic, and Colombia. Two regional grants, totalling $321,750, will allow the Instituto Centroamericano de Administración de Empresas (INCAE) to offer management training in El Salvador for private, nonprofit directors and administrators. In addition, the Foundation provided $10,764 for representatives of 14 Latin American training institutes for the handicapped to attend in San Salvador a conference on employment generation sponsored by the Organization of American States and the Foundation of the Americas for the Handicapped. The Foundation also contracted Technoserve-El Salvador to survey traditional cooperatives in five western departments of El Salvador and the Overseas Education Fund-El Salvador to survey programs serving women. Both surveys have identified funding prospects in agricultural production, marketing, health and skills training.

Office for Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, Belize and Honduras

During FY 1985, the Foundation made grants totaling $4.2 million in Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. This nearly doubles the FY 1984 level of grant activity and funding. It is also a much higher level of activity than previous years reflecting not only a burgeoning of self-help activities in these countries but also an intensified effort by the Foundation to respond to requests for assistance.

The Foundation sought in Costa Rica, where there are many dynamic community associations, to increase the level of activity and interaction among rural production groups. The Foundation established in-country support services to assist with project assessment and monitoring. As a result, the number of grants and funding in Costa Rica increased three-fold in less than two years to $2 million without an increase in Foundation staff. In-country support services enabled the Foundation to support higher quality projects and to offer them a greater chance of succeeding. The Foundation continues to examine closely the effects of this important undertaking.

Notable among the Foundation's grants in Costa Rica in FY 1985, is one to establish the Asociación de Instrucción y Ayuda en Mercadeo y Exportación (ADIAME). ADIAME will provide domestic and export marketing assistance and training to small farmer groups and small urban businesses throughout the country. This grant is intended to develop needed support services and coordination among grantee organizations.

During FY 1985, the Foundation reestablished ongoing representation in Belize, where for the prior two years there had been only sporadic contact. As a result, funding exceeded previous levels, with $250,000 in new grant-making. A major grant was made to the National Development Foundation of Belize to assist self-employed people in urban areas.

In Honduras the Foundation supported projects worth over $540,000. An experimental loan-grant to CECOAL, a federation of rice-growing cooperatives in the Sula Valley, will enable the federation to strengthen its credit rating and position to borrow from commercial banks.

The Foundation made its largest grant in Nicaragua, $646,880, to the Fundación Nicaragüense de Desarrollo (FUNDE).

This grant will provide technical assistance and training to the owners and operators of micro-enterprises throughout Nicaragua to improve management, marketing, accounting, and alternative production practices.

Funding in Panama increased to $1.2 million in FY 1985 compared to $70,000 in FY 1984. This increase was due to the placement of a full-time representative in that country. One notable grant for $335,000 will be used by the indigenous Asociación Kuna Nega to establish a revolving loan fund to finance the building of 76 houses in what will eventually become an autonomous Kuna community on the outskirts of Panama City.

Office for the Caribbean

The Foundation supported a $2.3 million program for the Caribbean in FY 1985 reflecting the heterogeneity of the region. During the year, the number of small grants increased as did the number of grassroot organizations receiving Foundation support.

The Foundation continued to support grassroots producers groups in Haiti. In addition, the Foundation made a major grant to support a national adult literacy program sponsored by the Catholic Church. Total FY 1985 funding for Haiti was $838,355.

The Foundation supported a project in Jamaica providing non-traditional employment for women in the construction industry, and in the Eastern Caribbean assisted the Women and Development Unit of the University of the West Indies to implement a community development program in nine countries. Total funding for Jamaica, the Eastern Caribbean and regional Caribbean programs came to $1.06 million.

Foundation funding in the Dominican Republic totalled $376,692 in FY 1985. This reflected a gradual shift by the Foundation to direct, small grants to grassroots groups, while continuing to support private development organizations. Nine of eleven new grants were made to small community associations of producers. Particular emphasis was placed on peasant organizations. Innovative grants were made to support credit for rural women and community health and sanitation efforts in an urban slum area of Santo Domingo. Continuing support was given to twelve ongoing programs in housing, credit, rural production and marketing, urban micro-business, assisting street children, and institutional networking. Many of these organizations supported by the Foundation over the last decade have secured increasing funding from local sources and other international donors.

Office for Colombia and Venezuela

In FY 1985, the Inter-American Foundation made grants totalling $2.9 million in Colombia and Venezuela. The Foundation continued its efforts to reach the most disadvantaged groups and those hardest hit by the economic recession which is affecting both countries. Diminished national budgets meant fewer government services and greater need to rely on local efforts and resources. The Foundation's grants responded to initiatives by local and regional organizations to manage their own services, create small businesses, get fairer prices, and supply housing and water.

As in past years, the Foundation received a steady flow of innovative proposals in Colombia, from small isolated cooperatives, from civic corporations, and from institutions which provide credit and techncial assistance. For example, a grant of $48,390 went to a committee of civic leaders who have coordinated the efforts of neighboorhood associations and PTA's in a provincial north coast town to provide water and sewage service for the poorer barrios, pave streets and set up recreation facilities for youngsters. The grant will support the committee's urban work, and enable them to assist outlying rural communities. In another case, Foundation funds complemented Colombian government assistance for four farms operated cooperatively by formerly landless laborers in

Santander. In Huila, an organization of landless laborers is training its members to secure more stable means of livelihood.

Colombia, like other nations of Latin America, experienced a series of natural disasters. Local organizations played important roles in the rescue and rebuilding efforts. A grant in the impoverished area of Tumaco will enable residents of a small island to rebuild rustic tourists facilities destroyed by a tidal wave. In Armero, Tolima, where the volcano Nevado del Ruíz erupted, surviving members of an agricultural cooperative supported by the Foundation are spearheading an effort to salvage part of the peanut crop, and restore distribution of seeds and fertilizers.

In Venezuela, the Foundation worked with groups outside the economic mainstream. Grants went to farming and fishing communities in the east and the distant plains, and provided support for revival of indigenous crafts. A project in the state of Guarico is the first comprehensive effort to reach the dispersed peasant communities with training and assistance in agricultural technology. On the Peninsula Araya, a grant will support education and organization of fishermen in isolated coastal communities. The Foundation continued to support an unusually successful development program that works nationwide with urban barrio women and youth, and is expanding its programs for small production enterprises.

Office for Peru and Ecuador

The Foundation made grants totaling $2.7 million in FY 1985 for programs in Ecuador and Peru. From an economic perspective it was difficult year, particularly for Peru. The Peruvian economy experienced a decline in its gross domestic product, faced rampant inflation, and was unable to meet service payments on its international debt. Peru continues in a protracted struggle with an illusive insurgency movement, Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path), which has cost several thousand lives, triggered the dislocation of entire villages, and further exacerbated the economic situation. On the political front, Peru experienced its first transition since the turn of the century from one democratically elected government to another.

Though Ecuador has not experienced the same level of economic turmoil as Peru, it has also faced similar economic troubles. In the recent past, oil income has ameliorated these problems, but petrodollars offer only a temporary respite, and only for certain sectors of the economy.

In Peru, the Foundation made 17 grants totaling $2.1 million for FY 1985. Seven grants helped small farmers to increase their production, establish a cattle breeding program, improve irrigation systems, market fertilizers wholesale, and establish service cooperatives. A large grant is providing additional capital for a revolving loan program for microenterprises. The Foundation also supported an experimental system for property registration and titling to help persons from poor neighborhoods secure their homes; a course in the design and management of development programs for professionals from provincial universities; and an experimental health education and delivery program being carried out in conjunction with a local community organization in a poor Lima neighborhood.

In Ecuador, the Foundation made grants totaling $630,000 in FY 1985, compared to $300,000 in FY 1984. Four of these grants supported coalitions of campesino communities in trying to become better organized and more productive. The Foundation provided the capital for pilot projects, increased training, and technical assistance, so that these organizations will be able to carry out other activities, on a larger scale, in the future. Foundation grants also supported popular education, training, and cultural revitalization.

Office for Bolivia and Chile

Foundation grantees in Bolivia and Chile received $2.9 million in FY 1985. Reflecting the continuing economic crises in both countries, many grants helped the urban and rural poor find employment, maintain control of family farms, increase returns on labor and production, and train for better economic opportunities. Foundation grants in Bolivia and Chile also responded to important social needs such as community health, literacy, and cultural preservation. Considerable emphasis was placed on leadership training, organization building and the development of human capital at the grassroots.

In Bolivia, Foundation grants totaled $1.65 million in FY 1985. Because of hyper-inflation and unprecedented devaluation of the Bolivian peso, Foundation funds often represented the survival margain for Bolivian grantees. The harshest economic conditions in years did not dampen, however, the creativity of local development groups in both urban and rural areas. One Foundation grant is bolstering an emerging network of peasant associations, by bringing together peasant delegates from different regions to share common concerns and organizational strategies. Funding to a unique association of medical doctors and traditional health practitioners will help to provide alternative, lower cost health services and educational programs to the poor.

The Foundation is also supporting a highly innovative cultural revitalization program which uses photographic archives to stimulate interest in traditional Andean weaving models and to train young people to produce and market high quality crafts. A project with Caritas Boliviana will train day care center teachers among low-income populations in four Bolivian departments. In La Paz, a group of Aymara educators is conducting bilingual education programs which focus on preserving Aymara language while combating illiteracy.

In Chile, Foundation grants totaled $1.25 million in FY 1985. About one third of the funding benefits the very poor of Santiago and other cities. Unemployment is estimated at over 60% in neighborhoods consisting of shantytowns and old tenements, many of the latter damaged in a severe earthquake during March 1985. One innovative project which received a Foundation grant of $32,340 (CH-367) is helping groups of unemployed young men to develop entrepreneurial skills and set up their own small businesses. An organization of the Archdiocese of Santiago received a supplemental grant of $156,355 (CH-324-A3) to assist 1500 self-help organizations throughout metropolitan Santiago, including handicraft workshops, community kitchens, and food buying cooperatives

The rapidly growing number of landless poor in Chile are the focus of several rural projects supported by the Foundation. Two of these are carried out by cooperatives of small farmers, who are helping their poorer neighbors to organize around activities such as producing angora rabbit fur for sale. To better understand the problems and employment potential of the landless, the Foundation is supporting a field study on this subject under the auspices of the Catholic University of Chile. Other rural grants are helping small farmers to increase their productivity, market their products more effectively, improve their family's nutrition, and avoid losing their land. Another Foundation grant is being used by a technical team to help fishermen design and put into practice new approaches to their work. Several major evaluative studies of selected projects have enabled grantee organizations to review their approaches and adopt clearer strategies in response to changing circumstances.

Office for Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay

In FY 1985, organizations in Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay received $2.1 million from the Foundation. Funding continued to emphasize rural development problems but also reflected a growing interest in reaching low-income communities in urban areas, primarily in Argentina and Uruguay, both of which recently returned to democracy.

In Argentina, FY 1985 obligations totaled $922,427, with the majority of these funds going to rural development grants. The Foundation extended its program to the province of Salta in northwest Argentina. There the Fundación del Banco del Noroeste Cooperativo, Ltda., received grant support of $153,692 to carry out two projects: one involves well-digging and improvements to irrigation canals, the other the rehabilitation of a training site, as well as marketing, production, and credit assistance to an association of local textile and pottery craftsmen. In the northeastern province of Misiones, two grants totaling $81,050 were made to the Asociación de Productores Agrícolas de Paraíso, a homesteaders association, for diversification into hog-raising and marketing, and to the Asociación de Productores Fruti-Hortícolas de Bonpland, a farmer cooperative, for a three-hectare fruit tree nursery to diversify fruit production. In the province of Neuquén, the Obispado de Neuquén, in conjunction with the Mapuche Indian association, Comunidades Mapuches de Neuquén, received a grant of $191,000 to incorporate five new communities into a consumer marketing system.

As part of the urban program, a grant was made to the Fundación Vivienda y Comunidad (FVC), a non-profit foundation working in self-help housing. A supplemental grant of $136,200 was made to the Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales to carry out the second stage of its program of assistance to individual families building their own houses.

Foundation funding for Paraguay increased to $722,245 in FY 1985, compared to the previous year's total of $565,800. The major program areas were rural development, improving health and credit prospects for flood victims, and supplementing education for low-income children in Asunción. The Misión de Amistad received a two-year grant of $156,500 to assist rural and urban communities near Asunción to establish a health services and savings program. A smaller grant also went to Misión de Amistad to provide medical services to flood victims in Asunción. The rural development organizations, Programa de Ayuda Cristiana (PAC) and Proyecto de Ayuda Rural de Iglesias de Itapúa (PARII), in Southeast Paraguay, received a total of $266,730 in two separate grants to provide services of credit, agricultural technical assistance, land surveys for titles, and marketing for small farmers and colonists in the departments of Alto Paraná and Itapúa. In its efforts to support poor farmers affected by severe flooding, the Pastoral Social Diósesis San Juan Bautista de las Misiones in San Ignacio, received a $99,990 grant to develop credit and extension services to renew agricultural activities. The Instituto para el Desarrollo Armónico de la Personalidad (IDAP) received a $131,300 grant to introduce a developmental education program for elementary-age children in three poor neighborhoods of Asunción over a two-year period.

In Uruguay, Foundation grants totaled $434,558 for FY 1985. The most significant event in Uruguay during FY 1985 was the inauguration of a democratic government. The Foundation already is experiencing an increased demand for assistance from urban grassroots organizations, demonstrated by grants made to an association of urban artisans, a community-based health clinic, and a worker production cooperative. For example, the Asociación Uruguaya de Artesanos received a grant of $52,352 to purchase specialized tools and equipment as part of a crafts training program for members.

In addition to its work in the urban sector, the Foundation also provided grants to a small farmer's association and to an experimental primary school. The Asociación de Colonos del Uruguay received $171,550 to operate a commercial dairy farm, where the income will finance the education and training activities of the Association on behalf of its members. The Centro de Educación Natural e Integral received $190,000 for the completion of a primary school curriculum based on an innovative method helping children from low-income families to reach the learning levels of their more advanced peers.

Office for Brazil

Foundation grants amounting to $1.6 million were made in Brazil during FY 1985. This marks the third year that the Foundation has worked in Brazil since its five-year hiatus from 1977 until 1982. Foundation grant totals in Brazil have increased from $576,000 in 1983, to $1.3 million in 1984, to the current level with the expectation of continued program growth in the years ahead.

Working in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor, twenty grants for $1.22 million assisted local organizations to develop and expand both urban and rural productive activities that generate employment and income among the poorest of Brazilians. One such organization, the Associação dos Moradores de Monsenhor Gil (AMGIL), received a grant of $32,983 to introduce improved techniques and increase beekeepers' honey production in a poor township in the state of Piauí.

The Foundation continued its work in health, and made one grant of $126,855 to the Fundação Esperança, which is carrying out a training program for community health promoters in 13 river communities located in the Central Valley of the Amazon.

The Foundation recently entered into a new program area, non-formal education, with two grants to Brazilian organizations totalling $102,581. The largest of these grants went to the Fundação Padre Landell de Moura (FEPLAM), which is using $97,213 to develop and implement a radio education program for poor women living in rural areas in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

To foster learning about the Foundation's activities, three grants totalling $175,503 helped support general studies and seminars sponsored by Brazilian organizations. One grant of $76,199 went to the Fundação João Pinheiro in Minas Gerais, which is conducting a broad, comparative study on the history of community organizations in Brazil as well as the current legal and administrative obstacles faced by such organizations when they engage in income-generating activities. In addition, the Centro Josue de Castro in Pernambuco received a grant of $19,304 to organize a Latin American seminar on small-scale urban production.

As part of the program's learning focus, the Fundação Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas (FIPE) of São Paulo and the Fundação Joaquim Nabuco (FUNDAJ) of Pernambuco continued to monitor and evaluate a sampling of Foundation-supported projects. In FY 1985, FUNDAJ expanded its operations, hiring additional researchers and increasing its sample of projects from seven to fourteen. Both institutions will be preparing more general studies focusing on the kinds of problems and opportunities presented by the projects.

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS

The Foundation awarded 45 fellowships from among 333 applications in FY 1985 to graduate students and young researchers from the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean. These fellowship programs support scholars whose research deals with grassroots development activities; the efforts of rural and urban poor people to improve their lives; their methods of organization and production; and the outcomes of policies and programs designed to alleviate their poverty.

Examples of studies funded during FY 1985 include research on how low interest loans improve the income of women working in the informal sector; the relationship between nutrition and child growth in the slums of Bogota, Colombia; and the impact of programs on rural communities in Costa Rica.

Thirty-two fellowships were awarded to graduate students in the United States (15 to doctoral candidates and 17 to master's degree students) to conduct field research in Latin America or the Caribbean. Fellowship recipients came from 20 universities located in 10 states. Their research is being carried out in 15 countries in the region, with the largest number of fellows studying in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru.

The Foundation also granted 13 fellowships to Latin American and Caribbean practitioners and researchers whose work in grassroots development would benefit from advanced academic experience in the United States. These fellowship recipients, from nine countries, are attending 13 U.S. universities.

In addition, the Foundation created a Fellowship Advisory Committee to provide expert counsel on IAF policy and consistency with its Congressional mandate.

Doctoral candidates at U.S. universities who received awards were:

Carlos Acuna, University of Chicago
Jocelyne Bauduy, University of California at Los Angeles
Marguerite Berger, American University
Augusto Dela Torre, University of Notre Dame
Anna Maria Escobar, State University of New York at Buffalo
Romolo Gandolfo, Yale University
Gale Gomez, Columbia University
Laura Graham,. University of Texas
Chessa Kenrick, Cornell University
Mark Moberg, University of California at Los Angeles
Cynthia Sanborn, Harvard University
Klaus Schmidt-Hebbel, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Aldo Vacs, University of Pittsburgh,
Carol Zabin, University of California at Berkeley
Elzbieta Zechenter, University of California at Los Angeles

Members of the doctoral fellowship review committee were:

Martin Diskin, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Franklin Knight, Johns Hopkins University
Enrique Mayer, University of Illinois
Carmelo Mesa-Lago, University of Pittsburgh
Martin Pineiro, CISEA, Argentina
Fabio Reis Wanderley, University of Minas Gerais, Brazil
Rose Spalding, DePaul University
Carl Swartz, Inter-American Foundation
Marta Tienda, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Jan Van Orman, Inter-American Foundation

Master's degree students receiving awards were:

Ricardo Amon, University of California at Davis
Ron Archer, University of California at Berkeley
Maxwell Cameron, University of California at Berkeley
Anne Elliott, University of Chicago
Marcy Fink, Stanford University
Randy Girer, University of Pennsylvania
James Guerin, University of California at Los Angeles
Paul Haber, Johns Hopkins University/School of International Studies
Brigit Helms, Johns Hopkins University, School of International Studies
Lynn Johnson-Dean, New Mexico State University
Gerald Loughman, University of California at Santa Cruz
Biorn Maybury-Lewis, Columbia University
Beth Mills, University of New Mexico
Patricia Mothes, University of Texas
Leigh Payne, Yale University
Zoe Tilton-Frias, Columbia University
Sarah Wines, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Members of the master's fellowship review committee were:

Ramon Daubon, Inter-American Foundation
Tom Davis, Cornell University
Benjamin Orlove, University of California at Davis

The recipients of the Latin American and Caribbean Fellowship Program were:

Patricio Arrau (Chile), Corporacion de Investigaciones Economicas para Latinoamerica (CIEPLAN), University of Pennsylvania
Millicent Budhai (Jamaica), University of the West Indies, New York University
Carlos Cervantes (Costa Rica), Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica, University of Missouri at Columbia
Maria Davila (Ecuador), Fundacion Ciencia, Columbia University
Carlos Luna (El Salvador), Universidad de El Salvador, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Gustavo Marquez (Venezuela), Oficina Central de Coordinacion y Planificacion, Boston University
Carlos Monge (Peru), Centro de Estudios Rurales Andinos, University of Miami
Maria Remenyi (Peru), Catholic University, Indiana University
German Retena (Costa Rica), Instituto Centroamericano de Administracion de Empresas (INCAE), University of Southern California

Francisco Sabatini (Chile), Instituto de Estudios
Urbanos/Universidad Catolica de Chile, University of
California at Los Angeles
Jorge Seall (Paraguay), Catholic University, Harvard University
Alicia Silva (Colombia), Centro de Investigacion y Educacion
Popular, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Francisco Verdera (Peru), Instituto de Estudios Peruanos

Members of the review committee for the Latin America and Caribbean fellowship were:

Adolfo Figueroa, Catholic University of Peru
Pablo Latapi, Mexico
Larissa Lomnitz, National University of Mexico
Thomas Skidmore, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Julie Sutphen, Inter-American Foundation

Members of the Fellowship Advisory Committee are:

Lynda Barness, Joseph Barness & Sons.
John C. Duncan, Cyprus Minerals
William Glade, University of Texas at Austin
Richard Morse, Woodrow Wilson Center, Smithsonian Institution
Martha Muse, Tinker Foundation
Alejandro Portes, Johns Hopkins University
Howard Wiarda, American Enterprise Institute and the University
of Massachusetts, Amherst
Johannes Wilbert, University of California at Los Angeles

[illegible]

In FY [illegible], the Inter-American Foundation approved [illegible] new grants and [illegible] amendments of $[illegible] or more to previously authorized grants. The following section contains a brief description of each grant or amendment approved in FY [illegible] and also indicates the dollar amount of each grant. Dollar amounts are indicated for amendments but [illegible] since amendments are additions to already existing projects.

ANTIGUA--NEW GRANTS

National Development Foundation of Antigua and Barbuda (NDFAB)
$76,350 Two years
The NDFAB was established by representatives of the country's private sector--including lawyers, engineers, and bankers--and will provide credit, technical assistance, and training to microentrepreneurs in Antigua and Barbuda. (AN-013)

ARGENTINA--NEW GRANTS

Asociación de Productores Agrícolas de Paraíso

$49,000

Three years

Members of the association will clear 100 hectares of virgin forest in northern Argentina to establish a hog farm. The 15 Brazilian homestead families, who now grow subsistence crops and soybeans, expect to market enough pork to double their household incomes. (AR-173)

Cooperativa de Colonización Integral de Fachinal, Ltda. (COCOINFA)

$32,130

Eighteen months

To augment incomes for its small farmers, COCOINFA will build a small candy factory in the rural community of Fachinal in northern Argentina. The factory will employ 12 people and will purchase sugar cane, peanuts, and sweet potatoes from 60 cooperative members to confect candies. (AR-176)

Centro de Estudios de Población

$7,000

Two months

The grantee will organize a five-day symposium on "Temporary Labor Migrations in Latin America." Papers and panel discussions will be compiled and edited into a book for wider circulation to interested government agencies, international organizations, and private development assistance and research institutions. (AR-177)

Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES)

$6,975

Three months

CEDES will organize a training seminar at the University of Buenos Aires on the methodology used in "Gente y Cuentos," a community education program underway in two neighborhoods on the outskirts of the city. Sarah Hirschman, who developed the concept by bringing low-income residents of U.S. Hispanic communities together to read and discuss short stories, will chair the seminar. (AR-178)

Instituto Patagónico de Desarrollo Social (INPADES)

$38,600

One year

INPADES will survey the development needs and resources in the northeast of Chubut Province. An agenda for follow-up community activities will be prepared in coordination with provincial and local, public and private agencies. (AR-179)

Fundación Vivienda y Comunidad (FVC)

$40,000

Two years

During the past eight years the FVC has helped three groups of families who have relocated from slums in downtown Buenos Aires to build their own housing and organize day care centers and health clinics. It will now manage one of five model programs being tested by the Banco Hipotecario Nacional to assess how self-help construction can relieve the national housing shortage. Participating families will form labor teams to build 50 houses in the San José Obrero neighborhood and will repay their mortgages within 10 years. The FVC will also buy needed equipment to upgrade its technical assistance to the six other housing projects it has underway. (AR-180)

Asociación Plantadores de Tabaco de Misiones
$5,000 One year
The association will survey the 11,000 small tobacco farmers in Misiones Province so it can tailor its production, marketing, and education programs to meet their needs, and implement a recruitment drive. (AR-181)

Fundación del Banco del Noroeste Cooperativo, Ltda. (FBNC)
$153,692 Thirty months
The FBNC is a private foundation established by a cooperative bank to promote development in the province of Salta. It will assist an informal association of weavers and potters from the town of Molinos to formally incorporate as a nonprofit organization, set up a loan fund to purchase raw materials, and hire local master craftsmen to teach training courses and improve quality control. A donated hacienda will be renovated into a marketing center and warehouse. The FBNC will also work with provincial, municipal, and other private agencies to assist a water management community organization to increase the crop yields of 64 small farmers. (AR-184 and AR-185)

Centro de Estudios de la Mujer (CEM)
$23,080 One year
CEM will survey organizations of domestic workers to identify members' needs (e.g., for job information banks, day care centers, education) and the roadblocks checking institutional growth. It will then provide managerial and technical assistance to help these organizations improve services and solve problems. Information brochures will be prepared for present and prospective members as well as more detailed abstracts to guide organization leaders. (AR-186)

Bishopric of Neuquén
$191,000 Two years
The grantee will work with an association of 11 Mapuche Indian communities to expand their marketing of animal hides and wool and their network of consumer stores. Five new communities will be recruited as members; increased working capital will allow families to purchase goods on credit; and training courses will be provided to improve herds, crop yields, and fiscal management. (AR-190)

Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones Laborales (CEIL)
$44,500 Eighteen months
CEIL will work closely with the staff of the Instituto de Desarrollo Social y Promoción Humana (INDES) and representatives from the small farmer and Indian groups the institute assists to assess the problems and prospects of small

family farms in northern Argentina. Survey results will guide INDES' future credit and technical assistance programs and will be shared with appropriate provincial planning and development agencies. (AR-193)

Programa de Investigación-Participativa para Mujeres Argentinas (PRISMA)
Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)
$50,710
Two years
Eighty percent of the students attending the Instituto de Educación Integral, a high school in Buenos Aires, are from low-income families. PRISMA (a special program organized by professional women within FLACSO) has joined parents and school staff to launch a project to encourage more low-income parents to participate in school programs, reduce the dropout rates among their children, provide more extracurricular skills training and tutoring, and start a small seed fund for community development activities. (AR-194)

Asociación Cristiana de Jovenes (ACJ)
$102,000
One year
The ACJ, an affiliate of the worldwide YMCA, will start a school in the municipality of Chascomús to train the children of farm laborers to become agricultural technicians. Students will be nominated by their rural primary school teachers for the two-year course of studies and will use land donated by a nearby agricultural extension station as practice fields and to grow cash crops. After three years, the school and all property will be transferred to a nonprofit foundation directed by parents, teachers, and the municipal and provincial governments. (AR-198)

BARBADOS--NEW GRANTS

National Development Foundation of Barbados (NDFB)
$38,250 One year
The NDFB will expand its program to create jobs and raise incomes in the private sector by providing credit, technical assistance, and training to small businesses. (BA-018)

BELIZE--NEW GRANTS

National Development Foundation of Belize (NDFB)
$174,000
Two years
The NDFB has made 113 loans and counseled over 200 small businesses during its first 18 months of operation. It will start a training and technical assistance program and expand its revolving credit fund to reach twice as many microenterprises, including some in the agricultural sector. (BE-053)

Council of Voluntary Social Services (CVSS)
$16,000
One year
The CVSS was founded in 1959 as an umbrella agency for private social service organizations in Belize. It will offer a series of workshops and training courses to help the leaders of its 22 member associations assess community needs and design development programs to meet those needs. (BE-054)

Department of Extra-Mural Studies
University of the West Indies (UWI)
$7,000
Nine months
The Department of Extra-Mural Studies will analyze data gathered in 1984 on 9,000 refugees and aliens who have recently migrated to Belize. This will be the first step in a comprehensive study of the refugee-migrant population--currently one-fifth of the country's inhabitants--that will be used by public and private agencies to design effective service programs for these immigrants. (BE-055)

Belize Banana Growers Cooperative Society, Ltd.
$52,000
Two years
In 1984-85, the government of Belize sold its major banana-producing land to private businesses. This cooperative was formed by small farmers to purchase the only remaining banana farm, complete with processing facilities. With mortgage payments consuming most of their disposable income, the cooperative urgently needs to make capital improvements to increase their production. The cooperative will create a revolving credit fund to buy agricultural materials to improve the quality of its land, plants, and infrastructure. (BE-059)

BOLIVIA--NEW GRANTS

Cooperativa de Consumo para Madres "Tunari", Ltda.
$24,000 Two years
In 1981, a group of women from Pairumani in the Cochabamba Valley transformed their mothers' club into a cooperative. Since then the 120 members of Cooperativa de Consumo para Madres "Tunari", Ltda. have opened a consumer store, started a handicrafts production program, and bought land for farming. With this grant, the cooperative will build a bakery to provide jobs and meet the local demand for fresh bread. A training center for courses in administration, health and nutrition, and child care is also being constructed. (BO-208)

Taller de Investigación y Formación Académica y Popular (TIFAP)
$27,910 Two years
TIFAP's nine-member staff has conducted applied research and conducted training seminars and radio programs on grain production, mining, and the influence of indigenous cultures on forms of community organization in the departments of Chuquisaca and Potosí. With this grant, TIFAP will help local practitioners in community health, agriculture, and cultural programs to formulate what they have learned so it can be shared with other development groups. Training courses for community leaders and development professionals will be expanded, and a biannual newsletter on grassroots topics will be published and distributed. (BO-209)

Instituto de Lengua y Cultura Aymara (ILCA)
$88,000 Two years
Since 1972, ILCA has been promoting literacy in the Aymara language, which is spoken by more than one million highland Bolivians. With this grant, ILCA will expand its bilingual education program by training rural schoolteachers to teach Aymara in 60 local schools. Students will be encouraged to collect and write down material about their communities which will be used to create new texts. ILCA's backup team of professional linguists and educators will assist the teachers, and ILCA will publish and distribute educational materials and a newsletter on Aymara culture. (BO-210)

Cáritas Boliviana
$53,270 Three years
Since 1969, Cáritas Boliviana has distributed food to Bolivia's poor through mothers' clubs, schools, and community organizations. Three years ago Cáritas set up a pilot day care program in La Paz and is now sharing the methodology that was developed--including inexpensive but creative learning materials--with 45 day care centers throughout Bolivia. Day care personnel will be trained and parents will be encouraged to participate in the program. (BO-211)

Acción Cultural Loyola (ACLO)
$250,500
Three years
This program will assist 200 families who recently migrated to two model colonization sites in southern Chuquisaca Department because of the severe highlands drought. ACLO will make in-kind loans of livestock and high-yield seeds to each community, assist in securing land titles, and provide materials and training for housing, health, road construction, and marketing.

ACLO will also work with approximately 100 women weavers from several rural communities in the impoverished northern provinces of Chuquisaca. Three pilot studios will train young women to produce high-quality weavings and will house small exhibits of traditional weavings and historical photographs from the area. ACLO will also provide training in accounting and administration and will help the women market their products in La Paz and other cities. (BO-212 and BO-222)

Unión Nacional de Pequeños Ganaderos (UNAPEGA)
$61,520
Three years
After six years of cooperation in self-help efforts, the small farmers working with an international dairy project in Bolivia's eastern lowlands formed their own independent association in 1983. UNAPEGA has since provided its 77 local committees and their 1,450 members with training and technical assistance in land market and animal husbandry. UNAPEGA will now consolidate those efforts by establishing seven veterinary clinics and agricultural supply centers. Small-scale cheese production will be introduced to improve family diets and incomes, and UNAPEGA will train network-store operators in accounting and management. (BO-214)

Centro de Audiovisuales Educativos (AVE)
$170,158
Two years
For the past three years AVE has been producing audio-visual materials about sanitation, nutrition, Andean culture, women in development, and the plight of abandoned children. Its presentations at 185 mothers' clubs, schools, factories, and parish halls have reached more than 100,000 people in Cochabamba Department. With this grant, AVE will produce and distribute another 12 slide shows on development topics. Special materials will be tailored for a poor neighborhood in the city of Cochabamba so that local organizations can more effectively tackle community problems. (BO-218)

Instituto Radiofónico Fe y Alegría (IRFA)
$81,100
Three years
In the eastern lowlands, IRFA has pioneered the coupling of radio broadcasts with written texts to teach literacy and provide accredited primary education to the poor. Its 1,800 students--two-thirds of them women--are organized into 250 small groups led by paraprofessional teachers. IRFA will

conduct a series of 60 three-day training sessions for 1,800 women in family relations, health and nutrition, management and accounting, and job skills. A 90-minute daily radio program on women's issues will be produced, along with texts for the training and literacy programs. (BO-219)

Asociación de Fomento Integral Campesina (FINCA)
$98,440 Two years
FINCA is attempting to set up a peasant banking and marketing network to funnel resources from the private sector to small producers. During the past year it issued $900,000 in self-help loans to projects in 300 rural communities that were still reeling from the drought of 1982-83. FINCA will now consolidate its programs in seven Bolivian departments. Each participating community will receive loans of 200 lbs. of potatoes per household, which will be repaid in produce or with livestock. The association will help market the repayments, and part of the profits will be reinvested in community projects. (BO-220)

Asociación Integral de Organizaciones Agropecuarias "Jatun Pukara"
$49,852 Sixteen months
The 12 agricultural producers' organizations that form "Jatun Pukara" grow and market a variety of crops, including cacao, rice, quinoa, and potatoes. With this grant, the national association will hold four week-long training seminars to help affiliates improve participation and administration. Mobile teams will do follow-up work to help groups implement what they have learned. (BO-221)

Sociedad Boliviana de Medicina Tradicional
$31,765 One year
In Bolivia, the cost of imported pharmaceuticals has risen more than 6,000 percent in the last two years. SOBOMETRA has established a clinic and small pharmacy in La Paz that combines modern Western medicine with traditional herbal medicine to provide effective, low-cost health care to the poor. With this grant, SOBOMETRA will collect curative plants and grow them in an expanded greenhouse to supply the clinic, provide technical assistance to new clinics, organize a small library on traditional medicine, publish pamphlets on health care, and sponsor a national congress of 700 health practitioners to share information and coordinate services. (BO-223)

El Taller de Música Arawi
$15,500 Two years
For three years the 14 musicians of El Taller have fostered traditional Andean music through more than 150 workshops and numerous public performances in La Paz. They will now start a program to refine the skills of 60 self-taught musicians from bands and cultural centers in low-income neighborhoods, increasing cultural pride and ties among local community development organizations. (BO-225)

BOLIVIA--AMENDMENTS

Cooperativa Industrial de Obreros Calificados, Ltda. (CIOC)
$15,000
Between 250 and 300 members will establish an independent worker-run enterprise consisting of service and production sections for various occupations, including welding, carpentry, electrical engineering, and masonry. (BO-050)

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito "Bella Vista"
$18,000
"Bella Vista" will provide education, marketing, and consumer services to its 201 members and an additional 1,500 families who have settled in the Alto Beni region. (BO-060)

Radio San Gabriel
$70,440
Radio San Gabriel will train 30 health promoters selected by residents of 102 altiplano communities where small clinics will be built and equipped. Traditional cures and natural medicines will be incorporated when appropriate, and a mobile backup team of doctors and nurses will supervise activities. They will also sponsor an 18-month study of how campesinos in three regions of Bolivia use agricultural credit and its impact on their families. (BO-072 and BO-170)

Comunidad de Huancollo
$76,210
A system to deliver preventive and curative treatments through health education and the use of natural medicines will be established. (BO-097)

Agrocentral
$47,005
Agrocentral will organize mobile teams to conduct intensive nonformal education programs among member cooperatives in small rural communities of Chuquisaca Department. (BO-106)

Centro de Mujeres Rurales (CEMUR)
$32,909
CEMUR will construct a centralized meeting hall, office, and training center in the town of Mineros and will expand its intensive education and promotion program among women's groups in rural villages of northern Santa Cruz. (BO-108)

Centro de Educación Técnica Humanística Agropecuaria (CETHA)
$22,350
CETHA's mobile teams are helping campesinos improve their agricultural and technical skills while completing primary and secondary educations. (BO-109)

Fundación Ecuménica para el Desarrollo (FEPADE)
$28,724
FEPADE will work with a local peasant organization to design an integrated rural development program in health and agriculture. A training program will transfer needed skills so that local people can work with professionals to implement the project. (BO-127)

Servicios Múltiples de Tecnología Apropiada (SEMTA)
$33,515
SEMTA will organize experimental workshops to design appropriate technologies and disseminate them to the rural and urban poor. Intensive courses and technical assistance will be offered in solar energy, traditional medicine, farming tools, soil conservation, recycled materials, and the construction of inexpensive urban housing. (BO-129)

Colegio Juan XXIII
$58,269
This high school will organize a modern poultry farm to be managed by low-income students. Eggs will be sold in the city of Cochabamba, and profits will help finance the youths' education. (BO-147)

Ayuda para el Campesino del Oriente (APCOB)
$46,386
APCOB will organize a small forestry enterprise with the Ayoreos, a small group of Indians from the lowlands of eastern Bolivia who were, until recently, nomadic hunters and gatherers. A sawmill will provide the community with stable income and reduce the need for seasonal migration to find work. (BO-149)

Escuela Agrícola Fe y Alegría
$34,172
The project will consolidate an experimental agricultural school in the community of El Forestal in Santa Cruz. During their two-year terms, students live at home and farm their own lands, sharing what they have learned with their neighbors. Model orchards, dairies, and pig farms will also be built, and the school schedule adapted to the agricultural calendar.

A team of educators from La Paz will conduct courses, provide texts, and evaluate the progress of 15 local parents' associations in the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz. (BO-151 and BO-174)

Educación Radiofónica de Bolivia (ERBOL)
$27,835
ERBOL will evaluate the activities of two affiliates, Radio Santa Clara and Radio San Rafael, which broadcast programs on literacy, basic education, farming, health, nutrition, and other topics of interest to campesinos and urban slum dwellers. (BO-161)

Centro Pedagógico Cultural Portales
$42,835
The Centro will create a documentation center to assemble and disseminate information on appropriate technology to benefit the urban and rural poor. (BO-173)

Fundación Integral de Desarrollo (FIDES)
$32,950
FIDES is providing land-titling services and legal education to peasant colonists in the eastern lowland department of Santa Cruz. (BO-175)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria "Litoral", Ltda.
$13,000
The cooperative will expand its marketing so members and other small farmers from nearby communities can earn more from growing plantain. (BO-179)

Centro Social para el Desarrollo Comunitario (CASDEC)
$40,687
CASDEC will provide technical assistance to small farmers in the Cochabamba region to encourage the production of tarhui, a nutritious and inexpensive legume native to the Andes. (BO-180)

Instituto de Investigación Cultural para Educación Popular (INDICEP)
$15,160
INDICEP will help small farmers improve their herds and farming methods and will conduct an adult education program on health, nutrition, appropriate technology, community development, and the organization of women. (BO-191)

Cultura Popular Khanata
$27,526
Cultura Popular Khanata will organize a training program in Cochabamba so that campesinos migrating from the drought-stricken Norte de Potosi region can earn livelihoods from their traditional weavings and can eventually return home to teach what they have learned. (BO-202)

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Sorata, Ltda.
$15,000
The cooperative will sponsor intensive training courses and undertake an integrated rural development project to improve irrigation, roads, transport, and marketing. (BO-203)

Asociación Nacional de Talleres Artesanales Mineros de Tejido Costura "Juana Azurduy de Padilla" ([illegible])
$12,500
A training program in dressmaking, administration, accounting, group dynamics, and literary will be provided to the female workforce of sewing enterprises in Oruro and Potosi to complement the introduction of new machinery and raise members' productivity and incomes. (BO-204)

[illegible]

Fundação [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

Cooperativa [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
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Cooperativa [illegible]
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Serviço de Integração [illegible]
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Associação [illegible]
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revolving loan fund will enable the neediest members to repair their vehicles or buy carts and mules. To increase business, the association will establish service stands at key sites in the city and publicize them with t.v. and radio ads. (BR-564)

Assistência Social Evangélica de Brasília (ASEB)
$41,920 Two years
ASEB was founded 13 years ago to assist orphaned and abandoned children in and around the capital city of Brasília. It currently provides lodging, a primary education, and job training to 200 young people. By expanding and diversifying the livestock and crops grown on its 760-hectare farm, it will feed the children in the project and teach them practical agricultural skills. (BR-565)

Fundação Roberto Marinho (FRM)
$30,000 One year
Eight years ago, Roberto Marinho, founder and owner of Brazil's largest private communications network, created a nonprofit foundation to help preserve the country's cultural heritage. With the assistance of university students and the municipal development foundation, it will conduct a study of the number and condition of artisans in the city of Valença. Results will be publicized in the local media and at a series of seminars with government and business leaders and representatives from crafts groups in order to pave the way for an artisans' training and marketing organization. (BR-567)

Centro Social Primeiro de Maio
$28,715 One year
The Centro Primeiro de Maio will expand its most successful program by strengthening an existing group and recruiting two new groups of young artisans who will produce and market leather sandals, belts, and bags in Recife and other Brazilian cities. (BR-577)

Center for the Support of Small and Medium Size Enterprises of the State of Piauí (CEAG-PI)
$16,567 Two years
The CEAG-PI has been providing training, technical assistance, credit, and market research to small businesses, agricultural cooperatives, and agro-industries for the past seven years. It will now open a showroom so that local microenterprises can display their wares for direct sales to wholesalers. (BR-582)

Obra Social Leste-Um "O Sol"
$178,880 Eighteen months
Founded by concerned professionals in Rio de Janeiro 20 years ago, O Sol has been developing a national marketing program for artisans. This grant will provide working capital and technical assistance to 11 crafts cooperatives in the Northeast, allowing them to improve product designs and packaging and streamline production. O Sol will double the coops' sales by marketing their crafts through its two stores in Rio de Janeiro. (BR-583)

Cooperativa Agropecuária do Trairi Ltda. (COOPERAI)
$77,357
One year

Since its founding 12 years ago in the municipality of Trairi, COOPERAI has sponsored marketing, credit, and technical assistance programs, opened a consumer store, and built a flour mill. Most of its 1,269 members are small farmers who grow manioc, coconuts, beans, and cashew nuts. The cooperative will build a factory to process the cashew fruit--previously discarded--into juice for marketing in the states of Ceará and Pernambuco. The project will broaden the coop's economic base and stabilize members' incomes. (BR-586)

Cooperativa Artesanal Mista de Paranaiba, Ltda. (CAMPAL)
$12,240
One year

The recent recession has dried up CAMPAL's export markets in the U.S. and Europe and severely crimped its working capital. This grant will allow the cooperative's 60 active woodcarvers, weavers, and potters to accumulate enough inventory to make bulk sales. A manager and bookkeeper will be hired to revamp the administrative structure and reduce costs. (BR-588)

Programa Integrado de Mestrado em Economia e Sociologia (PIMES)
$80,000
Eighteen months

Some 23 million inhabitants of the Northeast remain poor despite decades of development assistance in the region. The Programa Integrado de Mestrado em Economia e Sociologia (PIMES) of the Federal University of Pernambuco will study the range of grassroots organizations and their activities--focusing on small-scale producers--to determine their needs and how they can further development in the region. In addition to guiding future IAF funding in the area, PIMES' study results will be shared with other international donors and Brazilian development organizations. (BR-590)

Fundação João Pinheiro (FJP)
$76,199
One year

The Fundação João Pinheiro is using Foundation funds to carry out a study which examines the various juridical formations of community groups. The study will include the formal as well as the informal statuses which have emerged recently in order to implement production, marketing, and income-generating projects by poor people. (BR-592)

Centro Josué de Castro
$51,977
One year or 18

The Centro Josué de Castro will assist 274 low-income artisans in the state of Pernambuco to consolidate existing crafts organizations and start new ones. This will involve intensive fieldwork by the project team, periodic meetings among the groups to share experiences, and the publication of a newsletter. Small grants will allow each group to set up a revolving loan fund to purchase the tools and raw materials needed to increase production.

The Centro, with the Northeast Development Superintendency and the Organization of American States, also sponsored an Interamerican seminar on small-scale urban production. The seminar--held in Recife from December 2 to 6, 1985--allowed small-scale producers and technical specialists to discuss the theory and operating methods of these enterprises and the current policies and programs of support institutions to make both more effective. (BR-593 and BR-614)

Fundação de Integração, Desenvolvimento e Educação do Nordeste do Estado (FIDENE)
$177,784 Thirty months
Founded as a secondary school by the Capuchin Fathers in 1965, FIDENE has evolved into an accredited university that has specialized in a variety of development activities--from training programs to the creation of rural health stations. Now it will work with state technicians, small farmers, and rural cooperatives to test strategies for diversifying crops and starting locally owned agro-industries in northeastern Rio Grande do Sul to counteract the side-effects from the recent boom or bust in soybean production. A consumer store and several income-generating projects will pioneer methods for coordinated planning among municipalities, local groups, and the university. (BR-594)

Fundação Educacional Padre Landell de Moura (FEPLAM)
$97,213 Twenty months
With 20 years' experience broadcasting programs to the rural population of Rio Grande do Sul, FEPLAM has become one of Brazil's premier radio educators. It operates its own transmitter, production studios, photography lab, graphics department, and educational materials department. It will now work with community groups to develop 20 radio programs tailored to the needs of rural women. Local women will be trained to organize discussion groups to use the braodcasts as starting points for tackling their problems. (BR-595)

Fundo de Apoio Comunitário (FAC)
$35,000 One year
FAC is a nonprofit foundation created by concerned citizens in Fortaleza to provide educational and social services to the 15,000 people living around the municipal dump. Its health and nutrition program has provided comprehensive prenatal and post-delivery care to more than 4,000 mothers during the past two years. FAC will now convert one of its buildings into a training center and production site where 80 workers will be hired full time as carpenters, seamstresses, and broommakers. An additional 250 people will receive on-the-job training in these professions, and another 120 will be trained in welding, electricity, and hydraulic pumps. (BR-596)

Associação Cristã de Moços de Minas Gerais (ACM/MG)
$24,054
One year

Six years ago, this ACM (an autonomous affiliate of the worldwide YMCA) built the Recantro Program Center in Bairro Betânia to assist the youth of three poor neighborhoods containing some 45,000 people. With this grant, the ACM will undertake a three-tiered project. First, the center's vocational program will boost its enrollment from 150 to 850 students. Second, a new preschool facility will be built. Finally, 20 low-income families living on the grounds of ACM's Baleia Children's Hospital complex will receive 20 goats to produce milk. The goats' milk will improve family diets and feed hospital patients. (BR-598)

Associação dos Moradores de Monsenhor Gil (AMGIL)
$32,893
One year

After two years of preliminary work by the Federal University of Piauí, AMGIL was founded in September 1983 as a participatory community association in the township of Monsenhor Gil. Since then its 600 low-income members have built potable water systems, taken first-aid courses, and refitted the local school. The association recently launched a campaign to extend services to outlying settlements. As part of that campaign it will boost local honey production by improving the facilities and technologies of 30 beekeepers. These producers will repay 10 percent of their annual output to AMGIL for five years to finance additional apiaries or other community projects. (BR-599)

União Nordestina de Assistência a Pequenas Organizações (UNO)
$62,398
One year

UNO was founded in 1972 by Pernambuco businessmen to assist microenterprises, and has made some 4,000 loans, with a repayment rate near 95 percent. To expand its rural program, it will commission local microenterprises to manufacture zinc grain silos and transport them to 785 extremely poor farm families in the semi-arid Pajeú region. Five rural labor unions will coordinate distribution, and UNO will train the farmers in how to store and market their beans and corn. Families will pay for their silos in four quarterly installments, which will fund more silos or other community projects. (BR-603)

Sociedade Beneficiente e Recreativa do Calabar
$25,320
Two years

From a youth group started by a local priest, the Sociedade has grown into a community association that sponsors an elementary school, a newspaper, and several recreational groups in a poor neighborhood of Salvador, Bahia. It will now launch a multifaceted jobs program for residents of the Calabar slum. First, a building will be erected to house eight locally owned and operated small businesses--including a clothes factory, an ice cream factory, and a bakery. Second, four of the microenterprises will operate a jobs training program in exchange for rent-free space. Finally, unemployed neighborhood residents will be surveyed for skills and interests, and a jobs placement center will try to match them with prospective employers. (BR-604)

Fundação Esperança
$126,855 Eighteen months
The Fundação Esperança was created by a Franciscan missionary doctor to provide health services to the people of the Central Amazon Valley. It will now expand its outreach program by bringing representatives from 13 isolated communities--reachable only by jeep or boat--to its fully staffed clinic and laboratory in Santarém for intensive training. They will return home to organize local health committees and provide basic medical care, referring more complicated cases to the Santarém clinic. Special attention will be given to childcare by providing prenatal counseling, delivery services, and a follow-up program to monitor growth rates, nutrition, and immunization. Finally, small loans and technical assistance will enable local health committees to install potable water and sanitation systems, drastically reducing the incidence of parasitic diseases in the area. (BR-605)

Cooperativa de Produção Artesanal e Industrial de Limoeiro, Ltda. (COOPARMIL)
$10,011 One year
COOPARMIL will stockpile an inventory of thread and cloth to protect its 350 embroiderers--mostly women who work at home--from inflationary price increases. It will also purchase tools and materials, and hire a teacher to train 40 street children to make simple furniture. Finally, it will construct and install a lighted sign to attract customers to its showroom and store. (BR-606)

Associação Cristã de Moços de São Paulo (ACM/SP)
$5,368 Five months
The São Paulo ACM will conduct an in-depth study of the São Bernardo and Bairro de Vianas sectors of the city to lay the groundwork for an integrated community development center. In addition to recreational programs, the facility will offer vocational training and set up workshops to increase the incomes of local families and help offset maintenance costs. (BR-608)

BRAZIL--AMENDMENTS

Escola Paulista de Medicina (EPM)
$20,000
The EPM is a federally supported medical school with an enrollment of approximately 1,300 students. Foundation funds will be used for an internal evaluation. This exercise will assist the EPM to measure the progress of the program and document its cost-effectiveness. (BR-532)

Cooperativa Agrícola dos Pequenos Produtores do Vale do Paraíso (COAVAP)
$25,252
Foundation funds will be used to hire a manager and a coffee tester for one year. The manager will provide technical assistance to the staff and Board in the areas of administration, accounting, and agronomy. The coffee tester will be responsible for training three cooperative members. This capacity will enable the cooperative to grade its own coffee and implement a new marketing strategy. (BR-556)

Fundação Dom Cabral
$101,201
Foundation funds will enable the Fundação to provide grants and technical/management assistance to 15 additional groups located in northern Minas Gerais. (BR-559)

CARIBBEAN--NEW GRANTS

Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA)
$37,190 One year
The CCA will train artisanal fishermen at a series of workshops sponsored by the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute in Cancún, Mexico. It will then act as a clearinghouse to funnel on-site technical assistance to projects in the fishermen's home countries. The CCA will also undertake an eight-month program to co-sponsor and design a workshop in St. Lucia that will bring together representatives of community organizations and public and private agencies to promote development activities that do not harm local ecologies. (CA-078 and CA-079)

Women and Development Unit (WAND)
$477,615 Three years
WAND was founded seven years ago as part of the Extra-Mural Department of the University of the West Indies to improve the social and economic conditions of women in the English-speaking Caribbean. It will strengthen its institutional capacity to assist private development organizations in the region, expand its documentation center, and implement a training and technical assistance program in nine countries. (CA-080)

CHILE--NEW GRANTS

La Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
Instituto de Sociología
$34,775 Two years
This study of the employment and organizations of Chile's landless rural poor will identify major differences among the situations of renters, share-croppers, and salaried workers. It will help public and private development organizations understand the needs and resources of each, and design programs accordingly. (CH-364)

Fundación para el Desarrollo Regional de Aysén (FUNDA)
$208,230 Three years
FUNDA will assist 20 committees of small farmers, many of them in isolated communities, to market their crops, livestock, wool, lumber, and crafts more profitably. Agronomists will train groups on how to control pests, rotate crops, immunize herds, and improve cattle and sheep breeding. Courses in accounting and administration and other organizational support will help several of the committees to assume responsibility for managing their own credit funds and marketing activities. (CH-365)

Fundación Missio, Arzobispado de Santiago
$32,340 Three years
Fundación Missio will establish a vocational skills training workshop for unemployed youth in the Conchalí area of northern Santiago. (CH-367)

Social Action Department, Archdiocese of Concepción
$41,980 Two years
A full-time nurse and part-time doctor will train local paramedicals to staff clinics being established by health committees in two poor urban neighborhoods of Concepción. A health education campaign will inform the communities on how to prevent illnesses. (CH-370)

Centro de Investigación de la Realidad del Norte (CIREN)
$14,040 One year
Two Aymara communities will build canals, dams, and reservoirs, and use manual water pumps to irrigate their fields and increase crop yields. Cash crops will be introduced to raise incomes and reduce the need to migrate in search of work. These isolated highland communities are assisted by CIREN, a team of Chilean researchers and development professionals. (CH-373)

Cooperativa Campesina Peumo, Ltda.
$39,240 Two years
This cooperative in central Chile recently received a Foundation grant to provide technical assistance and set up a loan fund for its small farmers. With frugal management,

grantee contributions, and near-perfect repayments, the size of the fund has swelled by 42 percent in two years. The cooperative will now start a credit fund and training program to enable neighboring landless families to raise chickens, rabbits, and pigs; to grow vegetables in rustic greenhouses; and to operate small enterprises. Families will repay their loans in kind to minimize losses from inflation. (CH-377)

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito de Empleadas de Casa Particular, Ltda.
$5,000 Three months
The cooperative will conduct a feasibility study to determine the market demand and the most appropriate size and organizational form for a domestic service enterprise. (CH-379)

Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Educación (CIDE)
$105,876 Two years
CIDE will expand its successful training program--developed with IAF support--by training 1,000 small growers in basic accounting and farm management. Training teams sponsored by local organizations will teach 200 small farmers to assemble and lead more than 100 study groups through a 22-week course of instruction, building a permanent network of local organizations to disseminate this and other training programs to the rural poor. (CH-381)

Vicaría Zona Norte
$89,240 Twenty-eight months
The Vicaría will assist 30 groups of parents and neighbors to design and implement recreation and child development programs for some 5,000 young people in impoverished areas of northern Santiago. (CH-384)

Cooperativa Campesina San Vicente de Tagua Tagua
$56,300 Two years
A revolving credit fund will enable landless families in two rural communities to begin Angora rabbit hair production enterprises. The direct beneficiaries will be unemployed youth. An agronomist will provide technical assistance, training, and marketing advice. (CH-385)

Sociedad de Tejedoras de Putaendo, Ltda.
$43,000 Two years
Crochet-weaving by women has become a crucial source of income for many families in the Putaendo Valley, where seasonal unemployment is high. This association of 32 weavers will recruit new members, purchase enough raw materials to double output, and open a crafts outlet in Santiago to boost sales. Technical assistance and training will be provided to members in product design, accounting, and business administration. (CH-387)

Fundación Centro Regional de Asistencia Técnica y Empresarial (CRATE)
$84,662 Two years

CRATE will provide technical assistance, credit, wheat-milling, and organizational support services to small farmers and landless laborers in central Chile. A new revolving loan fund will enable the 24 participating communities, who recently formed a regional association, to build irrigation systems and open agricultural-supply outlets and tool-repair workshops. Association directors will receive intensive training to help them manage the project's economic activities. (CH-389)

CHILE--AMENDMENTS

Cooperativa San Nicolás de Hijuelas
$13,000
Women members of the cooperative will plant vegetable gardens and raise small animals to improve family diets and develop skills in administration. (CH-223)

Federación de Cooperativas Campesinas Llanquihue, Ltda.
$32,835
An accounting service maintained by this federation of small farmer cooperatives in southern Chile will continue to train the treasurers and bookkeepers of member groups. (CH-234)

Cooperativa Campesina Cachillalfe, Ltda.
$48,775
The cooperative, which in 1982 established a cattle bank, will equip its farm as a productive enterprise, and train its members in cattle and farm management, and home economics. The cooperative will buy beef and dairy cattle to improve family incomes and diets, sponsor a training and education program, and provide technical and veterinary assistance. (CH-253)

Programa de Economía del Trabajo (PET)
$44,084
PET will continue to provide training and technical assistance in accounting, marketing, product design, and new technologies to small businesses in and around Santiago. Technical and administrative services are also offered for community development projects such as soup kitchens, cooperative purchasing endeavors, and self-help housing initiatives. (CH-264)

Vicaría de la Solidaridad
$156,355
The Vicaría will continue to support with training, technical assistance, and coordination the self-help efforts of some 1500 neighborhood groups in the Santiago area. These include handicraft workshops, community kitchens, and food buying cooperatives. (CH-324)

Economistas e Ingenieros Asociados (ECONIN)
$112,263
Building on the results of a multidisciplinary study of 27 fishing communities, ECONIN will help groups of fishermen to design and implement five innovative development projects in different regions of Chile. (CH-339)

Federación de Cooperativas Campesinas "Llanquihue", Ltda.
$73,460
The Federación will continue a program to develop the organizational capacities of some of its poorest affiliates. Training, technical assistance, and small loans for materials will allow families to cultivate small gardens to improve their diets and incomes. (CH-346)

COLOMBIA--NEW GRANTS

Fundación Cine Documental
$57,575
One year
This small nonprofit foundation--formed in 1974 by an award-winning Colombian filmmaker--will produce a 50-minute documentary portraying the lives of women working in the flower-export industry. It will serve as an educational tool in public and private sector efforts to reduce health hazards from the use of herbicides and insecticides. (CO-290)

Comité para el Desarrollo y Cooperación Regional (CODECOR)
$38,730
Two years
CODECOR coordinates the efforts of 23 civic organizations in the town of El Carmen de Bolivar. Its accomplishments over the past five years include paving barrio streets, establishing a small library, turning an abandoned municipal building into a youth center, and obtaining water for townspeople. It will now expand its activities to surrounding rural communities by helping them form their own development organizations and linking agricultural producers with urban consumers. (CO-304)

Comité de Cooperación Cultural de Gamero
$11,500
Two years
This community organization in the Atlantic Coast town of Gamero will plant and sell 66 hectares of maize, yuca, and ñame to generate income for landless members and fund future projects. The Comité will also collaborate with a technical service agency to train local women in commercial sewing and to study the market feasibility of a small clothing enterprise. (CO-312)

Asociación de Productores de Pileta
$50,965
Two years
The association will purchase a tractor and related implements to clear and cultivate 250 hectares of land belonging to members and other small farmers in the community of Pileta. Training courses in tractor maintenance, agronomy, and administration will also be provided. (CO-313)

Sindicato de Agricultores de Charalá/Secretariado de Pastoral Social (SEPAS)
$63,250
Three years
The Sindicato is an association of 180 sharecroppers from the arid mountains of southern Santander who have been working for nearly a decade to acquire their own farmland. With support from SEPAS, a rural development agency, it recently obtained 880 hectares from the Colombian government. This grant will help provide 70 families with training, technical assistance, and seed capital to rehabilitate pastures, repair fences and stables, start a cattle herd, and plant fruit orchards. (CO-314)

Secretariado Diocesano de Pastoral Social (SEPAS)
$[illegible] Three years
Having helped some [illegible] peasant organizations (including [illegible] production and marketing coops in southern Santander) get off the ground, SEPAS will use this grant and its own funds to provide technical support and training to [illegible] new groups of low-income people who have requested assistance. It will also increase the coverage of its newspaper, radio programs, and educational materials over a wider area of Santander and adjacent departments. (CO-[illegible])

Federación de Cooperativas del Cauca (FEC)
$[illegible] Three years
Founded in [illegible], this regional association of [illegible] cooperatives is the largest nongovernmental organization working with grassroots groups in the Department of Cauca. The FEC successfully completed an IAF-funded program to provide training, technical support, and credit for production and marketing projects in [illegible] cooperatives. With this grant it will extend services to [illegible] urban and rural cooperatives in the poorer areas and incorporate a leadership training program in conjunction with the University of Cauca. Colombian counterpart financing from a private financial institution will help move the Federation toward economic self-sufficiency. (CO-[illegible])

Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC)
$[illegible] Six months
ONIC, in collaboration with the Colombian Ministry of Education, will host a six-day national seminar that brings representatives from indigenous organizations together with representatives from public agencies to discuss Indian education programs in Colombia. (CO-[illegible])

Centro de Cooperación al Indígena (CECOIN)
$[illegible] Three years
CECOIN will provide technical and administrative assistance to enable [illegible] indigenous communities to design and manage projects to stimulate local food production, increase per capita incomes, and preserve natural resources, while respecting traditional cultural patterns. (CO-[illegible])

Fundación Pro-Rehabilitación del Minusválido
$[illegible] Eighteen months
The Fundación will enlarge its lingerie factory to insure a permanent source of revenue for the National Rehabilitation Center in Bogotá. The expansion will generate jobs for low-income handicapped and nonhandicapped workers and will train handicapped persons to become factory administrators and machine operators within the Colombian textile industry. (CO-[illegible])

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

Fundación para la Capacitación Organizativa de las Comunidades (FUNCOC)
$33,300 Three years
FUNCOC will provide technical assistance, training, and credit so that 12 rural and urban groups in the northern part of Bolivar Department can start microenterprises and consolidate a regional network to address their common problems. (CO-328)

Fundación Santa Fe de Bogotá
$48,390 Two years
The Fundación Santa Fe de Bogotá will implement an environmental sanitation program in low-income communities in the northeast section of the city. (CO-330)

Cooperativa Hotelera de Boca Grande
$27,155 Eighteen months
The cooperative will start a small business to provide food and lodging for tourists on the island of Boca Grande off the southwest coast of Colombia, thus creating jobs for its members. (CO-331)

COLOMBIA--AMENDMENTS

Federación de Cooperativas del Cauca
$24,012
Technical assistance will be provided to both member and nonmember cooperatives throughout the department of Cauca to strengthen their administrative and financial capabilities. A rotating credit fund will make low-interest loans to member cooperatives and generate operating revenue for the Federación. (CO-198)

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito de Santa Isabel, Ltda.
$15,230
This rural services cooperative will expand its production, credit, and marketing programs for 24 isolated communities of small farmers in northern Tolima Department. (CO-223)

Fundación Centro de Investigaciones Económicas (FUCIE)
$114,400
FUCIE will provide technical assistance and training to handicrafts producers in the departments of Narino and Putumayo. (CO-260)

Banco Mundial de la Mujer
$111,600
The Banco Mundial de la Mujer will enlarge its credit and technical assistance program to microenterprises owned and managed by low income women in the city of Cali. (CO-267)

Fundación al Desarrollo Comunitario
$70,750
FUNDACOM will provide training and technical assistance to peasant producer associations, civic groups, and women's organizations in the department of Huila. (CO-276)

Centro de Estudios Comunitarios Aplicados (CECA)
$10,000
CECA will organize a series of three seminars to bring together groups engaged in self-help housing throughout Colombia. This amendment will finance dissemination of the experiences shared. (CO-302)

Asociación Colombiana de Promoción Artesanal (ACPA)
$15,000
ACPA will establish a rotating credit fund in conjunction with its Center of Artisan Studies. (CO-306)

COSTA RICA--NEW GRANTS

Cooperativa de Caficultores y Servicios Múltiples de León Cortés, R.L. (COOPELECO)
$90,000 Three years
In only a few years the 1,700 small farmers of COOPELECO built modern processing and storage facilities, opened a consumer store and an agricultural supply store, and developed an efficient marketing system for their coffee. Despite these gains, roya (a plant disease) has devastated many coffee orchards and forced smaller and poorer producers back to subsistence farming and day labor. This grant will create a revolving loan fund so that 200 families can replant their one-hectare plots with new trees. Two COOPELECO agronomists will provide technical assistance. (CR-102)

Centro de Orientación Familiar (COF)
$81,405 Eighteen months
COF was founded in 1968 to educate and counsel low-income adults in family relations and health. It has become increasingly interested in vocational training and has sponsored economic projects for poor women. It will now conduct a national survey of women's self-managed enterprises, compiling a general inventory and studying 30 groups in depth. Results will be shared with the microenterprises at regional seminars; a national seminar will inform planners and trainers from public and private agencies. (CR-112)

Asociación de Desarrollo Integral de Gamalotillo de Puriscal
$73,940 Three years
Small farmers formed this association four years ago to promote new farming practices and to undertake community improvement projects. Since then, members have built a bridge, constructed drainage canals, acquired a tractor, and diversified their crops. The association will now buy a truck, build a warehouse, sponsor training in agrobusiness operations, and work with other small enterprises to develop a system for transporting and marketing perishable fruits and basic grains directly to commercial outlets. (CR-114)

Cooperativa Autogestionaria de Pescadores de Puerto Thiel (COOPEPUERTOTHIEL)
$50,000 Thirty months
It costs the members of this artisanal fishermen's cooperative over half their daily catch to rent the small wooden boats they use to earn a living. The cooperative will buy its own boats and build a warehouse/ice plant to make their business profitable. The grant will also provide working capital and short-term training and technical assistance in operating a fishery. (CR-115)

Cooperativa Santa Elena, R.L. (COOPESANTA ELENA)
$106,000
Three years

In 1982, this cooperative of 150 farm families from two mountain communities in north-central Costa Rica received an IAF grant to implement the first phase of a plan to diversify their economy. Members started handicraft production, planted new cereal and vegetable crops, and built a warehouse for packing and marketing their produce. COOPESANTA ELENA will now buy cows and start an experimental farm to develop new forage crops to increase dairy production. Training in integrated farm management will be expanded, and technical assistance will be provided to local vegetable growers. (CR-116)

Asociación Comunitaria de San Luis
$33,500
Two years

Seventeen landless families from the San Luis Valley formed an association in 1983 to buy land, but soon realized they lacked the resources. In late 1984, large landowners donated a 300-acre tract, which the families began cultivating together. The Asociación will now buy farm tools, livestock, fence wire, seeds, and fertilizers and will open a connector road to the main road through the valley so that members can market their milk, vegetables, and timber. (CR-117)

Asociación Roblealto Pro Bienestar del Niño (ROBLEALTO)
$112,100
Two years

The Roblealto Child Care Association will enlarge and modernize its dairy and swine farms, purchase breeding stock, and train a manager to provide a secure revenue base for its home for children from disturbed families, and its two day-care centers for low-income working mothers in San José. (CR-118)

Asociación de Instrucción y Ayuda en Mercadeo y Exportación (ADIAME)
$198,854
Three years

ADIAME was founded by Costa Rican business leaders to help small farmer associations and urban microenterprises boost their domestic and foreign sales. ADIAME's staff will study market demands; conduct detailed studies of import and export regulations, channels, and procedures; and then design training courses and provide technical assistance so that small producers can improve product quality, packaging, and delivery. (CR-119)

Asociación Indígena de Costa Rica (INDIGENA)
$154,000
Three years

INDIGENA will decentralize its operations, build two regional community centers, and provide technical assistance and credit to increase agricultural and crafts production, train local leaders, and sponsor cultural exchanges among the seven Indian peoples of Costa Rica. (CR-120)

Asociación de Piscicultores "Los Santos"
$64,000 Three years
This association of 38 members will build a trout hatchery, equipping it with a sedimentation pond and nursery space for fingerlings. A building suitable for cleaning and refrigerating fish will be rented, and harvests will be scheduled to meet market demand. Technical assistance and training will be provided to develop the skills needed to run a successful business. (CR-121)

Asociación para Promoción de la Mujer Monte Romo
$12,000 One year
This association was formed by 37 farm women who wanted to diversify their incomes beyond earnings from seasonal coffee-picking. The Asociación will build and operate a village bakery. It will also set up a small credit fund so that members can buy piglets for backyard production and establish a small plant nursery. (CR-122)

Cooperativa de Pescadores y Distribuidora de Hielo del Pacífico, Hojancha, R.L. (COOPEPACIFICO)
$49,500 Two years
This cooperative of 57 people from the town of Puerto Carrillo will buy six boats, seven outboard motors, and the necessary gear to start a fishery. Catches will be marketed in the province, and additional income will be generated by sales from COOPEACIFICO's new ice plant to other fishermen and the growing tourist industry in the area. (CR-123)

Asociación Taller Protejido de Alajuela
$42,000 Two years
This private nonprofit association was founded in 1970 by residents of the town of Alajuela to provide training and therapy for the handicapped. It will convert its woodworking shop into a small furniture factory to provide vocational training and income to at least 25 people per year. Training periods will vary with individual disabilities, and graduates will learn the skills to earn money at home or from jobs in local shops or factories. (CR-124)

Cooperativa Autogestionaria de Cítricos Acosta, R.L. (CIACOOP)
$87,411 Two years
This women's cooperative buys oranges and lemons from local farmers (who intersperse citrus trees to shade their coffee crops), squeeze juice by hand, and market it through a nearby dairy cooperative. CIACOOP has bought land, and will use this grant and a loan from a private agency to build, equip, and operate a juice-processing plant that will boost members' incomes and provide another cash crop for some 450 coffee growers. (CR-125)

Asociación de Desarrollo Integral de Cipreses
$48,700
Two years
The 300 members of this cooperative farm plots no larger than two-hectares in size. The association will provide its members with training in agronomy and farm management, expand its agricultural supply store, and will create a rotating credit fund to help members finance the cost of crop production. (CR-126)

Asociación de Apicultores de Los Santos (APISANTOS)
$49,325
Two years
The 55 small farmers of APISANTOS have been operating a beekeeping project since 1981, but lack of investment capital and technical assistance have limited growth. The association will provide credit and training so members can improve their apiaries and modernize their beekeeping practices. New processing equipment will be purchased and a marketing system developed to improve the quality and sales of honey, pollen, and wax. (CR-127)

Cooperativa de Artesanos de San Carlos, R.L. (COOPEARSANCA)
$49,906
Two years
Most of COOPEARSANCA's 171 members are poor women who produce handicrafts for sale on consignment at the coop's retail outlet in Ciudad Quesada. The cooperative will build a supply store and stock it with raw materials, start a rotating credit fund to finance purchases, and expand marketing and training to attract new members and raise output, product quality, and incomes. (CR-129)

Cooperativa Agrícola e Industrial de 28 Millas, R.L. (COOPE 28)
$63,200
Three years
Since it was founded by a group of small farmers and day laborers in a cacao-producing area along the Atlantic Coast, COOPE 28 has opened a consumer store, started a marketing service, and increased its membership to 115 families. The cooperative will clear a 35-hectare tract for a demonstration farm to show campesinos how to diversify crops and grow new varieties of cacao that are resistant to the Monilla Pod Rot that is ravaging traditional strains. COOPE 28 will also increase its agricultural supply inventories and capitalize a marketing fund. (CR-131)

Asociación de Fruticultores de Los Santos (FRUTISANTOS)
$34,500
Three years
Since it was formed seven years ago, FRUTISANTOS has encouraged its 170 member families to diversify their crops by growing apples, avocados, strawberries, and other fruits on the steep hillsides of the Los Santos Valley. It will now renovate a vacant building into a warehouse/packing center for marketing its crops. The association will work with other nearby groups to hire and share a project coordinator, and will contract technical assistance as needed. (CR-138)

Unión Cantonal de Asociaciones de Desarrollo Santiago de Puriscal (Unión Puriscal)
$33,500 Two years
Unión Puriscal is an association of 26 community development groups with total memberships of almost 3,000 rural families. It will buy new refrigeration equipment and expand its central warehouse to build a diverse inventory of staples and agricultural supplies to improve service in its network of consumer stores. It will also buy a truck to cut transportation costs and provide training in management and agronomy to streamline store operations and stimulate agricultural productivity. (CR-139)

Asociación de los Nuevos Alquimistas (ANAI)
$115,000 Two years
ANAI is working to organize isolated rural communities in southeast Costa Rica and to diversify local crop production by organizing community owned and operated plant nurseries. ANAI will import rare tropical food crops to be propagated in the nurseries and distributed among some 500 participating families. It will also purchase a truck and motorcycles for its training staff in order to provide more timely assistance to farm families who are learning to operate the nurseries and grow the new crops on their farms. (CR-142)

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples de Santa Rosa de Alfaro Ruíz, R.L. (COOPEBRISAS)
$48,500 Two years
COOPEBRISAS was formed in 1973 to install an irrigation system, which now extends some 15 miles and waters the fields of 233 small farmers. The cooperative recently opened and stocked the only agricultural supply and grocery store in the area. COOPEBRISAS will create a credit fund so that members can purchase tools, seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, and will provide training in the proper handling and use of agrochemicals. (CR-143)

Asociación de Productores de Granadilla (ASOPROG)
$49,950 Three years
Five years ago ASOPROG's 60 members began to switch from coffee production when they learned it was more profitable to cultivate granadilla (a fruit that was growing wild in the central highlands). Production credit was limited, however, since bank policies were geared toward the area's traditional cash crops. ASOPROG will provide its members with credit and technical assistance to increase yields and will enlarge its warehouse, purchase plastic fruit containers, and develop strategies to improve marketing. (CR-146)

Cooperativa de Pescadores de Lagarto, R.L. (COOPELAGARTO)
$60,100 Two years
The members of COOPELAGARTO will start their own fishing business by building and equipping boats and constructing a fish receiving station and packing house on a shorefront lot. The cooperative will process its catch for local, regional, and national marketing. (CR-147)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria y de Servicios Múltiples de Buenos Aires, R.L. (COOPEBAIRES)
$104,000 Two years
COOPEBAIRES was founded in 1973 to provide agricultural services to its 27 members. By 1982, membership had grown to 120 small farmers; an agricultural supply store had been opened; and the cooperative received an IAF grant for a credit fund to stimulate vegetable production. This grant will enable COOPEBAIRES to enlarge the fund to provide its 250 members with slightly larger loans to offset inflation and will provide short-term training for coop leaders. (CR-150)

Fundación Integral Campesina (FINCA)
$46,600 One year
The newly established FINCA Costa Rica will work with the Coalition of Development Initiatives (CINDE), the IAF, and FINCA International to assist 24 rural groups from isolated stretches of southern Costa Rica to create and manage community loan funds. Each community will receive the equivalent of US$60 per household and will use the money to invest in income-generating activities on their small farms; groups will repay the loans in crops or with livestock, which FINCA will help sell to replenish the loan fund. FINCA will also provide technical assistance to the groups in management and basic accounting. CINDE will contribute $60,000 to help capitalize the loan funds and the IAF will help cover FINCA's administrative and operating costs. (CR-152)

Cooperativa de Ahorro, Crédito y Servicios Múltiples de San Antonio de Belén, R.L. (COOPEBELEMITA)
$20,200 One year
COOPEBELEMITA will purchase a tractor, plow, discs, and other small implements to help members plant, tend, and harvest their crops. (CR-162)

COSTA RICA--AMENDMENTS

Pescadores del Litoral Atlántico, R.L. (COOPEPESLA)
$160,424
COOPEPESLA will expand its working capital to enable the fishing cooperative to purchase, process, and market its 202 members catch on a year-round basis. It will also install ice making equipment and sell ice to fishermen and other clients and will contract technical assistance to acquire new fishing methods. (CR-029)

Cooperativa de Caficultores de Cerro Azul, R.L.
$10,135
This 200-member cooperative will install a small hydroelectric generator to reduce energy costs, initiate a reforestation program, and install equipment for local milk processing. (CR-072)

Asociación de Desarrollo Integral de Monte Romo
$16,000
This development association will construct and operate a mill to process sugar cane into molasses and brown sugar. The association's 168 members will also plant trees to improve the area's watershed and assure future supplies of firewood. (CR-073)

Asociación de Desarrollo Integral de Sabanilla
$32,800
This small farmer association, located in a mountainous region of Costa Rica, will construct and operate a processing center to dry, store, and market basic grains for its members. (CR-076)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria y Servicios Múltiples de Talamanca, R.L. (COOPETALAMANCA)
$27,600
COOPETALAMANCA will conduct a training program to demonstrate the advantages of diversified cropping to small growers whose cacao has been depleted by fungus and will contract technical assistance in export marketing and administration. (CR-080)

Instituto Centroamericano de Administración de Empresas (INCAE)
$74,499
INCAE will develop educational materials to train the managers and officers of cooperatives in Costa Rica, Panama, and Honduras. (CR-090)

Paula Palmer
$18,680
Author Paula Palmer will up-date her 1979 book on the history and culture of Costa Rica's black, coastal population and translate it into Spanish. The book will be published in Costa Rica in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture. (CR-103)

Jiménez & Padilla, S.A.
$13,000
Jiménez & Padilla, S.A. will monitor the activities of selected Foundation grantees who grow, process, or market agricultural commodities and will provide them with technical assistance and training on a case-by-case basis. (CR-111)

DOMINICA--NEW GRANTS

Crayfish River Farmers' Cooperative (CRFC)
$10,250 One year
Since five residents of the Carib Reserve cleared land for farming two years ago, their plots have been cited by Dominica's Agricultural Division as models for soil conservation, animal husbandry, and pest control. The 12 families that now form this cooperative will buy a vehicle to market their produce in the capital city, Roseau, and will start a revolving loan fund to buy agricultural supplies. (DO-091)

La Paille Christian Community Core Group
$12,600 Two years
The La Paille Christian Community Core Group will build a feeder road to better transport crops and agricultural supplies. It will also create a revolving credit fund to purchase seeds, fertilizers, and farm implements, and will provide its 33 members with training in accounting, management, and marketing. (DO-092)

Morne Prosper Piggery Cooperative Society
$7,035 Two years
Two years ago a schoolteacher assisted 10 youths from Morne Prosper to build a pig sty with running water and raise hogs to earn income and improve the community's diet. The cooperative will enlarge its pens, stock them with 30 young pigs, and join other hog farmers to develop local feed supplies. (DO-093)

Marigot Education Council
Marigot Foundation High School
$45,680 Two years
Parents and civic leaders in Marigot banded together seven years ago to volunteer their services and open a vocational high school. The Council will now begin an extension program to train 100 older teenagers unable to attend the regular school program in auto mechanics, woodworking, sewing, and shoemaking. (DO-094)

DOMINICA--AMENDMENTS

National Development Foundation of Dominica (NDFD)
$101,590
The NDFD will provide loans, training, individual counseling, and technical assistance to small businesses in Dominica. (DO-076)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC--NEW GRANTS

Asociación de Agricultores de Talanquera
$21,000 Two years
During the past decade, this association of 22 cattle herders from Los Ciruelos have borrowed and repaid $160,000 in loans from the Dominican government; built schools, houses, and roads and sponsored community training programs. It will now establish a 120-acre model farm to demonstrate modern land management and animal husbandry to other families in the Northwest, where the semi-arid climate makes cattle-raising one of the few economically viable options for the poor. (DR-114)

Asociación Unión de Hermanos
$6,000 Eighteen months
This association of 32 subsistence farmers from the mountains above the Cibao Valley will build and stock a pig farm on land donated by a member. It will sponsor training courses in the care of imported breeds, sell gilts to members at cost, and market boars in neighboring towns to pay operating costs. (DR-119)

Federación Parroquial Campesina "San Ignacio"
$20,000 One year
Six small sheds will be built to allow 300 small coffee growers to process their harvests before shipping, reducing the weight and transport costs and increasing the market value of the crop. A central warehouse will be constructed to house a mill for hulling coffee beans and to store the processed crop for marketing. (DR-120)

Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral (IDDI)
$91,000 Two years
IDDI will work with 12 local organizations to implement an integrated development project. The project will control dumping of industrial waste, improve housing, health, and sanitation, and generate jobs in La Zurza, a community of 40,000 poor people occupying the slopes of a ravine in Santo Domingo. (DR-121)

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples "Amor y Paz", Inc.
$29,900 One year
Most of this cooperative's 565 members grow rice for a cash crop. The cooperative processes and markets the rice, distributes farm supplies, operates a consumer store, rents small farm machinery, and serves as a conduit for loans from a government bank. With this grant the cooperative will capitalize and manage a small credit fund to complement the government program and make emergency loans for harvesting or transportation of crops. It will also support training in management, marketing, and agronomy. (DR-127)

Junta de Cafecultores de Juan Adrian
$20,000
One year
The Junta's 250 small coffee growers will purchase equipment to begin processing their harvest at several field locations in order to reduce weight, lower shipping costs, and increase the market value of their crop. A central warehouse will be constructed to house a mill for hulling the coffee beans and for storing the processed crop. (DR-130)

Centro de Promoción Campesina (CPC)
$25,000
Six months
The CPC will disburse funds for 12 small production projects proposed by some of its affiliated peasant associations in the Cibao Valley. Activities will include a home garden project; the purchase of ox teams and plows; a small pig-raising project; the construction of apiaries; a credit fund for agricultural supplies; and the purchase of raw materials for two groups of artisans. (DR-137)

Mujeres en Desarrollo Dominicana, Inc. (MUDE)
$17,950
Two years

MUDE will inform 80 groups of poor women about the legal services available to them from the Dominican government. It will also conduct seminars and prepare educational materials on legal topics affecting women, will assist 10 of the groups to secure legal status, and will open a clinic to provide counsel for individual cases. (DR-138)

Asociación de Grupos Solidarios Dominicanos (AGSD)
$5,100
Six months
AGSD will renovate a *locale* and buy tools to establish a microenterprise for manufacturing and repairing *triciclos* (bicycle delivery carts). A nonprofit technical service agency will provide training and support in management and organizational development. (DR-139)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC--AMENDMENTS

Fundación San José, Inc.
$25,000
The Fundación will complete the first phase of a self-help housing project for 100 families that will introduce new low-cost technologies. (DR-062)

Asociación Pro-Educación y Desarrollo, Inc. (Pro-Educación)
$22,110
Pro-Educación will provide an association of seamstresses with small loans, training, and technical assistance. (DR-090)

Cáritas Dominicana
$27,932
Cáritas Dominicana, the development arm of the Catholic Church in the Dominican Republic, will assist associations of small farmers to breed and raise hogs. (DR-093)

Asociación para el Desarrollo, Inc. (APEDI)
$21,000
APEDI, organized by professionals and businessmen in Santiago, will implement development programs for microenterprises and peasant farmers. (DR-096)

Integración Juvenil
$37,000
Integración Juvenil will build a training center, carry out income-generating activities, and increase its educational services for street children in Puerto Plata. (DR-098)

Institute Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral (IDDI)
$12,000
IDDI will conduct a technical study for community sanitation infrastructure construction in the La Zurza community. (DR-112)

ECUADOR--NEW GRANTS

Radio Latacunga
$49,300
Two years
Radio Latacunga broadcasts a variety of nonformal education programs to the highland Indians of Cotopaxi Province. It is a major conduit for local news and serves as an expanded community bulletin board, transmitting messages between farflung friends and family who lack telephone or mail service. To maximize community input, simple taping booths have been installed at eight regional sites to supplement programs produced at the central studio. The station will now expand and improve its bilingual programming by modernizing its plant, hiring Quechua-speaking announcers, and training its staff to maintain and fully utilize the new equipment. (EC-136)

Unión de Comunidades Indígenas de Flores (UCIF)
$40,200
Two years
Since its creation in 1978, this association of 1,281 Indian families from 22 rural communities in Chimborazo Province has steadily improved its organizational capacity. For the past three years it has been a regional coordinating council for the national literacy campaign. Now UCIF will build a central office and warehouse and arrange for technical assistance and training to establish a network of community stores. (EC-140)

Federación de Cabildos de Licto
$44,730
Two years
This association of 28 rural Indian communities representing 20,000 people will design and test a plan to set up a network of community stores. The Federación will build a training center/warehouse for offering management and accounting courses and selling members' crops. (EC-142)

Comunidad Jurídica de Llinllin-Cívico
$74,500
Three years
In a few short years this civic association of 1,300 Indian families has built an impressive track record, establishing several primary schools, a high school, a bakery, a community store, and a cheese factory as well as maintaining payments on farmland being purchased from the national agrarian reform institute. With this grant it will expand and improve its dairy and beef herds, and will buy agricultural implements--including a tractor--to plant potatoes, grains, and vegetables on 120 newly acquired hectares. Training courses in agronomy and management will be provided to the association's leaders and membership. (EC-144)

Fernando L. Chaves
$2,211
Six months
With this learning and dissemination grant, Arq. Fernando L. Chaves will journey to Argentina and study the self-help housing program of the Centro de Estudios Urbanos y

Regionales. He will write an evaluative report and present his findings at a seminar in Quito for institutions and individuals working on self-help housing for the poor. (EC-145)

Sociedad Salesiana del Ecuador
$80,000 Three years
A team of bicultural educators has been working with Quechua-speaking communities in Quilotoa, in the northern sierra, for nearly 10 years. They will expand their program to new highland settlements in the Zumbahua region. The program will provide day care centers for preschoolers, bilingual adult primary education, and courses in agronomy, animal husbandry, and health care. Communities will help design curricula--local history and oral traditions will be culled for course materials--and will participate in development activities such as road building and reforestation. (EC-146)

Diocesis de Machala
$120,000 Three years
The Diocese of Machala in southern Ecuador will help community groups in six barrios to form an umbrella organization to build and manage workshops that will train and employ workers in a variety of occupations, including carpentry, electrical repair, and tailoring. The diocese will provide the land, the communities, the labor, and administration; the grant will pay for construction materials, production equipment, raw materials, and training. (EC-147)

Federación de Organizaciones Campesinas de Cicalpa
$59,500 Two years
The Federación, an association of 24 indigenous villages and 37 community organizations in highland Chimborazo, has concentrated on obtaining public services for its members. It will now strengthen its ability to undertake its own development programs by building a modest community center and warehouse, purchasing a tractor, planting potatoes and barley on communal lands, increasing guinea pig production, initiating a training program, and expanding reforestation. (EC-149)

José Chávez Morales
$13,160 Two years
The rich oral traditions of the Otavalo Valley are fading, while appropriate written materials for bilingual education are scarce. José Chávez Morales, an experienced development sociologist and folklorist, will collect the folk traditions of his native Imbabura Province, publish them in Quechua and Spanish, and distribute them to local schools and adult post-literacy programs. (EC-150)

Centro de Estudios Cooperativos (CEC)
$16,530
One year

CEC will translate into Spanish four training manuals on work planning and on transport, staff, and supply management in cooperatives. It will distribute the first edition to institutions giving courses to production, marketing, and savings and loan cooperatives in Ecuador; the International Labour Organization will republish each manual for dissemination throughout Spanish-speaking Latin America and the Caribbean. (EC-152)

ECUADOR--Amendments

Departamento de Educación Popular Permanente de Chimborazo (UNIDAD)
$77,300
UNIDAD will use this grant to expand its adult bilingual education program among Quechua-speaking communities in Chimborazo Province. It will also support new technical training programs and assist new community-controlled production enterprises. Finally, it will support the Feria Educativa, a nonformal education and organizational promotion project that uses popular theater, music, dance, and other art forms to explore relevant themes among indigenous communities. (EC-053)

Fundación Natura
$11,500
Fundación Natura will continue its community forestry activites and will hire a specialist to work on a project consisting of a groundbreaking effort linking the use of pesticides to ecology and public health in Ecuador. (EC-095)

Centro Juvenil San Patricio
$10,000
The Centro Juvenil San Patricio is expanding its vocational training programs for street youth by constructing and refurbishing workshops for such trades as carpentry, electricity, metalworking, and drafting. It is also establishing an audio-visual center and arranging meetings to share experiences with a similar program in Bogotá, Colombia. Additional funding will enable the Centro to cover the cost of new instructors temporarily. (EC-120)

La Cooperativa de Producción Agropecuaria "La Providencia"
$11,560
The cooperative is planting 80 hectares of community lands and obtaining technical assistance and training to restore production crippled by heavy winter rains. With added funds, the cooperative will establish a communal herd of cattle, purchasing 31 animals and veterinary equipment. (EC-121)

Mundo Andino
$18,000
Mundo Andino will develop and publish additional printed materials for the ongoing education of campesino adults who have become literate. The new pamphlets will use everyday language to cover relevant historical and contemporary topics such as agricultural and artisan production, traditional beliefs and practices, and family and community organizations. (EC-124)

EL SALVADOR--NEW GRANTS

Club Altrusa
$12,426 (& Amendment) Six months
The Club Altrusa is an international service organization for professional and business women and has more than 20,000 members in 17 countries. Three members of the El Salvador chapter will travel to Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Colombia to study how various programs provide credit, training, and technical assistance to female microentrepreneurs. (ES-037)

GRENADA--NEW GRANTS

Grenada Save The Children Development Agency (GRENSAVE)
$11,600 One year
GRENSAVE will provide training, technical assistance, and financial support so that four new communities can identify and carry out development projects. It will also hold six training seminars to increase leadership skills among community development groups in rural Grenada. (GR-014)

GUATEMALA--NEW GRANTS

Movimiento Guatemalteco de Reconstrucción Rural (MGRR)
$255,000
Twenty-six months

Since its founding 20 years ago, the MGRR has developed an integrated rural development program to assist subsistence farmers--mainly Pocoman Indians--in the department of Jalapa. MGRR will enlarge its revolving loan fund for agricultural production, processing, and marketing, while its staff of 20 professionals provides technical assistance to improve the yields, incomes, and diets of small farmers in the area. (GT-135)

Federación de Cooperativas Agrícolas de Productores de Café de Guatemala, R.L. (FEDECOCAGUA)
$137,998
Thirty-eight months

Organized in 1969, FEDECOCAGUA represents 54 legally registered cooperatives and nine precooperatives with combined memberships of 7,400 small-scale coffee growers. In past years coffee prices have fluctuated wildly, and this grant will support the federation's plan to establish experimental plots on 530 acres of land so that members can diversify their crops to increase incomes and improve family diets. A rotating credit fund will finance the planting of corn, beans, yucca, potatoes, and assorted vegetables, and agricultural agents will advise farmers on how to achieve optimum yields.

A FEDECOCAGUA official will also travel to several Latin American countries and study successful women-in-development programs so that FEDECOCAGUA can revise and improve its own programs. (GT-136 and GT-140)

Proyecto Lingüístico "Francisco Marroguin" (PLFM)
$26,500
Two years

Over half of all Guatamalans speak languages or dialects other than Spanish. The PLFM is a 15-year-old research center that has trained Indian linguists, laid the groundwork for dictionaries in various indigenous languages, and developed literacy programs throughout the country. It will continue to prepare bilingual educational materials, will computerize data collected on several dialects, and will edit Ixil, Kanjobal, and Kekchi dictionaries. (GT-137)

Centro de Autoformación Para Promotores Sociales (CAPS)
$315,969
Three years

Since its creation in 1967 as part of the University Rafael Landivar, CAPS has trained more than 11,000 people from the countryside in techniques of rural development. CAPS will use $250,000 of this grant to expand its revolving loan fund for production and marketing projects among highland Indian farmers; the remainder will pay for eight vehicles to carry agronomists into the field. (GT-138)

Fundación Guatemalteca para el Desarrollo "Carroll Behrhorst" (FCB)
$227,274 Three years
Administered and staffed by Guatamalans, the FCB was founded by a U.S. doctor, Carroll Behrhorst, 25 years ago to provide health and extension services to Indian families. It will use this grant to install 13 gravity-flow potable water systems to serve 20 highland communities. Village committees will organize construction crews and will receive training in water sanitation and system maintenance. Communities will help replenish the building fund by repaying FCB for their systems within five years. (GT-139)

GUATEMALA--AMENDMENTS

Centro Mesoamericano de Estudios sobre Tecnología Apropiada (CEMAT)
$12,830
CEMAT will deliver inexpensive appropriate technologies to approximately 50 rural communities. Energy-efficient wood stoves, improved latrines, and biodigestors that produce disease-free organic fertilizers will create energy resources, boost agricultural production, and reduce the incidence of parasitic illnesses. (GT-124)

Asociación Pro-Agua del Pueblo
$32,345
The association will work with several private Guatamalan development organizations to provide technical assistance and financing so that 39 villages can build potable water systems to serve their 17,000 residents. Each project will promote better sanitation through latrine construction and public health education. (GT-130)

GUYANA--NEW GRANTS

Moruka Transport Cooperative (MTC)
$14,530 Two years
This cooperative of 400 Amerindian small farmers will purchase and outfit a river steamer to market local produce regionally and nationally. (GY-011)

HAITI--NEW GRANTS

Centre d'Animation Rurale Polyvalent a Effets Multiplicateurs (CARPEM)
$60,260
Two years
CARPEM will work with several groups of small farmers around St. Louis du Nord to build silos for storing and marketing beans, corn, and peanuts. It will also establish a supply depot and a revolving credit fund so that a new network of consumer stores can stock and retail basic necessities such as salt, sugar, matches, and cooking oil. (HA-083)

Caritas Paroissial de Hinche
$9,700
Eighteen months
During the past decade, Caritas/Hinche has helped poor farmers organize small groups to plant community gardens, pool their savings, and launch development projects. It will assist eight such groups in the community of Abriot to open a consumer store and to build an ox-driven mill for processing their cane into raw sugar, which will be sold locally. (HA-085)

Eye Care Haiti (ECH)
$62,000
Two years
Eye Care Haiti is a nonprofit organization that trains ophthalmic paramedicals to work in its network of regional clinics and in outlying villages to treat and prevent visual impairments among the rural poor. Two years ago it began an experimental program at its Mirebalais clinic to provide basic medical care. ECH will expand its activities there by organizing 500 mothers of severely malnourished children into small groups for nutrition training. Interviewers will identify potential job skills, and a small pilot fund will issue group loans so participants can start production activities to improve their families' incomes and diets. (HA-086)

Fonds Haitien d'Aide à la Femme (FHAF)
$35,200
Twenty-five months
FHAF is a nonprofit organization founded by 25 women bank employees to help women microentrepreneurs obtain credit. It will assist clients in preparing applications, underwrite 75 percent of each loan's principal, and provide management training and technical assistance to borrowers. (HA-088)

Asosyasyon Animate Independan (AAI)
$13,810
Two years
AAI is a nonprofit association of 40 community development workers assisting small farmers on Haiti's north and central plateau. It will sponsor semiannual training seminars on such topics as project administration and management, reforestation, animal husbandry, and agroeconomics and will hold quarterly membership meetings to encourage networking. (HA-089)

Comité de Developpement et de Planification du CEEH (CODEPLA).
$10,000 Three months
During the past three years, CODEPLA's nursery has distributed one million hardwood seedlings to Haitian peasant groups. CODELPA will bring 10 representatives from Caribbean and Central American organizations to Haiti for a workshop that will assess grassroots reforestation efforts in Hispaniola and will encourage similar efforts elsewhere. (HA-090)

Cooperative Artisanal et Caisse Popular de Surprendre-Mare Rouge (COASMAR/CPSMAR)
$41,695 Two years
COASMAR/CPSMAR is a cooperative and credit union with a membership of approximately 1,000 artisans and small farmers. It will expand production loans and build another 15 silos to store corn, beans, peanuts, and root crops in order to ensure dependable local supplies of seeds and food. It will also enlarge its adult literacy program, open a consumer store, and start a poultry enterprise. (HA-091)

Conference Episcopal d'Haiti (CEH)
$551,720 Three years
Haiti has the lowest annual per capita income and the highest illiteracy rates in the hemisphere. To combat these problems CEH will undertake a national program to train 10,000 literacy monitors to teach 3 million Haitians to read and write Creole. Literacy texts will be organized around such development themes as agronomy, sanitation, health, and reforestation. (HA-094)

HAITI--AMENDMENTS

Groupe de Recherche pour le Developpement (GRD)
$14,400
The GRD--a private, nonprofit association of 35 Haitian professionals--will publish studies on development options in rural Haiti. (HA-074)

Kombit Sevo, Min Ak Ke Ansanm (KOSMIKA)
$24,810
KOSMIKA, a multipurpose cooperative with 825 members, will expand its agricultural production, animal husbandry, education, and training programs and will develop a credit union. (HA-079)

HONDURAS--NEW GRANTS

Federación Hondureña de Cooperativas Cafetaleras, Ltda.
$1,200 Five months
To finance a visit by FEHCOCAL representatives to Mexico to study the Mexican Rural Development Foundation's loan guarantee system for small farmers and explore the possible creation of a similar system for small coffee producers in Honduras. (HO-096)

Grupo Juvenil Dion
$1,975 Two months
To support travel of three representatives of a community education center in Tegucigalpa to attend a seminar in Bogota, Colombia on non-formal urban education programs. (HO-097)

Federación Hondureña de Mujeres Campesinas (FEHMUCH)
$2,220 Six months
FEHMUC has requested a grant to promote the development of Honduran peasant women through a series of four seminars which will produce a plan of action for their Federation. (HO-098)

Instituto para el Desarrollo Hondureño (IDH)
$194,600 Two years
IDH is a private nonprofit organization founded in 1977 to provide credit and technical assistance to rural and urban microenterprises. It will expand and improve these activities by opening three regional offices and enlarging its rotating loan fund. (HO-099)

Asesores para el Desarrollo (ASEPADE)
$105,097 Two years
ASEPADE has been providing training, technical assistance, and credit to self-help organizations for nearly 15 years. It will enlarge its rotating credit fund and provide management and administrative training to microenterprises that produce and sell their goods in the poor neighborhoods of Tegucigalpa and Comayagüela. (HO-102)

Central de Cooperativas Agrícolas, Ltda. (CECOAL)
$240,000 Three years
CECOAL, a recently formed federation of three farmers' cooperatives, will boost rice production by purchasing seeds, pesticides, and fertilizers in bulk for loan to its members. Harvested rice will be transported to CECOAL's new warehouse and processing plant, where it will be cleaned, hulled, polished, classified, and packaged for sale in local markets during the off-season, when prices are higher. Earnings will replenish the rotating credit fund, and surpluses will be paid in dividends and be reinvested in community projects. (HO-108)

JAMAICA--NEW GRANTS

Mel Nathan Institute
$60,500
Three years
The Mel Nathan Institute has been working for six years in a poor neighborhood of Kingston that has an estimated unemployment rate of 58 percent. The institute provides family counseling and job training and operates several commercial projects, including woodworking, strawcraft, and upholstering enterprises. It will expand its community development programs, strengthen the management of its loan fund for microenterprises, and send staff to Trinidad to study an innovative project that provides on-the-job training for poor people. (JA-074)

Friends of Women's World Banking Jamaica, Ltd.
$20,300
One year
This private nonprofit organization will establish a fund to underwrite bank loans so that women microentrepreneurs will have the collateral to qualify for financing and can build credit records. Borrowers will also receive training and technical assistance to improve their business operations. (JA-078)

Construction Resource Development Centre (CDRC)/Women's Construction Collective (WCC)
$60,720
One year
The CDRC was created by builders and unions to strengthen Jamaica's construction industry through research and training. It will assist the 35 women members of the WCC to strengthen their training program and open a home repair business. The WCC will also work with the Office Of Disaster Preparedness to test a model program by helping home owners in two poor neighborhoods shore up their houses to better withstand hurricanes. (JA-079)

St. John Bosco Boys School
$4,500
Three months
The school will hire a research team to study the feasibility of establishing a butcher-training program for homeless boys in Kensington. (JA-081)

LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL--NEW GRANTS

SOLIDARIOS
$5,000 Three months
SOLIDARIOS is a council of Latin American development foundations. This grant will enable representatives of several private Latin American and Caribbean organizations to attend the Third International Conference of Foundations and Business Leaders, which will be held from March 6-9, 1985, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. (LA-113)

Latin American Studies Association Secretariat (LASA)
$10,000 Six months
This grant enabled selected Latin American and Caribbean participants to attend the twelfth meeting of the Latin American Studies Association in April 1985 in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where they presented papers on development issues affecting the poor. (LA-115)

Instituto Indigenista Interamericano (IAII)
$74,478 Six months
The IAII is an adjunct of the Organization of American States that disseminates information to member nations to help improve the material and cultural well-being of Indians throughout the hemisphere. One grant enabled representatives from 23 Indian organizations in Central and South America and Mexico to attend IAII's Ninth Inter-American Indian Congress in Santa Fe, New Mexico in May 1985, so they could present practical suggestions for development strategies and programs for indigenous peoples. Following the Congress they visited Pueblo, Navajo, Hopi, and Zuni reservations, in late October of 1985, to meet local leaders and observe community action programs. A second grant will enable selected Latin American participants to attend a seminar in Mexico City on the uses of appropriate technologies by Indian communities. (LA-120 and LA-125)

Instituto Centroamericano de Administración de Empresas (INCAE)
$1,640,289 Three years
INCAE is Central America's only graduate school of business administration. It will launch a new "Program of Development Management" to "train the trainers" so that private institutions can better support microenterprises, agricultural cooperatives, and other grassroots groups working among the poor in Central America, Panama, Colombia, and Ecuador. Specially designed courses will be provided to extensionists, who will then organize similar courses in accounting, marketing, and administration for small businessmen and the managers of rural cooperatives who have limited formal education. Training seminars will also be held for the professional staff of private voluntary organizations to strengthen project management and design. The Institute will evaluate the effectiveness of both training programs, and will disseminate workable methodologies to other business and

management training programs throughout the hemisphere. A separate grant will provide advanced training to 30 members of nonprofit development agencies and small entrepreneurs. (LA-122 and LA-124)

LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL--AMENDMENTS

Inter-American Legal Services Association (ILSA)
$20,000
ILSA will study legal services programs in Colombia, Peru, Mexico, and Chile to report on effective approaches to delivering such services. (LA-098)

MEXICO--NEW GRANTS

Sociedad Agrícola y Ganadera Cuchillo Parado
$5,960
One year
The Sociedad will purchase and install a grist mill to process wheat and corn grown by its members into flour and to provide milling services to another 600 families who live outside Cuchillo Pardo. (ME-228)

Centro de Investigaciones Económicas (CIE)
$7,000
Eight months
The CIE is an independent research arm of the Department of Economics at the University of Nuevo León. This grant allowed 15 representatives from a variety of Mexican research and environmental organizations to attend CIE's four-day conference in Monterrey, Mexico, on how to develop economically feasible environmental programs. (ME-229)

Asociación de Microempresas Mexicanas, A.C. (MIMEXA)
$122,270
Two years
MIMEXA is the first organization of microenterprises in the city of Monterrey. It has compiled and distributed a directory of small businesses to facilitate a program entitling its 200 members to discounts on purchases of finished goods from each other. MIMEXA will now establish a program of bulk purchases so that its carpenters, lathe operators, shoemakers, and mechanics can cut costs and have reliable access to raw materials. (ME-230)

Taller de Análisis Social, A.C. (TAS)
$35,940
Eighteen months
TAS will assist 11 small organizations of rural women in northern Veracruz to establish and manage primary health care projects in their communities. (ME-232)

Agroindustria Integrada, S.C. (AISC)
$7,500
Six months
AISC organized three field trips for 160 young adults from an agricultural precooperative to visit four farms in the states of Morelos, Michoacán, and Hidalgo. They will apply what they learn about farm management and production to the cultivation of 12 hectares of land on the outskirts of Mexico City. (ME-235)

Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica (CIDE)
$197,000
Two years
CIDE will manage a fellowship program that will send selected Mexican development professionals and practitioners to the University of California at San Diego for short residencies to study topics related to alleviating poverty in Mexico. (ME-236)

Promoción Popular Urbana (PPU)
$35,900 One year
PPU will assist a low-income neighborhood of Mixtec Indians in Tijuana to adjust to urban life by organizing bilingual literacy classes, opening a small health clinic, promoting traditional cultural activities, and informing residents about how to gain access to public services. (ME-237)

Central Ejidal de Servicios Colectivos Electromecánicos (CESCEM)
$62,850 One year
Several years ago seven rural communities in the state of Coahuila commissioned a study that revealed a high percentage of their farm machinery was in disrepair. In 1984, these communities founded CESCEM to train local youth for service-repair jobs. The 32 students, who are being taught by engineers from the University of Guanajuato, will complete their 18-month apprenticeships, and CESCEM will retool its workshops to provide more efficient commercial services to the 50 farming communities within 30 miles of the center. (ME-238)

Asesoría Dinámica a Microempresas de la Laguna, A.C. (ADMIC-LAC)
$125,935 Three years
ADMIC-LAC will create a revolving loan fund and expand its training and technical assistance programs for microenterprises in the city of Torreón. (ME-239)

Grupo de Apoyo al Desarrollo Etnico (GADE)
$59,610 Eighteen months
GADE will provide working capital, technical assistance, and training to 10 isolated Indian communities in the state of Oaxaca that are using traditional technologies to make silk, woodworking, and other products. GADE will also collect and disseminate botanical data on natural dyes, plants suitable for silkworms, and appropriate woods for furniture making. (ME-240)

Comité Promotor de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo Rural (COPIDER)
$301,000 One year
COPIDER was formed in 1977 by 25 scholars, government officials, and other professionals to study and support rural development. It will expand a revolving credit fund to make short-term loans for productive projects that promote economic self-sufficiency and are designed and managed by peasant organizations. (ME-241)

Unión, Progreso y Superación (UPS)
$8,320 Two years
The 25 families of UPS will construct and manage a poultry farm in a poor neighborhood of Tijuana to increase household incomes. (ME-242)

MEXICO--AMENDMENTS

University of California at San Diego (UCSD)
$10,838
Mexican scholars, graduate students, and development practitioners are participating in a program on U.S.-Mexican border and transborder issues that is being held at the University of California at San Diego. (ME-149)

Asesoría Dinámica a Microempresas, A.C. (ADMIC)
$150,000
ADMIC will provide technical assistance and training to microenterprises in the city of Monterrey and will organize networks for bulk purchases of raw materials and joint marketing of goods and services. (ME-227)

NICARAGUA--NEW GRANTS

Fundación Nicaragüense de Desarrollo (FUNDE)
$654,880 One year
FUNDE was formed by leading businessmen in 1969 to provide loans to organized groups that lacked access to credit through normal channels. Since then it has helped set up 60 savings and loans cooperatives. It will now provide technical assistance and training to the owners and operators of 3,000 microenterprises, most of them credit union members. The project will focus on improving management, marketing, and accounting practices and on introducing new technologies and locally available raw materials to cut costs, stimulate production, and raise incomes. (NC-125)

Cooperativa de Ahorro, Crédito y Servicios Múltiples San Antonio, R.L.
$75,150 One year
The cooperative will enlarge its loan fund to provide construction materials to repair members' houses and restore basic water, sewerage, and electrical services. A truck will be purchased to transport the building materials. (NC-127)

PANAMA--NEW GRANTS

Asociación Kuna Nega
$335,000
Three years

The association has built three model homes to test designs and self-help construction techniques on 18.5 hectares of land on the outskirts of Panama City that was donated by the government. The association will now create a revolving loan fund to build 76 houses during the first phase of what will eventually be a community of more than 250 dwellings. (PN-087)

Asociación Panameña del Instituto Centroamericano de Administración de Empresas (INCAE/Panama)
$48,657
Six months

Members of the INCAE/Panama faculty will survey organizations assisting microenterprises in nine Latin American countries in order to identify program innovations and major roadblocks. INCAE/Panama will then design, promote, and implement a conference for the staff of development organizations in Central America that provide technical services to small businesses. (PN-090)

Centro Conservacionista de Panamá
$15,000
One year

The Centro Conservacionista de Panamá will buy a four-wheel-drive vehicle to support its work with more than 20 Panamanian private development organizations concerned with conservation and natural resource market. (PN-092)

Asociación de Empleados Kuna (AEK)
$21,150
One year

The AEK will produce a 60-minute, 16mm, color documentary on its project to preserve the San Blas reservation by establishing a forest park and wildlife refuge. The film will also explore how the Kuna's blend of traditional agroforestry practices with modern ecological science provides an alternative to slash-and-burn agriculture. (PN-093)

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples Juan XXIII, R.L.
$49,200
One year

Since its founding in 1966, this cooperative of small farmers in Veraguas Province has provided agricultural production, processing, and marketing services to its 1,700 members; opened a supermarket in Santiago and 18 branch stores; and built a chicken-feed and a meat-processing plant. It will now organize training seminars on agricultural technology, reforestation, cottage industries, and community development so that members can increase their productivity and incomes. (PN-094)

Grupo de Tecnología Apropiada (GTA)
$111,300
One year

GTA has been working since 1977 to design appropriate technologies for use in Panama. With this grant it will develop a modern communications network (including computers, radio, and telephones) to inform small farmers and their supporting institutions about seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, and marketing opportunities. It will also adapt recently developed computer-education programs to better educate low-income students in the schools. (PN-095)

Círculo de Estudios Científicos Aplicados (CECA)
$33,900
One year

Since 1979, a group of young professionals has been attacking the problems of soil erosion, deforestation, and salinization that plague the Azuero Peninsula. CECA's efforts to save the mangrove forest covering much of the peninsula's eastern coast led the Panamanian government to designate several stretches as wilderness and wildlife preserves. With this grant, CECA will provide technical assistance to the small farmers of Chitre, Herrera, an agrarian reform settlement along the Guararé River. In addition to covering overhead costs, IAF funds will enable campesinos to start a cheese factory, revamp their sugar-cane processing, improve their breeding of chickens, pigs, and bees, and enrich their pastureland. (PN-099)

PANAMA--AMENDMENTS

Asociación de Empleados Kunas (AEK)
$42,000
The Kuna Indians, working through the AEK, will plan and set up a forest park and wildlife refuge on the border of their reservation (La Comarca de San Blas). At the park's center, Udirbi, the Kuna will construct facilities for scientists and other visitors. Studies of the potential land use and floral and faunal resources will be carried out; and the boundaries of the reservation will be demarcated and protected. (PN-078)

PARAGUAY--NEW GRANTS

Misión de Amistad
$174,975 Two years
Misión de Amistad will organise health associations in 25 rural and urban communities within a 60-mile radius of Asunción. A professional staff of doctors and paramedicals will treat illnesses, provide training in preventive health care, and will help the associations form a savings-and-loan network so that members are financially prepared for costly medical emergencies. The Misión de Amistad will also train extensionists to promote public health and provide basic care to six Asunción communities recently displaced by flooding. Severe cases will be referred to the group's clinic in the city. (PY-093 and PY-100)

Instituto para el Desarrollo Armónico de la Personalidad (IDAP)
$131,300 Two years
Founded by a group of teachers in 1976, IDAP has been a pioneer in developing educational models for poor children in Paraguay. Three learning centers will be opened for children between the ages of three and twelve in Asunción's low-income neighborhoods and IDAP will train community residents as teachers and administrators. Outreach workshops will be held to encourage parents to participate in the education of their children. (PY-094)

Comité de Desarrollo Rural
$15,550 One year
Two years ago four teachers initiated a project to help 20 women from poor neighborhoods outside San Juan Bautista learn how to improve household sanitation and how to plant backyard vegetable gardens, raise chickens, and preserve foods to earn income and bolster their families' diets. The Comité will enlarge its program to reach another 20 women and it will work with a local savings and loan cooperative to start a women's community organization. The project will also provide practical training for home economics students from the Instituto de Formación Docente who are learning community development skills to become teachers in rural villages. (PY-096)

Programa de Ayuda Cristiana (PAC)
$126,300 Two years
Most of the subsistence farmers in Alto Paraná and Canendiyú Provinces cultivate plots no larger than five hectares. PAC will select a local family to administer a five-hectare model farm that will serve as a training center to show campesinos how to grow new crops and efficiently use available resources. Tea will be grown as a cash crop to help defray the costs of the training program. PAC will also provide legal services and work with peasant organizations to register land titles. (PY-098)

Pastoral Social Diocesis San Juan Bautista de Las Misiones
$99,900
Two years

In response to the 1983 floods, the Pastoral Social organized a program to train community extensionists in basic health care and to assist displaced families rebuild their homes. It also established a small loan fund to enable small farmers to replant their cotton and soybean fields. The Pastoral Social will now provide training and technical assistance in accounting to 48 agricultural committees to improve production and marketing, and it will augment its loan fund to reach another 1,000 families enabling them to resume their farming and artisanal activities. (PY-099)

Proyecto de Ayuda Rural de Iglesias de Itapúa (PARII)
$140,450
Two years

During the past three years, PARII has worked with 29 agricultural committees of homesteading families in the province of Itapúa to introduce new cash crops and diversify subsistence production to improve family diets. It will now help consolidate these committees into a regional federation to bolster marketing. PARII agronomists will continue to provide technical assistance and training and will experiment with new farming techniques that boost crop yields without depleting the soil. (PY-102)

PERU--NEW GRANTS

Comisión de Coordinación de Tecnología Andina (CCTA)
$123,085 Two years
CCTA is a consortium of eight research and training organizations that have joined forces to share information and coordinate their activities among indigenous Andean communities. It will strengthen its networking capacity by holding a series of seminars for development specialists, program field workers, and local leaders to develop course materials on topics such as soil conservation, animal husbandry, and biological and chemical fertilizers. Results will be published in CCTA's monthly newsletter and distributed to some 90 development agencies. The consortium will also establish a documentation center in Cuzco to collect materials on the use of appropriate and traditional Andean technologies. (PU-226)

Taller de Capacitación e Investigación Familiar (TACIF)
$50,475 (& Amendment) Two years
TACIF will expand its activities in Miguel Grau, a poor neighborhood of Lima, by establishing a day care center for 90 preschoolers that will also offer after-school training to youth between the ages of seven and 13. Their mothers will receive technical and management training to develop their educational skills and participate in new community projects. (PU-227)

Proyecto Amparaes
$115,400 Two years
Proyecto Amparaes will continue its training and technical assistance program in agronomy, marketing, health, and organizational development so that an incipient network of 10 highland communities can start a loan fund to increase production and incomes, build potable water systems, and expand a consumer store. (PU-228)

Instituto de Capacitación de Desarrollo Rural y Apoyo Autogestionario (INCADER)
$22,130 One year
INCANDER will work with 10 women's clubs in Huaura and Mazo to build a bakery. Each club will open a store, and members will also sell bread door to door. This is the clubs' first joint economic venture, and they will receive training and technical assistance in management, accounting, production, and marketing. (PU-229)

Centro Latinoamericano de Trabajo Social (CELATS)
$71,400 Thirty months
CELATS, a professional association of social workers and social work students and faculty from schools in 18 Latin American countries, will conduct a comparative analysis of six neighborhood nutrition programs (comedores populares) in poor

neighborhoods of Lima. The study will identify why some evolved into broader self-help efforts, and examine their effect on women's roles in their communities. Results will be used to design training materials for low-income women's groups and for member social workers and schools. A formal report will be distributed to public and private development agencies throughout Latin America. (PU-230)

Central de Cooperativas Agrarias de Producción "3 de Octubre"
$65,800
Two years
This association of five agricultural cooperatives will market fertilizers, seeds, and fuel to its 1,415 member families and to other small farmers in the central Piura valley in northern Peru. (PU-231)

Liga Agraria Base Pilcuyo
$93,320
Three years
This association of 40 communities along the shore of Lake Titicaca has doubled in size during the last decade and now represents some 23,000 Aymaras who grow subsistence crops and raise cattle for a living. The Liga will buy breeding stock to improve its herds, build inexpensive feedlots to fatten cattle in each community, provide veterinary care, and rent a stockyard in the city of Puno to market beef. (PU-232)

Centro de Apoyo a la Promoción Social (CAPS)
$67,825
Two years
CAPS will provide training and technical assistance in financial management, animal husbandry, and cattle marketing to the leaders and members of the Liga Agraria Base Pilcuyo. (PU-233)

Centro de Desarrollo para el Campesinado y el Poblador Urbano Marginal (CEDECUM)
$79,640
One year
CEDECUM will work with a federation of 12 Campesino communities representing more than 1,000 families to strengthen their organization, start a production credit fund, increase crop yields, plant trees, and build terraces and retaining walls to prevent soil erosion. It will also coordinate project activities with the Totorani irrigation project (funded by USAID) by helping communities construct networks of smaller canals to water their fields. (PU-234)

Centro de Estudios y Promoción de la Cultura Andina (CEPCA)
$110,900
One year
CEPCA will work to strengthen 650 associations of highlanders who have migrated to Lima. Recent settlers and unemployed artisans who lack their traditional looms and raw materials will be able to use eight hectares of land south of the city to open craft workshops, plant gardens, and raise small animals. Technical assistance will also be provided so that associations can start small income-earning projects in their native communities. (PU-235)

Instituto Tecnológico Agrario Proterra
$176,680 Two years
The institute will undertake an integrated rural development program to assist 526 small farmers in the Lurin Valley. (PU-236)

Centro de Estudios de Derecho y Sociedad (CEDYS)
$33,800 Eighteen months
CEDYS will shed light on Peru's 15 years of experience with Comunidades Industriales by studying a cross-section of worker stock ownership plans in industrial enterprises. Results will be shared at seminars with workers and managers of surveyed firms and will be published for wider dissemination. (PU-237)

Acción Comunitaria del Perú
$411,650 Two years
Acción Comunitaria del Perú will expand its Progesso program for microenterprises in Lima by opening two new offices to cover the eastern and western sectors of the city. Loans will only be made to groups, who will assume mutual responsibility for repayment, and will carry interest charges at the prevailing market rate. Borrowers will receive training and technical assistance to improve accounting, management, and production. Acción's staff will receive training in credit supervision and computer operation to streamline project administration, and will travel to similar programs in neighboring countries to share experiences and learn from each other. (PU-238)

Comunidad Campesina de Tajkina
$26,835 Eighteen months
The drought of 1982-83 and subsequent flooding have made subsistence farming increasingly perilous for the 171 Aymara families of the Comunidad de Tajkina. Most of the men migrate seasonally to the coast to earn supplemental income. The community will start its own enterprise to handcraft traditional shoes, sweaters, hats, weavings, musical instruments, and utilitarian objects (e.g., rope) for sale locally and to tourists in the nearby city of Puno. (PU-239)

Instituto Libertad y Democracia (ILD)
$173,600 Two years
The ILD will conduct a study to design a private system for registering and titling properties in the "informal sector" of Peru's economy. It will draw up building codes and work with consultants and representatives from the insurance industry and financial institutions to develop a method for certifying structures in pueblos jovenes (squatter settlements) so that owners can obtain title insurance and qualify for bank loans. Workable features from similar registration schemes in other countries will be adapted into the final model, which will include a pilot plan for testing. (PU-240)

Centro de Estudios Rurales Andinos "Bartolomé de las Casas"
$155,760
Two years

The Centro Las Casas will establish a post-university educational program in Cuzco to strengthen the technical and analytical skills of development professionals from public and private agencies and apply that training to three subject areas: Andean agricultural development, the use of new and appropriate technologies, and regional and municipal planning. During the second year of study, participants will have the opportunity to design models or proposals for specific projects. A series of regional seminars and an annual colloquium will also be held to share information and foster institutional linkages. (PU-241)

Instituto de Salud Hugo Pesce (INSAHP)
$157,950
Three years

INSAHP will implement a health care program in Villa El Salvador, a poor neighborhood of approximately 300,000 people in South Lima. The program, especially designed for mothers and children, will train community extensionists to provide basic medical care and will sponsor campaigns to inform the public on disease prevention and environmental hygiene. (PU-242)

PERU--AMENDMENTS

Asociación Civil Comité de Solidaridad Popular "El Rescate"
$23,800
The Comité initiated the first phase of its self-help housing program by purchasing a concrete mixer and construction materials, and contracting technical assistance and some skilled labor to build 22 houses and 14 roofs. (PU-176)

Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP)
$58,600
IEP will conclude a research program on urbanization and low-income populations. Results will be disseminated through publications and seminars. (PU-190)

ANTISUYO
$48,750
Antisuyo, a nonprofit association, will expand its education and marketing program of traditional handicrafts, from the jungle and highland areas. (PU-205)

Estación Principal de Altura del Instituto Veterinario de Investigaciones Tropicales y de Altura (IVITA)
$13,000
IVITA will provide technical assistance and training to two peasant communities to establish dairy farms in the Callejón de Conchucos. (PU-213)

Centro de Investigación, Capacitación y Documentación (CEICAD)
$13,285
CEICAD will expand a marketing program, for artisans in Simbalá in northern Peru to increase incomes and preserve a unique cultural heritage. (PU-204)

SAINT LUCIA--NEW GRANTS

National Research and Development Foundation (NRDF)
$105,000
One year

The NRDF will implement a credit and counseling program to provide loans and technical assistance to poor entrepreneurs in St. Lucia. (SL-005)

SAINT VINCENT--NEW GRANTS

National Development Foundation of St. Vincent and the Grenadines
$35,236 Fourteen months
This private nonprofit organization will provide credit and business counselling to approximately 75 microenterprises in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Assistance will be tailored to the needs of small agricultural, food-processing, fishery, and service firms. A second one-month grant will support a training seminar for Caribbean National Development Foundations in program planning and proposal writing. (SV-016 and SV-017)

TURKS AND CAICOS--NEW GRANTS

Turks and Caicos Development Trust
$2,700 Nine months
The Turks and Caicos Development Trust will work with Island Youth Committees and the government Welfare Officer to supervise a pilot job training program on Salt Cay and will sponsor a leadership training seminar for the island's youth. (TC-002)

URUGUAY--NEW GRANTS

Cooperativa de Producción del Termo (COTER)
$8,544 One year
The members of this glassblowing worker production cooperative have been making thermos bottles since 1966. COTER will conduct a study to assess the market potential for current and new product lines and to show how administrative operations can be streamlined to diversify production and expand export marketing. The cooperative will also equip a clinic to provide workers with preventive and primary health care. (UR-092)

Carlos Alberto Isi
$2,950 Two months
Carlos Alberto Isi, an accountant and staff member of the Comisión Nacional de Fomento Rural, will travel to Santiago, Chile for work-training at AUDICOOP, Ltda., and to take two courses in accounting and community development from the Instituto Chileno de Educación Cooperative (ICECOOP). (UR-093)

Policlínica San Miguel
$8,482 One year
This health clinic was founded in 1978 by the residents and priest of a working class parish in Montevideo. Its staff of 38 professionals includes doctors, psychologists, medical students, dentists, and social workers, most of them volunteers. The clinic will survey adults in the community to detect cardiovascular problems, mount a publicity campaign to alert people how to prevent heart disease, and purchase an electrocardiograph machine to diagnose cardiovascular irregularities. Community health clinics in other poor neighborhoods of Montevideo will be able to refer their heart patients to the San Miguel clinic for diagnosis and treatment. (UR-095)

Centro de Educación Natural e Integral (CENI)
$190,680 Two years
CENI has worked for over a decade to test and develop the método natural, a pedagogical methodology that uses students' ability to understand the ordinary events and objects around them to teach new concepts and skills. The method has been effectively used in literacy training for adults and children and in teaching children with learning handicaps. A 1982 IAF grant supported CENI's efforts to develop educational materials for mathematics and the natural sciences. This grant will support development of a comprehensive elementary school curriculum, complete with texts and teacher training manuals. The center will continue to operate its experimental elementary school in Montevideo, will provide scholarships for poor children, and will expand its teacher training and dissemination program to other Latin American countries. (UR-099)

Asociación de Colonos del Uruguay (ACU)
$171,550 Two years
The ACU is an association of 1,500 rural colonists. The ACU has entered a lease-purchase agreement to acquire land from the Instituto Nacional de Colonización (INC) on which it will build a commercial dairy farm. The farm will include horticultural, beekeeping, and livestock projects and will be the hub for all of the ACU's promotional, educational, and technical assistance services to its members. Commercial activities will generate enough income to cover the core costs of the association. (UR-100)

Asociación Uruguaya de Artesanos (AUDA)
$52,352 Two years
AUDA will establish a series of workshops and purchase specialized tools and machinery to train its ceramicists, leatherworkers, metalworkers, weavers, et al. to improve product quality and increase production. A feasibility study will identify new markets and suggest how the association can structure its operations to promote export sales. (UR-106)

VENEZUELA--NEW GRANTS

Centro de Servicio de la Acción Popular (CESAP)
$240,160 Three years
CESAP will build a technical training center in the city of Barquisimeto to provide the managers and workers of 250 microenterprises with courses in business administration, resource management, marketing, production techniques, and appropriate technology. It will also renovate a community center in Chapellin, one of Caracas' poorest neighborhoods, to provide health, literacy, vocational and administrative training so that residents can design their own programs to solve community problems. (VZ-043)

Asociación de Desarrollo Integral (ADI)
$108,630 Three years
This civic association recently completed an inventory of grassroots groups and their needs in Catia, a sprawling low-income district on the outskirts of Caracas. ADI will use this grant to marshal local and national resources to meet that agenda. It will refurbish a locale as a center for providing technical assistance and training to production and service cooperatives, consumer organizations, and microentrepreneurs such as carpenters, shoemakers, and furniture repairmen. It will also promote and coordinate performances in the barrios by local musicians, dancers, and actors to preserve and strengthen traditional culture. Finally, ADI will publish a quarterly newsletter and use the new training center to encourage networking among member groups. After existing organizations get on their feet, new ones will be formed. (VZ-044)

Asociación Civil Comunidad Llanera
$97,740 Three years
In 1979, young adults from the town of Chaguaramas on the central plains of Venezuela formed an association to sponsor literacy, basic education, and technical assistance programs for the area's subsistence farmers and day laborers. The association has acquired a large building for a training center and two acres of land to grow demonstration crops. This project will equip the building with a modest dormitory and kitchen, intensify experimental agricultural and extension services to rural communities throughout the state, and offer a wide range of training courses in project planning and administration, agronomy, appropriate technology, sewing, health, and nutrition. (VZ-045)

Cooperativa Araya
$34,900 Three years
This cooperative of 800 people is located in the principal town on the Araya Peninsula, a barren stretch of land along the northern coast that is linked to the mainlands only by boat service. The cooperative began as a savings and loan to help families obtain credit during seasonal slumps in the fishing

trade, and built a network to distribute food staples. It will use this grant to extend its credit and food marketing services to 10 fishing villages, conduct training, and help establish associations of fishermen to better market daily catches. (VZ-046)

VENEZUELA--AMENDMENTS

Centro al Servicio de la *Acción Popular* (CESAP)
$278,010
CESAP will expand its Circulos Femeninos Populares program. Women heads of household will be trained in early childhood care and the problems of juvenile delinquency so that they can work with their neighbors in the urban barrios. CESAP will also form new community education centers in the Andean zone of the country to allow groups to pool their knowledge and skills to take on a variety of development tasks. They will also buy an offset printing press to reduce the cost of providing educational materials to local community groups in 18 of Venezuela's 23 states. (VZ-036 and VZ-037)

THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
IN NUMBERS:
1971 - 1985

FEBRUARY 1, 1986

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INTRODUCTION

When the U.S. Congress created the Inter-American Foundation in 1969 as an autonomous public corporation, it was looking for new approaches to development assistance. Congress mandated that the Foundation work not on a government-to-government but on a people-to-people basis. It established the Foundation to support the efforts of indigenous private groups and to respond directly to the initiatives of poor people organizing to promote their own development. Moreover, Congress intended that the Foundation be attentive to the economic as well as the social and civic aspects of development at the grassroots.

By the end of Fiscal Year 1985, the Foundation had made 2,024 grants totalling nearly $212 million, to strengthen the self-help efforts of poor people. The Foundation's grants have responded to requests from a great diversity of groups, both rural and urban, helping them to improve the social and economic situations of their members. The Foundation has also assisted intermediary organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean that are working to foster cooperation among grassroots groups and provide them with financial and technical services. Many grants have supported efforts to overcome the special problems of the severely disadvantaged - ethnic and racial minorities, subsistence farmers, the rural landless, poor women, and unemployed youth.

In its grant-making, the Foundation also promotes learning and understanding about grassroots development - in the first instance to enrich directly the work of the organizations and individuals it supports, but also to enhance the quality of the Foundation's own activities and to generate new ways of thinking and acting on development problems.

The Inter-American Foundation in Numbers is a statistical profile of the Foundation's grant-making activities. It covers Fiscal Years 1971 to 1985, the first fifteen years of the Foundation's operations. It provides information on the Foundation's support of local organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean and on the Foundation's fellowship program.

This collection of numbers, however, provides only a limited vision of what the Foundation is and what it does. Indeed, taken by themselves, the numbers can be misleading. They do not reveal the qualitative dimensions of IAF activities. They say nothing about the special ways that the Foundation pursues its work or about the struggles, frustrations, and accomplishments of those who receive grants. The best source of information about the Foundation is the individuals and organizations which the Foundation supports in Latin America and the Caribbean.

SECTION A

THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION: 1971-1985

The Inter-American Foundation was created by Congress in 1969 and began operations in 1971. Consistent with its Congressional mandate, the Foundation throughout its history has represented a very small part of the U.S. foreign assistance program.

Annual IAF obligations for the period of 1980-1984 ranged from approximately $23 million to $26 million. In Fiscal Year 1985, the Foundation's obligations reached approximately $29 million, or the highest level in its history.

In budgetary terms, most of the Foundation's resources have been used to make grants to private indigenous organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean. During FY 1985, the Foundation reduced its administrative expenses three percent from the FY 1984 total of 18% to 15%. The Foundation's enabling legislation limited the staff to 100 persons, but it has never exceeded 68 employees.

Table 1

IAF GRANTS, OTHER PROGRAMS, and ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS for 1971-1985
($ in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Grants & Other Programs*		Administrative Costs		Total	IAF Staff
1971	-		$ 376	(100%)	$ 376	29
1972	$ 2,794	(71%)	1,125	(29%)	3,919	50
1973	2,998	(67%)	1,482	(33%)	4,480	52
1974	12,704	(89%)	1,604	(11%)	14,308	62
1975	13,650	(88%)	1,889	(12%)	15,539	68
1976**	12,592	(83%)	2,552	(17%)	15,144	67
1977	15,244	(88%)	2,181	(12%)	17,425	57
1978	12,185	(85%)	2,219	(15%)	14,404	63
1979	17,358	(88%)	2,488	(12%)	19,846	65
1980	22,962	(89%)	2,943	(11%)	25,905	64
1981	22,587	(87%)	3,330	(13%)	25,917	60
1982	22,410	(86%)	3,631	(14%)	26,041	62
1983	18,913	(83%)	3,894	(17%)	22,807	63
1984	19,221	(82%)	4,095	(18%)	23,316	67
1985	24,709	(85%)	4,465	(15%)	29,174	67
Total	$ 220,327	(85%)	$ 38,274	(15%)	$ 258,601	

* Other program activities, which were initiated by the IAF to support grassroots development, have included such items as evaluations, fellowships, in-country technical assistance, and publications. Approximately $9 million has been utilized for this purpose during Fiscal Years 1972-1985.

** FY 1976 includes three months of transition period 1976 (1976T) when the beginning of the fiscal year was changed from July 1 to October 1. FY 1976 therefore equals a 15-month period. This approach is used to organize fiscal data on all the tables in this volume.

Table 2

IAF PROGRAM BUDGET SOURCES for 1972-1985*
($ in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Congressional Appropriations	Social Progress Trust Fund	Total
1972	$ 2,794 (100%)	-	$ 2,794
1973	2,998 (100%)	-	2,998
1974	7,210 (57%)	$ 5,494 (43%)	12,704
1975	4,524 (33%)	9,126 (67%)	13,650
1976	5,257 (42%)	7,335 (58%)	12,592
1977	4,240 (28%)	11,004 (72%)	15,244
1978	3,905 (32%)	8,280 (68%)	12,185
1979	10,543 (61%)	6,815 (39%)	17,358
1980	8,945 (39%)	14,017 (61%)	22,962
1981	11,691 (52%)	10,896 (48%)	22,587
1982	11,952 (53%)	10,458 (47%)	22,410
1983	9,657 (51%)	9,256 (49%)	18,913
1964	9,041 (47%)	10,180 (53%)	19,221
1985	8,974 (36%)	15,735 (64%)	24,709
Total	$ 101,731 (46%)	$ 118,596 (54%)	$ 220,327

* The Foundation's funds come from Congressional appropriations and from the Social Progress Trust Fund. The Fund, which is administered by the Inter-American Development Bank, holds repayments from loans made under the Alliance for Progress by the U.S. Government to Latin American and Caribbean countries.

SECTION B

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION GRANTS: 1972-1985

The Foundation has made 2,024 grants for about $212 million in more than 25 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean between FY 1972 and FY 1985. During the IAF's history, the average amount of grant funds provided to grantees was $105,000. More than half of all grantees between FY 1972 and FY 1985 received grant funds totalling less than $50,000.

Table 3

CUMULATIVE OBLIGATIONS and NUMBER of IAF GRANTS by COUNTRY for 1972-1985*

Country	Amount (thousands)	Number of Grants	Average (thousands)
Brazil	$ 10,932	186	$ 59
Chile	29,655	160	185
Colombia	20,315	158	129
Mexico	15,284	149	103
Peru	18,679	133	140
Bolivia	13,408	125	107
Argentina	8,998	98	92
Costa Rica	6,749	91	74
Paraguay	9,960	72	138
Ecuador	6,304	70	90
Uruguay	9,513	70	140
Dominican Republic	8,919	62	144
Panama	5,837	59	99
Haiti	4,451	56	79
Guatemala	5,662	51	111
Honduras	6,802	49	139
Nicaragua	6,715	46	146
Jamaica	2,349	39	60
El Salvador	3,611	19	190
Venezuela	1,772	17	104
Other Caribbean**	10,829	217	50
Latin American Regional***	4,992	97	51
Total	$ 211,736	2,024	$ 105

* Includes grants and supplements to them.

** See Table 3-A.

*** Includes research projects as well as other development projects affecting more than one country.

Table 3-A

CUMULATIVE OBLIGATIONS and NUMBER of IAF GRANTS by CARIBBEAN COUNTRY for 1972-1985*

Country	Amount (thousands)	Number of Grants	Average (thousands)
Dominica	$ 1,721	63	$ 27
Belize	1,158	38	30
Barbados	793	9	88
Grenada	101	9	11
Trinidad and Tobago	484	9	54
St. Vincent	548	8	69
Bahamas	123	6	21
Guyana	272	6	45
Antigua	366	5	73
St. Lucia	167	5	33
St. Kitts-Nevis	299	4	75
Suriname	347	3	116
Netherlands Antilles	126	2	63
Anguilla	3	1	3
Montserrat	3	1	3
Turks and Caicos	3	1	3
Caribbean Regional**	4,315	47	92
Total	$ 10,829	217	$ 50

* Includes grants and supplements to them.

** Includes research projects as well as other development projects affecting more than one country.

Table 4

CUMULATIVE OBLIGATIONS and NUMBER of IAF GRANTS by GEOGRAPHIC REGION for 1972-1985*

Country	Amount (thousands)		No. of Grants	
MEXICO		$ 15,284		149
CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA				
Costa Rica	6,749		91	
Panama	5,837		59	
Guatemala	5,662		51	
Honduras	6,802		49	
Nicaragua	6,715		46	
El Salvador	3,611		19	
		35,376		315
THE CARIBBEAN				
Dominican Republic	8,919		62	
Haiti	4,451		56	
Jamaica	2,349		39	
Other Caribbean	10,829		217	
		26,548		374
ANDEAN COUNTRIES				
Colombia	20,315		158	
Peru	18,679		133	
Bolivia	13,408		125	
Ecuador	6,304		70	
Venezuela	1,772		17	
		60,478		503
BRAZIL		10,932		186
SOUTHERN CONE				
Chile	29,655		160	
Argentina	8,998		98	
Paraguay	9,960		72	
Uruguay	9,513		70	
		58,126		400
LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL**		4,992		97
Total		$ 211,736		2,024

* Includes grants and supplements to them.

** Includes research projects as well as other development projects affecting more than one country.

Table 5

IAF GRANT OBLIGATIONS by COUNTRY for 1972-1985*
($ in thousands)

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Total
Chile	-	51	750	1,876	4,303	3,427	1,816	4,124	3,005	2,327	3,213	1,826	1,686	1,251	29,655
Colombia	613	362	854	708	972	1,251	560	1,565	1,633	2.630	1,901	1,654	3,443	2,169	20,315
Peru	68	-	129	413	32	1,377	3,635	1,064	4,188	1,622	1,735	1,318	972	2,126	18,679
Mexico	500	7	767	925	467	953	1,792	2,541	1,131	1,497	1,934	1,161	479	1,130	15,204
Bolivia	-	-	1,252	900	934	392	506	161	1,449	1,354	1,553	1,434	1,827	1,646	13,408
Brazil	295	877	2,407	916	996	1,696	326	1**	-**	-**	-**	576	1,248	1,594	10,932
Paraguay	-	-	819	230	508	1,516	272	896	510	1,544	1,535	835	566	721	9,960
Uruguay	-	-	234	414	220	250	320	1,298	1,029	835	2,189	1,103	1,186	435	9,513
Argentina	-	-	29	514	289	619	181	656	2,067	1,015	410	949	1,347	922	8,998
Dominican Rep.	468	-	22	501	72	281	520	223	1,336	1,669	1,632	1,345	483	367	8,919
Honduras	119	529	753	1,796	34	41	23	229	903	531	57	656	586	545	6,802
Costa Rica	-	-	241	352	17	23	30	25	766	295	933	698	1,331	2,038	6,749
Nicaragua	-	513	171	562	-	355	304	1,598	1,278	265	450	383	106	730	6,715
Ecuador	72	-	470	379	445	578	4	541	623	282	852	1,088	336	634	6,304
Panama	6	9	1,366	377	473	636	642	121	228	667	107	481	68	656	5,837
Guatemala	-	110	222	636	594	436	-	113	274	1,389	462	283	134	1,009	5,662
Haiti	-	22	436	67	221	260	53	301	378	886	174	227	588	838	4,451
El Salvador	626	-	493	889	1,035	4	-	116	16	413	1	4	2	12	3,611
Jamaica	10	49	161	29	160	196	25	596	211	514	42	64	138	154	2,349
Venezuela	-	61	8	151	16	-	-	2	-	84	188	105	389	768	1,772
Other Caribbean***	9	403	961	528	505	579	712	668	665	1,590	1,334	1,006	709	1,160	10,829
Latin American Regional****	8	5	85	400	162	123	160	110	753	402	504	467	59	1,754	4,992
Total	2,794	2,998	12,630	13,571	12,455	14,993	11,881	16,949	22,443	21,811	21,206	17,663	17,683	22,659	211,736

* Annual totals include obligations for new grants and supplements to grants originally obligated in any fiscal year.

** The Foundation's activities in Brazil were suspended in 1978. Activity resumed in 1983.

*** See Table 5-A.

**** Includes research projects as well as other development projects affecting more than one country.

Table 5-A

IAF GRANT OBLIGATIONS by CARIBBEAN COUNTRY for 1972-1985*
($ in thousands)

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Total
Dominica	-	-	92	192	59	22	86	101	232	199	120	386	111	121	1,721
Belize	-	5	56	41	36	-	10	93	7	249	300	55	57	249	1,158
Barbados	-	278	37	35	112	223	-	-	-	4	-	5	61	38	793
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	19	79	305	-	25	35	548
Trinidad and Tobago	9	49	256	2	4	5	-	44	115	-	-	-	-	-	484
Antigua	-	-	-	-	134	-	25	-	-	-	47	-	84	76	366
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	62	-	-	347
St. Kitts-Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	229	-	46	2	299
Guyana	-	71	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	51	100	6	15	5	272
St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	5	26	-	105	167
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	14	-	-	-	126
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	79	-	24	-	123
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	73	4	4	-	4	-	12	101
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Turks and Caicos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Caribbean Regional**	-	-	503	251	157	329	587	272	263	559	132	462	286	514	4,315
Total	9	403	961	528	505	579	712	668	665	1,590	1,334	1,006	709	1,160	10,829

* Annual totals include obligations for new grants and supplements to grants originally obligated in any fiscal year.
** Includes research projects as well as other development projects affecting more than one country.

Table 6

TOTAL NUMBER of NEW IAF GRANTS OBLIGATED by COUNTRY for 1972-1985*

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Total
Brazil	6	15	20	15	21	54	1	-**	-**	-**	-**	13	16	26	186
Chile	-	1	3	5	8	12	13	16	16	13	33	17	11	12	160
Colombia	4	3	7	9	6	11	10	12	10	14	21	19	15	17	158
Mexico	1	1	13	11	10	10	13	19	13	13	18	10	5	12	149
Peru	1	-	5	2	1	8	10	8	15	18	21	16	11	17	133
Bolivia	-	-	8	7	6	-	3	3	10	17	23	19	16	13	125
Argentina	-	-	2	6	6	6	1	9	9	10	7	16	13	13	98
Costa Rica	-	-	1	3	3	3	1	3	6	5	15	13	12	27	91
Paraguay	-	-	2	6	5	4	2	5	2	10	9	6	8	7	72
Uruguay	-	-	1	3	5	3	6	7	7	7	9	12	4	4	70
Ecuador	1	-	4	4	3	4	1	3	3	7	9	7	12	10	70
Dominican Republic	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	4	6	10	7	8	7	8	62
Panama	1	1	8	7	2	6	5	2	2	7	5	4	2	7	59
Haiti	-	2	7	1	1	3	2	1	5	8	6	7	6	9	56
Guatemala	-	3	4	7	6	6	-	2	6	8	3	1	1	6	51
Honduras	1	2	5	4	-	-	1	3	5	4	6	7	5	6	49
Nicaragua	-	2	3	4	-	6	3	5	7	4	9	3	1	2	46
Jamaica	1	1	5	3	1	2	2	4	3	9	1	1	3	4	39
El Salvador	1	-	4	4	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	19
Venezuela	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	4	17
Other Caribbean***	1	6	14	13	13	6	6	17	20	23	23	18	13	18	217
Latin American Regional****	1	1	8	13	8	6	2	3	15	10	10	9	5	6	97
Total	20	39	128	126	107	150	86	128	170	220	215	206	170	231	2,024

* Excludes grant supplements.
** The Foundation's activities in Brazil were suspended in 1978. Activity resumed in 1983.
*** See Table 6-A.
**** Includes research projects as well as other development projects affecting more than one country.

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[1] [illegible]

[2] [illegible]

Table 7

FIVE COUNTRIES RECEIVING HIGHEST IAF GRANT OBLIGATIONS for 1981-1985*
($ in thousands)

1985

Country	Amount	% Total
Colombia	$ [illegible]	10%
Peru	[illegible]	9%
Costa Rica	[illegible]	9%
Bolivia	[illegible]	7%
Brazil	[illegible]	7%
Other Countries	[illegible]	58%
Total	$ [illegible]	100%

1984

Country	Amount	% Total
Colombia	$ [illegible]	10%
Bolivia	[illegible]	10%
Chile	[illegible]	10%
Argentina	[illegible]	8%
Costa Rica	[illegible]	8%
Other Countries	[illegible]	54%
Total	$ [illegible]	100%

1983

Country	Amount	% Total
Chile	$ [illegible]	10%
Colombia	[illegible]	9%
Bolivia	[illegible]	9%
Dominican Rep.	[illegible]	8%
Peru	[illegible]	8%
Other Countries	[illegible]	57%
Total	$ [illegible]	100%

1982

Country	Amount	% Total
Chile	$ [illegible]	17%
Uruguay	[illegible]	10%
Mexico	[illegible]	9%
Colombia	[illegible]	9%
Peru	[illegible]	8%
Other Countries	[illegible]	48%
Total	$ [illegible]	100%

1981

Country	Amount	% Total
Colombia	$ [illegible]	12%
Chile	[illegible]	11%
Dominican Rep.	[illegible]	9%
Peru	[illegible]	7%
Paraguay	[illegible]	7%
Other Countries	[illegible]	55%
Total	$ [illegible]	100%

* Annual totals include obligations for new grants and supplements to grants originally obligated in any fiscal year.

Table 7 (continued)

1980

Country	Amount	% Total
Peru	$ 4,188	19%
Chile	3,005	13%
Argentina	2,067	9%
Colombia	1,633	7%
Bolivia	1,449	6%
Other Countries	10,101	45%
Total	$ 22,443	100%

1979

Country	Amount	% Total
Chile	$ 4,124	24%
Mexico	2,541	15%
Nicaragua	1,598	9%
Colombia	1,565	8%
Uruguay	1,298	8%
Other Countries	5,823	34%
Total	$ 16,949	100%

1978

Country	Amount	% Total
Peru	$ 3,635	31%
Chile	1,816	15%
Mexico	1,792	15%
Panama	642	5%
Bolivia	506	4%
Other Countries	3,490	29%
Total	$ 11,881	100%

1977

Country	Amount	% Total
Chile	$ 3,427	23%
Brazil	1,696	11%
Paraguay	1,516	10%
Peru	1,377	9%
Colombia	1,251	8%
Other Countries	5,726	38%
Total	$ 14,993	100%

Table 7 (continued)

1976

Country	Amount	% Total
Chile	$ 4,303	35%
El Salvador	1,035	8%
Brazil	996	8%
Colombia	972	8%
Bolivia	934	7%
Other Countries	4,215	34%
Total	$ 12,455	100%

1975

Country	Amount	% Total
Chile	$ 1,876	14%
Honduras	1,796	13%
Mexico	925	7%
Brazil	916	7%
Bolivia	900	7%
Other Countries	7,158	53%
Total	$ 13,571	100%

1974

Country	Amount	% Total
Brazil	$ 2,407	19%
Panama	1,366	11%
Bolivia	1,252	10%
Colombia	854	7%
Paraguay	819	6%
Other Countries	5,932	47%
Total	$ 12,630	100%

1973

Country	Amount	% Total
Brazil	$ 877	29%
Honduras	529	18%
Nicaragua	513	17%
Colombia	362	12%
Barbados	278	9%
Other Countries	439	15%
Total	$ 2,998	100%

1972

Country	Amount	% Total
El Salvador	$ 626	22%
Colombia	613	22%
Mexico	500	18%
Dominican Republic	468	17%
Brazil	295	11%
Other Countries	292	10%
Total	$ 2,794	100%

SECTION C

GRANTEE COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION GRANTS: 1972-1985

The Foundation assists organizations whose members contribute their own time, energy, and financial resources to the projects. Groups demonstrate their commitment to the projects' success by obtaining counterpart funds, both from their members and from other local or international sources. For each dollar that the Foundation has invested in projects between 1972 and 1985, grantees have pledged an average of $1.23. For 1985, the average grantee counterpart was $1.56 for each IAF dollar invested.

Table 8

RATIO of GRANTEE COUNTERPART to IAF GRANT FUNDS
for 1985 and for the CUMULATIVE PERIOD of 1972-1985

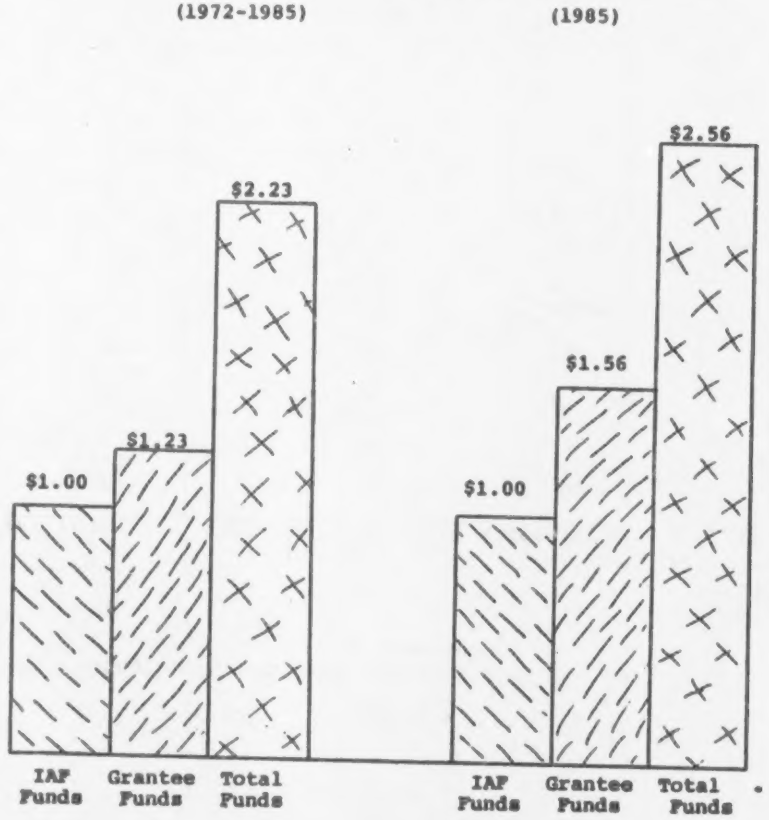

Table 9

GRANTEE COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS for 1972-1985
($ in thousands)

Fiscal Year	IAF Funds*	Grantee Contributions	Total IAF & Grantee Funds	Grantee Funds as % of Total	Grantee Funds as % of IAF Total
1972	$ 2,794	$ 2,504	$ 5,298	47%	90%
1973	2,998	4,263	7,261	59%	142%
1974	12,630	13,248	25,878	51%	105%
1975	13,571	18,787	32,358	58%	138%
1976	12,455	15,100	27,555	55%	121%
1977	14,993	18,458	33,451	55%	123%
1978	11,881	10,596	22,477	47%	89%
1979	16,949	14,431	31,380	46%	85%
1980	22,443	25,360	47,803	53%	113%
1981	21,811	27,949	49,760	56%	128%
1982	21,206	28,869	50,075	58%	136%
1983	17,663	21,826	39,489	55%	124%
1984	17,683	24,750	42,433	58%	140%
1985	22,659	35,256	57,915	61%	156%
Total	$ 211,736	$ 261,397	$ 473,133	55%	123%

* Includes grants and grant supplements.

SECTION D

PROGRAM AREAS OF INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION GRANTS: 1972-1985

Foundation activities have been principally directed to the following program areas:

agricultural and rural development projects (including rural small enterprises) to improve the economic and social conditions of the rural poor;

education programs to train the unemployed for new jobs, to aid community leaders in carrying out their responsibilities, and to prepare peasants to take advantage of new technologies and marketing arrangements;

initiatives by poor communities to improve their access to such basic goods and services as housing, health, legal assistance, and food;

development of urban small enterprises to encourage various types of small businesses that can generate new sources of income and employment for the urban poor;

projects for learning and dissemination that contribute to a broader understanding of grassroots development issues affecting poor and disadvantaged groups; and

activities for cultural expression that promote development by contributing to enhanced creativity, community and group cohesion, and cultural identity among the poor and disadvantaged.

Table 10

CUMULATIVE IAF GRANT OBLIGATIONS by PROGRAM AREA for 1972-1985*
($ in thousands)

Program Area	Total
Agricultural and Rural Development (Including Rural Small Enterprise)	$ 89,223
Education and Training	38,210
Community Services	30,622
Urban Small Enterprise	25,628
Learning and Dissemination	21,863
Cultural Expression	6,190
Total	$ 211,736

* Includes grants and grant supplements.

Table 11

IAF GRANT OBLIGATIONS by PROGRAM AREA for 1972-1985*
(Percent of Fiscal Year's Grant Obligations)

Program Area	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Total
Agricultural and Rural Development (Including Rural Small Enterprise	57%	37%	32%	34%	33%	44%	49%	49%	49%	38%	48%	39%	40%	44%	42%
Education and Training	11%	29%	29%	13%	16%	15%	11%	11%	15%	16%	22%	17%	24%	21%	18%
Community Services	25%	19%	12%	11%	19%	14%	10%	14%	12%	23%	9%	16%	18%	14%	14%
Urban Small Enterprises	6%	11%	9%	20%	21%	8%	14%	16%	12%	8%	8%	13%	7%	14%	12%
Learning and Dissemination	**	4%	12%	.15%	6%	14%	16%	6%	8%	11%	13%	14%	9%	7%	10%
Cultural Expression	**	**	5%	5%	5%	5%	1%	4%	3%	4%	1%	1%	2%	**	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* Includes grants and grant supplements.
** Less than 1%.

SECTION E

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS: 1974-1985

The Foundation's fellowship program was initiated in 1973 to support field research in Latin America and the Caribbean by doctoral candidates and postdoctoral scholars from U.S. universities. The program, which is now limited to doctoral candidates, awards some 15 to 20 fellowships per year. In 1977, the IAF created another fellowship program supporting field research for master's degree students in U.S. universities that now provides about 20 awards each year. In 1982, the Foundation started a new program of 10 to 15 fellowships annually to junior researchers and development practitioners from Latin America and the Caribbean for advanced training in the United States.

Table 12

NUMBER of IAF FELLOWSHIP AWARDS for 1974-1985

Fiscal Year	Masters	Doctoral	Post-doctoral	Latin American and Caribbean*	Total
1974	-	4	-	-	4
1975	-	6	-	-	6
1976	-	3	1	-	4
1977	-	13	1	-	14
1978	19	7	3	-	29
1979	16	16	1	-	33
1980	21	14	1	-	36
1981	19	17	1	-	37
1982	20	20	-	13	53
1983	18	19	-	14	51
1984	18	18	-	12	48
1985	17	15	-	13	45
Total	148 (41%)	152 (42%)	8 (2%)	52 (15%)	360 (100%)

*See Table 16.

Table 13

CUMULATIVE NUMBER of MASTERS, DOCTORAL, and POSTDOCTORAL IAF FELLOWS by COUNTRIES of FIELD RESEARCH for 1974-1985

Country	Masters	Doctoral	Post-doctoral	Total	Percent of Total
Mexico	18	25	4	47	15%
Peru	31	16	-	47	15%
Brazil	19	16	1	36	12%
Colombia	15	7	-	22	7%
Chile	8	13	-	21	7%
Bolivia	6	14	-	20	6%
Costa Rica	9	8	-	17	5%
Ecuador	6	8	1	15	5%
Jamaica	1	9	2	12	4%
Honduras	5	3	-	8	2%
Argentina	1	6	-	7	2%
Paraguay	4	2	-	6	2%
Panama	2	3	-	5	2%
Venezuela	3	2	-	5	2%
Belize	2	2	-	4	1%
Dominican Republic	2	2	-	4	1%
Nicaragua	1	3	-	4	1%
Grenada	2	1	-	3	1%
Guatemala	2	1	-	3	1%
Haiti	1	2	-	3	1%
Uruguay	1	2	-	3	1%
Dominica	1	1	-	2	1%
El Salvador	-	2	-	2	1%
French Guiana	1	1	-	2	1%
U.S. (Puerto Rico)	1	1	-	2	1%
Others*	6	2	-	8	3%
Total	148	152	8	308	100%

*Eight countries with one fellow each: Anguilla, Antigua, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Guadeloupe, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, Suriname.

Table 16

CUMULATIVE NUMBER of MASTERS, DOCTORAL, and POSTDOCTORAL IAF FELLOWS by UNIVERSITY AFFILIATIONS for 1974-1985

University	Masters	Doctoral	Post-Doctoral	Total	Percent of Total
UCLA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berkeley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cornell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stanford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johns Hopkins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M.I.T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harvard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York University	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Notre Dame	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
UC/Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
George Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New School for Social Research	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rutgers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SUNY Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Others[a]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[a] Thirty-two universities with one fellow each: American, Arizona, Arizona State, Boston, Brandeis, Bryn Mawr, University of California at San Francisco, UC Santa Cruz, California State University at Los [illegible]

TABLE [illegible]

CUMULATIVE SUMMARY OF MASTERS, DOCTORAL, AND POSTDOCTORAL [illegible]
BY ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT FOR [illegible]

Department	Masters	Doctoral	Post-Doctoral	Total	Percent of Total
Anthropology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Latin American Studies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Economics and Agricultural Economics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Political Science	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sociology	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Health	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
History	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geography	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Education	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linguistics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 16

CUMULATIVE NUMBER of MASTERS, DOCTORAL, and POSTDOCTORAL IAF FELLOWS by RESEARCH TOPICS for 1974-1981

Topic	Masters	Doctoral	Post-doctoral	Total	Percent of Total
Agricultural and Rural Development (including and Rural Small Enterprises	63	70	4	142	46%
Development Policy Studies (Other Learning and Dissemination)	12	23	-	35	17%
Urban Small Enterprises	17	15	1	33	11%
Education and Training	18	13	-	31	11%
Community Services	29	19	3	51	10%
Cultural Expression	12	4	-	16	5%
Total	160	132	8	300	100%

Table 17

CUMULATIVE NUMBER of LATIN AMERICAN and CARIBBEAN IAF RESEARCH FELLOWS for 1974-1985

Countries of Origin	
Chile	9
Peru	9
Colombia	5
Brasil	4
Argentina	3
Paraguay	3
Bolivia	2
El Salvador	2
Nicaragua	2
Panama	2
Paraguay	2
Barbados	1
Costa Rica	1
Ecuador	1
Guatemala	1
Guyana	1
Jamaica	1
Uruguay	1
Venezuela	1
Total	52

Discipline	
Economics	22
Sociology	9
Political Science	5
Anthropology	4
Public Administration	3
Nutrition	2
Law	2
Agriculture	1
Communication	1
Education	1
History	1
Urban Planning	1
Total	52

U.S. University Affiliations	
Wisconsin	6
Boston	5
Berkeley	4
Harvard	4
New School of Social Research	4
Yale	3
UCLA	2
Univ. of Mass.	2
Chicago	1
Columbia	1
Cornell	1
Indiana Univ.	1
Johns Hopkins	1
M.I.T.	1
NYU	1
Southern Cal	1
Stanford	1
SUNY, Binghamton	1
Stanford	1
UCLA	1
UC/San Francisco	1
Univ. of Miami	1
Univ. of Missouri	1
Univ. of New Mexico	1
Univ. of Penn.	1
West Virginia	1
Total	52

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COMMUNITY STORES IN RURAL COLOMBIA: ORGANIZING THE MEANS OF CONSUMPTION

JAN L. FLORA, CORNELIA BUTLER FLORA, HUMBERTO ROJAS, and NORMA VILLARREAL

During the 1970s, the movement to organize cooperative institutions and improve the welfare of Colombia's rural poor reached a crossroads. Efforts at land reform through the National Association of Peasant Users of Government Services (Asociación Nacional de Usuarios Campesinos, or ANUC) were meeting stiff opposition from large landowners and were declining in number and intensity. Meanwhile, high national rates of inflation were increasing the costs of food and other staples and severely undermining the living standards of small farmers and agricultural workers. Many campesino groups responded to these challenges by setting up community-run stores that would stock basic items—such as rice, beans, corn, salt, candles, and soda—for sale at reduced prices. It was assumed that by doing their own packaging, buying in bulk, and relying on enthusiastic volunteers, these stores could eliminate most or all of the markup normally charged by retailers. It was also hoped that these stores would provide a new market for local farmers, raising incomes while improving the availability of fresh foods and the quality of local diets. That is, an attempt was underway to raise the living standards of the poor by organizing the means of consumption rather than the means of production. By the end of the decade, community stores were springing up throughout the countryside.

Although some of those stores—usually situated in out-of-the-way hamlets—arose spontaneously and now operate independently, many are tied into informal networks through distribution centers associated with the Catholic Church or regional peasant organizations. These "central stores" provide wholesale goods, credit, and technical assistance to the outlets started by local community groups. Salaried professionals (*promotores*) travel from site to site and offer a variety of services—from helping campesinos open a store, to advising them about long-range goals, to setting up a system of accurate bookkeeping.

In an attempt to learn how this movement was faring, we studied, during June and July of 1983, four regional organizations in Colombia that service networks of community stores. Most leaders of three organizations—the Grupo Asociativo de Versalles, CEMECAV (the Center for Peasant Marketing in Valle), and FUNDER (the Foundation for Rural Development)—trace their roots to and were trained by IMCA (the Jesuit-run Advanced Peasant Institute in Buga, Valle). The first two groups are located in the Cauca Valley, the country's richest agricultural region. FUNDER operates in Huila, in the Magdalena Valley, which lies over the Central Cordillera to the east. The fourth group, FUNDACOMUN (the Foundation for Communities of Risaralda), emerged from the secular, government-sponsored Community Action Movement (Acción Comunal). It is located in the department of Risaralda, downriver from the Cauca Valley where the valley floor narrows to almost nothing. All four organizations have received grants for their community store operations from the Inter-American Foundation.

We also compiled case studies of several beneficiary stores associated with each of the central stores. Our selection was made after consultation with the leaders of the central organizations and was intended to vary according to two sets of characteristics: a) successful vs. struggling enterprises,[*] and b) a cross section of stores by community size and location. We then conducted a pilot study of COINCA—a consumer store in the highly commercialized, mountainous region of Cundinamarca and about two hours by bus from Bogotá—to refine our interview instruments. (This study also provided useful control data to compare with our later surveys since COINCA is an economically successful, legally registered cooperative that had received no outside assistance.)

In our interviews, we found that the leaders of the central organizations and the local community-run stores tended to share similar initial values and goals. Both assumed that campesinos are eager to unite and cooperate around the immediate need of provisioning their families, and that a community, by setting up and running a consumer store, can save the money, master the skills, and generate the enthusiasm to tackle longer-range development projects. The actual record of achievement, however, tended to fall short of that ambitious mark. Two factors seemed most responsible: early expectations often contained internal contradictions that were exposed only when the community store opened, and the store's actual operations were modified by having to compete in the marketplace.

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[*] Although we interviewed the officers of one community store that had just closed its doors, it proved extremely difficult to obtain reliable information on failed outlets.

The leaders of the central organizations and the local stores tend to share similar values and goals . . . . unfortunately many of those goals operate at cross purposes.

COMMUNITY SERVICE AND ECONOMIC SURVIVAL

Community-run stores are not just businesses: their economic goals are shaped and conditioned by a social vision of cooperative action. The people who start these stores do, of course, begin with a definite economic agenda. They want to lower or stabilize consumer prices by reducing "exorbitant" profits by storekeepers. They want to ensure fair trade practices by instituting the use of reliable weights and measures. They want to provide local farmers with the opportunity to realize a better return for their produce. They want people with seasonal incomes to have access to credit so that they can purchase staples year-round. They also want to accumulate profits to fund other joint enterprises—from building a schoolroom for their children, to offering adult training programs, to sponsoring religious activities.

Unfortunately, many of these goals operate at cross purposes. That is, maximizing one aim may limit the others and may even undermine the solvency of the community store. The desire to keep prices low, for instance, minimizes profits for investment in second-generation community programs. Indeed, if profit margins are not calculated carefully to include indirect as well as direct costs, the store may lack the operating capital to restock. This bottom line means that credit usually must be sharply curtailed and given to people who can best pay back rather than to those who need it the most. Since that usually undermines membership cohesion and complicates the accounting task, stores often stop providing any credit at all.

Such contradictions provoke an almost excruciating dilemma because the need to survive is not just an economic imperative. The founders of community stores—often drawing on Catholic social doctrine—have a deep commitment to service that is reflected by their initial decision to keep prices low and to reinvest any accumulated profits in new community programs rather than returning them as dividends. This commitment is all the more impressive since we found that members of the local groups generally contribute their own funds as start-up capital for the stores. The leaders of community stores also commonly express their belief that mere "survival" of the business is an inadequate measure of success. Larger goals—such as raising the level of peasant education, expanding into the marketing of agricultural products, and increasing the political presence of campesinos in the community and as part of a larger movement—have to be pursued. That is, the people who start the stores and the networks that service them share a single overriding aim: they want their enterprise to be a focal point for organizing and mobilizing further community action.

Yet, in Colombia, community-run stores typically attract and actively involve limited memberships. (Most never enlist the 25 people required by law to register as a "cooperative.") This phenomenon seems puzzling since other organizations in these communities often have larger rolls, but several factors help to account for the apparent "failures." First, the legal requirements—including strictly prescribed bookkeeping procedures and complex paperwork—tax the available resources and skills of a small group and discourage formal registration. Consequently, most groups adopt other judicial forms: from "precooperatives," to "associated groups," to "foundations." (It should be added that how the store is organized is not merely a question of competing legalisms. Several of the groups we looked at chose to register as "precooperatives" although that meant more paperwork and more stringent bookkeeping than the other judicial alternatives. This form also stipulates that members must contribute their own start-up capital for the store. That requirement cuts two ways: it can act as a drag on membership recruitment, but it can also be a barometer to gauge membership commitment and enthusiasm. There is also a time limit on how long a group can remain a precooperative. As a result, at the time of our interview, many groups were changing their status to that of "associated group," which mandates no mechanism for distributing profits to or even returning the initial investments of members.)

Second, shopping and, frequently, credit privileges are not contingent on membership in the group that operates the enterprise because the founders usually believe that a "community" store, by definition, should serve everyone. Most consumers have no material incentive to join the organization. There is, in fact, a disincentive since membership usually requires a substantial commitment of time and, often, of dues.

Third, the founding group limits re-

Community stores with the best prospects for survival were started in small, out-of-the-way villages.

cruitment to protect itself from "cooptation" by prospective members who hold different values or seek personal gain. COINCA, the only "cooperative" store in our sample, illustrates this. Indiscriminate recruitment almost led to the early death of the organization when townspeople with ties to family-run groceries joined and tried to take over the cooperative. The original membership of 200 shrank to about 100 by 1980 as greater care was taken to enlist only peasants.

COINCA also demonstrates how economic necessity—the final factor—affects membership size. In 1983 a shortage of operating capital arose from a rapid expansion of store operations and led to a sixfold increase in monthly membership dues—from 200 to 1,250 pesos. Membership declined again, to 37 people. That is, the effort needed to make a community store work as a business and stay afloat exerts a counterweight that limits its social goal of attracting new members and broadening their involvement in the organization.

Inevitably, the managers and groups operating consumer stores have had difficulty in balancing this equation. In our field study, we examined 13 community stores in depth and 23 others less extensively. In all but three cases, we found the enterprises struggling: either they faced bankruptcy because significant costs (particularly of credit) were not reflected in prices, or their leadership was being criticized for overcharging on goods or for restricting credit. Both difficulties often plagued the same organization as early and continuing threats to solvency led to sharp price increases—which often still did not cover costs.

COMMUNITY SIZE AND PRIVATE COMPETITION

As previously stated, community size and location were key considerations in selecting which community-run stores would be studied in depth. We found that, depending on these two factors, community stores encountered different kinds of competition from retailers. The nature of that challenge, in turn, affected a store's solvency and its ability to meet its social goals.

Isolated or very small communities: The community stores with the best prospects for survival were started in small, out-of-the-way villages. Of the five stores we surveyed, two are associated with agricultural collectives established during the brief period of land reform in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Three of these communities are accessible only by foot or mule, and another can be reached only by a rough, unpaved road. Only one is located along a major highway and is readily accessible. None of these hamlets has more than a cluster of houses and a few services. Except for the settlements containing production coops, more people who shop at the stores live outside rather than in the village. In all cases, the community-run stores are the only groceries in the immediate vicinity.

The resulting lack of competition enhances the economic position of these stores in several ways. First, inventories can be limited to a few basic items, and customers are so well known that their weekly purchases can be predicted almost exactly. Just before market day the shelves are almost empty; on market day they are full; the following day supplies are sparse again. Capital is seldom tied up, and the risks of spoilage or overstocking are minimized. Second, small village stores can also curtail their hours of operation, reducing the amount of wages and benefits that must be paid to the storekeeper-member or making it feasible to rely solely on volunteer labor. Finally, these stores have more flexibility to raise profit margins without losing customers. We found one of the five groups exercising this option in order to raise capital for reinvestment in store operations.

Of the various examples we looked at, small village stores also came closest to reconciling their economic and social goals. The degree of community support was high, perhaps because the economic benefits were obvious. Campesinos no longer had to make the time-consuming and often arduous trip into town on market day to buy the few items their families would need during the coming week. Donations of rent-free space for the store and an abundance of volunteers to share the workload were common. This enthusiasm was also reflected in relatively high membership rolls: the village store that chose to raise its profit margins actually had more members than many of the consumer stores we studied in much larger communities. (Of course, larger memberships were also possible because these villages are comparatively undifferentiated: the emphasis on nonprofit or profit-for-community investments coincided with a general belief that the "outside world" was full of people anxious to exploit "naive" peasants.)

Campesino packaging *cuajada* (farmer's cheese) for transport and sale to consumer store.

We also found that these stores were developing new skills in community participation and planning. Despite minimal levels of formal education, members were willing to consider relatively complex problems (such as cost-accounting) and made noteworthy efforts to apply what they learned to running their stores. One reason may be that these stores start small and expand slowly, which makes the economic principles governing their operations easier to understand. Usually, however, these new skills are related to store operations, and training tends to be concentrated within the membership ranks. Only one store was sponsoring a rich social program of outside activities, and it relied on its network sponsor for the necessary resources. The two stores associated with cooperative production enterprises allowed those institutions to promote educational and organizational activities within the community.

The small village store that deviated the most from these norms was situated near a major highway, and travel into larger communities with family-run groceries was relatively easy. Despite having the highest average levels of education among these five groups, its members seemed relatively uninterested in the day-to-day operations of the business or in its solvency. Indeed, the storekeeper-member had merged the community store with her own grocery and had located it in her home. This will seem less anomalous after looking at consumer stores started in larger communities.

Intermediate-sized communities: The five stores in this group were located in large *veredas* (rural neighborhoods) or in *corregimientos* (township headquarters with police outposts). Four of the communities were situated in mountainous areas, one among rolling foothills. All were centers of commerce for several smaller, surrounding villages whose peasants grow diverse crops—from corn, to coffee, to blackberries, to tree tomatoes. One township was only two hours by bus from Bogotá's markets; another was a bustling outlet for settlements higher up in the Andes and contained a variety of retail stores and wholesale marketing operations for agricultural products. Most of these communities also had a rich infrastructure of voluntary organizations, many of them associated with the Catholic Church.

Community-run stores find it extremely difficult to survive in these medium-size rural centers. Here, retail trade—particularly the relatively risky, low-markup variety—involves brisk competition, usually from "mom-and-pop" family stores. These enterprises enjoy several advantages. First, the business and home are under the same roof while a community store almost always has to buy or rent space. Second, a mom-and-pop store can rely on family labor, but the community-run groceries must pay their workers or resort to volunteers who hold other jobs and for whom the store remains a secondary priority. Third, the cost of wages and the difficulty in recruiting volunteers limits community store hours. Small family groceries are often open more than 100 hours per week since there is usually someone to mind the business, even if that person is also watching the children and cooking the evening meal. Finally, the community outlet requires accurate bookkeeping if it is to avoid corruption and remain accountable to its constituency (and to outside donors like the IAF). In the mom-and-pop store, owners answer only to themselves. They know how the business is faring not by examining ledgers but by seeing whether the family's bills are being paid and whether some money is being put aside.

Given the advantages enjoyed by their competition, why were there any community-run groceries in this setting to examine at all? First, it should be noted that turnover is also high among mom-and-pop stores. Failures are related to the general difficulty of operating any sort of small business profitably, whether mom-and-pop or community store. But to the extent that *some* community stores managed to succeed financially, it is because they replicated or offset (at least partially) the favorable characteristics of the family store. For instance, one enterprise was known locally as "Don Julio's store," and most of the seven members in the organizing group were kin. Two of the community stores we examined had managers who took nominal salaries for long hours, and one of these men had donated part of his house so the store could get on its feet during its first eight months of operation without having to pay rent. In a third community, members voluntarily helped out on Sunday, the busiest day of the week. Only COINCA, the full-fledged cooperative of our pilot study, employed an accountant; the others relied on a central store network to keep their accounts or to provide technical assistance to the manager-bookkeeper. That is, most of the surviving community stores depended upon a few highly motivated leaders and members and on access to outside resources.

Even when these stores were holding their own, however, the struggle to meet the challenge of stiff competition was altering their operations in ways that tended to undermine membership morale and participation over the long term. The process can be summed up as follows. Members tend to be highly inspired when the store opens, and enthusiasm increases as benefits are realized. A policy of keeping prices low and using reliable weights and measures puts pressure on other retailers. Prices for consumers can even drop dramatically in the short term if a price war breaks out. Usually however, an informal truce is quickly reached since most small businesses—family-run or cooperative—are undercapitalized and cannot afford to sustain losses for long. The need to stay solvent leads the community store to tighten its credit policies or even to increase its prices while competing retailers adopt fairer trade practices. It becomes harder, in purely economic terms, for members to distinguish between the benefits offered by the community store and its rivals. At the same time, the day-to-day operations of the store become so complex and time-consuming that decisions are left in the manager's hands. If membership apathy becomes too great, the leaders and managers of the store may tire of bearing the burden, and the store will fold. Or, the store may evolve into a version of the family stores with which it competes.

The community store we studied that had just gone out of business revealed that outside support does not guarantee success and may even be counterproductive. This was the only store that did not arise solely from local initiative and did not rely on members contributing substantial amounts of their own capital. A loan offered by a central network made the idea of starting a community store attractive. However, the members of the founding group confused the loan with a donation and never really established their grocery as an economic enterprise. The inability to make that transition led to the business's folding when the start-up capital was exhausted.

Despite these difficulties, the example of COINCA shows that community stores can, given the proper circumstances, not only survive but can surpass their competition. The cooperative now has 11 employees and handles 60 percent of the grocery business in La Florida. It took over a steadily larger share of the market as family stores went out of business. Of course, COINCA enjoys several advantages that may make its success difficult to replicate elsewhere. The coop has been able to exploit its central location within a highly commercialized region where harvests occur throughout the year, and it has considerably enlarged its capital base by expanding its activities into marketing operations for local farmers. The closeness to the Bogotá market and the community's year-round production of blackberries has made it possible to dovetail marketing with restocking operations. COINCA is the only community store we examined whose trucking operation has broken even; the same trucks could carry produce into the city for sale and return laden with groceries for the store. COINCA has also used its dual service capability to capture business: unlike any of its other competitors, it offers free delivery of groceries at the same time trucks pick up blackberries at the farm gate. Finally, the cooperative also has a number of well-trained leaders who now have up to 10 years of experience in making the business work. Again, however, it has to be remembered that even COINCA's success has not prevented a steadily dwindling membership.

County-seat towns: Three county-seat community stores were examined. One was located in a bustling, working-class town of about 30,000 citizens along the Cauca River in Risaralda. The second was in a nearby mountainous community with an active coffee trade. The third was based in Algeciras, which is an assembly point in Huila for products brought from the eastern plains. The first two stores were associated with the Community Action Movement, while the third emerged from the now-defunct ANUC.

At first glance, these stores seem to enjoy the favorable position enjoyed by COINCA: they have the potential for sufficient sales volume to realize economies of scale, and once that advantage is secured, they no longer have to compete with mom-and-pop stores but with larger enterprises that also have to pay rent, wages, and employee benefits. Nonetheless, these stores had difficulty making that transition. The two linked

Member of community-run store weighing potatoes for sale

with the Community Action Movement actually had a negative net worth and had suffered from periods of bad administration that forced their principal creditor—FUNDACOMUN—to exert pressure to change the management.

In one case, part of the problem was related to the fact that the groups sponsoring the stores—the County Associations of Community Action Boards—were really collections of conflicting interests: they were comprised of representatives from various local boards that were scattered in settlements throughout the mountainous area. Peasant representatives were cut off from regular contact with each other and with the stores. Consequently, the stores' operations were supervised by two representatives who lived in the county seat. One was a county employee who was in charge of repossessing tax-delinquent farms. Understandably, he had difficulty gaining the support of the peasant members from rural Community Action Boards.

There was also a second reason for the faulty management. The active members of each association perceived the community store as an instrument of political patronage, rather than as a business. Thus, in the river town, rivalry between two community leaders, each seeking to strengthen his or her political base, made it difficult to settle disputes over store operations on the technical merits of what would be cost effective.

The one store in this group that is solvent is not tied to the Community Action structure. The "ANUC store" is basically run in a family-store fashion by the administrator, his wife, and the two remaining ANUC members. For all practical purposes the grocery has ceased t be a community outlet: it is more like family operation with a hired manage Although all three of the county-sea stores depended on outside grants—either from the government, the IAF, o both—to get off the ground, this is the only one that succeeded in converting it start-up funds into operating capital.

Only one of the county-seat stores w looked at was responding to the socia goals of its central-network sponsor Classes in accounting and in dance hav been organized, and both men an women have attended. Many of thes students—notably several young women—have gone on to work wit their County Association and their loca Community Action Boards. This community store and its activities program however, are heavily subsidized b FUNDACOMUN, and the original hope that consumer-run stores would generate profits to finance other community action projects has proven utopian in all county seats. Moreover, participation and training of members within the store's structure have also been severely limited because of the complexity of day-to-day operations, and management has been consigned to a few members or to a paid staff.

CENTRAL STORES: RAISING TH ANTE

The four regional organizations that we studied operated central stores to supply their grassroots affiliates with wholesale goods, credit, and technical assistance. Although these services

COOPERATIVA

[illegible] store staff at a "[illegible]" [illegible].

often improved a new community store's competitive position and prospects for survival in the short term, the long-term outlook remained clouded. Instead of resolving the contradictions between social and economic goals at the local level, central stores tended to absorb and reproduce—often more virulently—those conflicts within their own business operations.

As businesses, the central stores have no intrinsic price advantage in competing with private wholesalers to supply community stores. Both buy from the same middlemen, and none of the four central stores has achieved sufficient economies of scale to purchase goods directly from the processor. They have not developed effective mechanisms for marketing their customers' locally grown produce within the networks.

Their chief advantage over other suppliers—access to grants from outside donors—is offset, even dwarfed, by the task of building and maintaining grassroots organizations. A substantial portion of those funds is used to subsidize credit to beneficiary community stores, usually by stocking a new grocery's shelves. Although this start-up capital is given as a loan, credit terms are usually soft. In practice, loans often become grants. After a community store gets off the ground, the central store faces the added expense of providing bookkeeping and technical assistance so the local group can meet its legal requirements and learn how to survive as a business. Should the store begin to prosper, central store organizers want the group to be independent and encourage it to buy goods as cheaply as possible, wherever the source. The local stores that are the most successful as businesses thus have an incentive to buy elsewhere, while the stores with the worst credit have nowhere else to turn. Central store networks face the constant danger of hemorrhage from pumping capital into the least efficient community groceries. Meanwhile, central stores find themselves competing with market-oriented wholesalers who do not carry the same burden of social investment, who sell to customers that are already capitalized, who can cut off a buyer when bills are not paid on time, and for whom marketing and profits are the bottom line.

Increasingly, that competition and the need to conserve resources has pushed the central stores into more traditional, market-oriented behavior. Some of the central stores that we examined were beginning to sell to mom-and-pop as well as community stores and were rationalizing their credit and pricing policies on economic rather than social grounds. A similar reordering has occurred in transportation services. Central organizations commonly have used grant monies to purchase vehicles, on the assumption that this investment will eliminate the markup charged by intermediaries for carrying goods to the central store and from there to the local outlets. In practice, however, it has proven extremely difficult to calculate how to use a vehicle "efficiently" enough to cover maintenance, taxes, and fuel costs. Drivers still have to be paid for empty backhauls that also burn gas. One remedy has been to rent the vehicle or vehicles to a reliable member who then supervises hired drivers and schedules the most profit-

[illegible]

Economic rationalization has allowed some central stores to provide better grassroots services.

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JOURNAL of the INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

SOCIAL FORESTRY IN EASTERN BOLIVIA

¿TU ERES ANSELMO CHUMBI? . . . SI

CREDITING CAMPESINOS IN PARAGUAY

STAGES IN MICROENTERPRISE GROWTH IN THE DOMINICAN INFORMAL SECTOR

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THE AYOREODE-ZAPOCO COMMUNAL SAWMILL A SOCIAL FORESTRY PROJECT IN EASTERN BOLIVIA

"We lived contented in the forest. When we were put in a mission village, it was a world we did not understand: houses, clothing, new kinds of food. Everyone felt a great longing for the life we had lost. The missionaries gave us medicine, but more of us died than before. Our teeth fell out, and our women and children withered. There is no return. But where is our road going?"

This is how one Ayoréode Indian described the abrupt transition his clan had to make when their lives as hunter-gatherers ended just 30 years ago. Since then, the number of Ayoréode has decreased by about 60 percent—and rapid boom-bust colonization has laid waste to over 50,000 hectares of forest in the lowland department of Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Recently, anthropologist Shelton Davis visited the remote village of Zapocó to see how one group of Ayoréode are trying to renew their culture—by protecting and selectively harvesting the forest resources around them.

SHELTON H. DAVIS

Tropical forests and the Indians who live within them both suffer when bulldozers plough through virgin lands. The Indians can often do little more than silently witness the forests coming down. But in a remote region of Bolivia, Indians themselves are now running a sawmill.

This rudimentary mill is owned and operated communally by the Ayoréode Indians* of the village of Zapocó in the province of Ñuflo de Chavez, Department of Santa Cruz. The Ayoréode, who once lived an independent existence as nomadic hunters and gatherers in the forests of the eastern Chaco, today number less than 2,000 people and live a miserable settled existence at scattered mission stations in eastern Bolivia and northern Paraguay. Zapocó is one of these Indian mission stations, founded by the South American Mission in the late 1940s and now the home of approximately 140 Ayoréode and 30 Chiquitano Indians (a neighboring indigenous group). With their long black hair, their decaying teeth, and their ragged clothing, the Ayoréode are easy to recognize as one of the poorest, most culturally depressed indigenous groups in the eastern lowlands of Bolivia.

Since 1982, the Inter-American Foundation has been financing their sawmill development project. Although relatively inexpensive (approximately $120,000 over a two-year period) and small in scope (reaching a community of less than 200 people), the project takes on special significance for development planners who are interested in creating ecologically sustainable development for the tropical lowlands of South America.

A group called Ayuda Para El Campesino del Oriente Boliviano (APCOB), aiding more than 40 Indian groups of eastern Bolivia, is the actual grantee for the Ayoréode-Zapocó communal sawmill. The project also forms part of a larger program of inter-ethnic economic cooperation and indigenous land-and-resource protection being promoted by the Central de Pueblos y Communidades Indigenas del Oriente Boliviano (CIDOB), an indigenous federation founded in 1982. Its purpose is to demonstrate that indigenous groups of the tropical lowlands can preserve and protect their natural resources while simultaneously developing self-sustaining and self-managed local economies.

Early in 1985, I spent 16 days assessing the social and economic impact of the Ayoréode-Zapocó communal sawmill. Like so much else in Bolivia, I found that the evolution of this small rural development project was subject to the larger political and economic problems of contemporary Bolivian society (see Kevin Healy's "On the Road in Rural Bolivia" in *Grassroots Development*, vol. 9, no. 1). Yet, there are also some unique features—not the least being that it is operated by a group of forest Indians who, only a few decades ago, were nomadic hunters and gatherers.

INDIGENOUS [illegible] THE NATIONAL [illegible] LAW

APCOB was established in 1978 by a small group of anthropologists and linguists who had carried out research in the Bolivian Oriente, and wanted to help the indigenous groups to adapt to national society while respecting their cultural identities. Although their work began with much idealism, they were aware of the difficult problems faced by

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*The tribe has several names, including Samucoces, Zamucos, Morotocos, Potureros, and Guarañocas. The people of Zapocó call themselves Ayoréode.

Ayoréode women and children outside "one-room house" in Zapocó

Commercial logging tr[illegible] Santa Cruz

indigenous groups trying to relate to Bolivian society without losing their own identity.

The Indians of the eastern lowlands are scattered over an immense geographic area, do not understand each other's languages, exist in various stages of acculturation or contact with national society, and number over 130,000 people. Most important, the great surge of agricultural, petroleum, and natural gas development that has taken place in Santa Cruz during the past decades has had a dramatic effect on social and interethnic relations in the region.

On the one hand, thousands of Quechua-speaking Indians from Cochabamba and other parts of Bolivia have migrated to Santa Cruz as seasonal or permanent farm workers on new sugar and cotton plantations or as settlers in state-sponsored colonization projects. On the other hand, indigenous tribal groups from the region—such as the Ayoréodes, Guarayos, Chiquitanos, and Chiriguanos of Izozog—have found their traditional homelands and ways of life threatened by new roads, cattle ranches, and resource development projects.

In addition to their economic marginalization, these indigenous groups (unlike the larger and more powerful Aymara- and Quechua-speaking Indian groups of the highlands) find their traditional lands and communities without any legal recognition or protection from the Bolivian State. The Bolivian Agrarian Reform Law of 1953, for example, focuses almost exclusively upon land tenure problems of indigenous peasants in the highlands and contains few provisions for protecting the land rights of the more-dispersed indigenous tribal groups in the lowland areas. Those few sections of the law that do refer to the lowland indigenous tribes describe them as jungle-dwelling groups living in a "savage" condition and possessing a "primitive" level of social organization.

"In general," as Jürgen Riester, the founder and current Director of APCOB, writes, "the Bolivian legal system not only does not promote the autonomous development of the lowland Indian groups, but it specifically accepts the tutelage of private institutions and protection by the state. There are no legal mechanisms which permit or encourage the independent development of Indian communities."

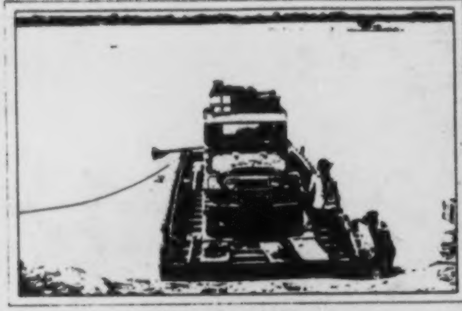
The problems that the lowland Indian groups face in controlling their lands and resources, and hence in being ensured some possibility of autonomous and independent development, are clearly reflected both in the General Forestry Law passed in 1974 and a law governing wildlife, national parks, hunting, and fishing passed in the following year. Although these laws contain conservation provisions, they provide only limited recognition of Indian rights to the fish, the wildlife, and to forest resources.

The 1974 General Forestry Law, for example, contains no provisions for indigenous control of timber resources in tribal territories. Nor does the law contain any provisions for indigenous peoples to independently manage and develop their forestry resources. To the contrary, the law merely states that the Center for Forestry Development (which is charged with managing, protecting, and developing the forest patrimony of the country) will train and hire *individual* Indians as tree cutters and forest guards.

Since the mid-1970s, the Bolivian Center for Forestry Development has been ceding large areas to private companies for forestry development with little concern for the interests of the native inhabitants or the preservation and protection of forest resources. Despite legislation calling for such actions, few private lumber companies have utilized forestry management, selective tree-cutting, or systematic reforestation. The general practice in eastern Bolivia, and throughout most of lowland South America, is for private lumber companies to clearcut the forest as the quickest way to make profits. Many companies also send out hunters to kill game to feed workers, thus destroying the wildlife upon which many indigenous groups depend.

Prior to the establishment of the sawmill, the Ayoréode of Zapocó were working as loggers for private companies and other institutions (e.g., the Vicariate of Ñuflo de Chavez) who were licensed to exploit the rich timber resources on tribal lands. In fact, it was not until APCOB offered to assist the Ayoréode in the establishment of their own communal sawmill that the Indians conceived of processing their own timber for commercial purposes. Although the Ayoréode have a sophisticated knowledge of the environment, they possess no framework to protect, manage, and develop their forests.

A major objective of the communal sawmill is to demonstrate to state agencies, like the Center for Forestry Devel-



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ASERRADERO
AYOREODE ZAPOCO

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opment, that indigenous communities can commercially develop their forest resources without destroying the forest. For this reason, the APCOB staff has directed much effort toward teaching the Ayoréode to conduct forest inventories, to select only mature trees of certain species for cutting, and to initiate a program of integral forest management and reforestation. As Nohaine Picanerai, one of the Ayoréode leaders, told me on my first day in Zapocó, "We are the only Indians in eastern Bolivia who have a sawmill, and we are caring for it so our children and the forest where we live can benefit and thrive."

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Two things immediately strike the outside observer about the Ayoréode-Zapoco communal sawmill. The first is its general isolation from the social and commercial centers of Bolivia. Not only is the sawmill located in one of Bolivia's major frontier areas, it is also situated in one of the most isolated parts of this frontier. During the rainy season, it takes from 15 to 18 hours to reach Zapocó by jeep. Only the first hour of this journey is over a paved road—the remainder is over a dirt road through mountains and jungle. At the end of the road stands Zapocó. There one finds a large water tower built by the Mission; a screened-in house that formerly housed a North American missionary family and that now houses the APCOB staff; the Indians' disordered array of small wooden and thatched houses; and the sawmill and its lumberyard, garages, and workshops.

The second impression one has is the strong commitment of the APCOB staff to the Ayoréode people and the sawmill project. Three APCOB staff members work with the Ayoréode project and live in Zapocó most of the time: project coordinator Guido Vega, project forester Rosas Cuellar, and project mechanic Guillermo Antelo. These three men have an enormous respect for the Ayoréode people and their culture, as well as a desire to protect the endangered forests of Bolivia. As former field employees of the Center for Forestry Development, Guido Vega and Rosas Cuellar have walked through much of eastern Bolivia, spending weeks surveying and measuring protected areas. They have seen the environmental damage caused by the lumber companies and are convinced that the Ayoréode project will provide a model for a socially and environmentally sound forestry development policy.

During the first year after the project's establishment, the APCOB staff worked to provide the Ayoréode with the technical, organizational, and administrative skills needed to operate and manage the communal sawmill. First, Guido Vega and Rosas Cuellar conducted a survey of forestry resources in the area of Zapocó. This survey included an inventory of all commercial tree species on Ayoréode lands, the demarcation of the land area possessed by the Ayoréode community, and an assessment of the scope of previous logging. Once they had this information, the Ayoréode applied to the Center for Forestry Development for a license to develop the forestry resources of the area.

APCOB hired a master sawmill foreman to organize the mill's first two years of operation. The foreman assisted the staff in teaching the Ayoréode all the skills associated with the cutting, transportation, and industrial transformation of timber. The sawmill workforce was organized into two rotating monthly shifts of seven men each. For each shift, there is an Ayoréode man who has been taught to use, manage, and repair the machinery. One Ayoréode youth has learned the skills to administer the sawmill, including how to measure cut timber and processed wood. Two other youths have learned to drive and repair the project tractor and trucks.

Finally, the APCOB staff has conducted a series of training workshops in chainsaw use and maintenance, mill operation and administration, natural resource protection, accounting, adult literacy, and nutrition. The courses on the use and maintenance of chainsaws and the operation and administration of the sawmill have proved so successful that they are now being attended by other lowland indigenous groups. In fact, as a result of their participation in these courses, the neighboring Chiquitano communities of Lomerio are formulating their own plans to establish a sawmill in order to exploit the rich timber resources on their lands.

THE SELF-[illegible] COMMITTEE

From the beginning, APCOB was interested in making the sawmill a self-

Stripping bark from log at communal sawmill. The master foreman is third from right.

Preparing a log for [illegible]

managed and economically viable enterprise under community control. Initially, APCOB thought that within five years the project could be fully controlled and administered by the Ayoréode. While the project staff remains committed to this goal, they are now more realistic about the difficulties involved in placing the sawmill completely in Ayoréode hands, particularly given the lack of basic accounting, management, and literacy skills among the indigenous population, and the factional rivalries that exist in Zapocó. In the summer of 1984, however, an event occurred that accelerated the process of Ayoréode self-management.

At one of Zapocó's nightly village assemblies, Chinoi Picanerai, a Protestant pastor and one of the village leaders, accused Mario Picanerai, the project tractor driver, of using the tractor for his own needs rather than for the benefit of the community. Chinoi Picanerai also accused Guido Vega, the APCOB project coordinator, of deceiving the community by claiming that "the truck is ours" (i.e., that it actually belonged to the community). Chinoi and one of his allies, a Chiquitano pastor and school teacher, were angry that the project would not let them use the truck to carry corn from neighboring communities.

The dispute raised the issue of how to balance the conflicting demands of the project with the consumer and transportation needs of the local Indian community. Later, in traditional Ayoréode fashion, another meeting was called, and Chinoi apologized to Mario and the APCOB staff for his accusations and asked for their forgiveness. As a result of this second meeting, the APCOB staff suggested that a *formal* self-management committee be organized and that an *acto* (a set of bylaws) be drafted to define its functions.

According to the acto, drafted in November 1984, the self-management committee signs all contracts concerning the functioning of the sawmill, plans the sawmill's work schedule and activities, resolves problems that arise in the use of sawmill property, makes monthly reports on the sawmill, and sets wages for the opening of roads and the cutting of logs. It is hoped that the self-management committee will eventually take over full management of the sawmill, leaving only technical assistance and training programs in the hands of the APCOB staff.

By early 1985, the self-management committee was fully involved in planning the work and production schedule for the sawmill and in processing the papers needed to obtain annual permission from the government to cut timber. Although it is still impossible to predict whether the sawmill will become a totally autonomous enterprise, there is no doubt that establishment of the self-management committee is a positive step in this direction.

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL IMPACTS OF THE SAWMILL

The Ayoréode have responded positively to the sawmill because of its favorable social, economic, and cultural impacts. Surely, the major impact of the mill has been upon employment opportunities and income in Zapocó. Prior to the sawmill, the only salaried positions in Zapocó were those of the schoolteacher and the caretaker of a community cattle herd, both of whom were paid by the South American Mission. The only other ways that the Ayoréode could earn money were through seasonal contracting with local ranchers or timber companies or by cutting wood from their own forests for the Vicariate.

Fifty of Zapocó's 52 men earn income from the sawmill and its associated activities (the other two are elderly and receive a stipend). In December 1984, for example, the seven plant workers, the sawmill administrator, tractor driver, and trucker's assistant earned a total of 9,680,000 Bolivian pesos (approximately $675). Between July and December 1984, those employed in opening roads and in logging earned a total of 6,000,962 pesos (approximately $420). Although in terms of purchasing power after inflation the total income was not significant, it marked an appreciable contribution to individual household incomes and community welfare.

Of equal importance is the impact the sawmill is having on other aspects of Ayoréode life. In the organization of the sawmill, the APCOB staff decided the forestry project should not compete with food-producing activities (the Ayoréode produce rice, yucca, camote, maize, platanos, papaya, and sugar cane in small family gardens). During the 1983–84 agricultural cycle, 20.4 hectares of garden crops were cultivated in Zapocó. With the technical assistance of APCOB, the community planted 28.5

[illegible]

Ayoréode women and an elder who receives a stipend from the mill dressing a hide

Scrap wood from [illegible] enlarge houses

hectares during the 1984–85 agricultural cycle—an increase that should appreciably improve the diet and health of the Ayoréode population.

The APCOB staff has also begun to work with the Ayoréode women. Ayoréode women play a vital role in the domestic economy as producers of traditional baskets, nets, and skirts, as collectors of fruits, palms, and edible and medicinal plants, and as gardeners alongside their husbands. Although the project staff has accepted the traditional division of labor by not employing any women in the sawmill or for related forestry work, it supports them in the production and sale of artisan products by marketing their crafts at a cooperative store in Santa Cruz.

The sawmill has also had a positive impact on Zapocó's housing. A 1983 census found that nearly two-thirds of Zapocó's houses had only one room (usually with a straw roof and dirt floor) that was also used for cooking and served as a chicken coop. With the sawmill, a house-construction and renovation boom is now occurring. Scrap wood is used to build and enlarge houses and for adding on chicken coops, fences, and kitchens. In addition, APCOB brought in a mason to teach the community to make clay bricks and roof tiles in a recently constructed kiln.

Like most rural communities in Latin America that have recently had some access to modern medicine, the Zapocó population is young. More than 50 percent of the population is less than 25 years of age, and the sawmill has provided employment so they can remain in their natal village. The average age of persons employed in the sawmill is 23, and more than 60 percent of those employed in road-work and logging are between 15 and 25 years of age.

For many of these youths, the work in the sawmill and related forestry activities appears to fill a psychological and cultural void left by more than 30 years of mission dependence and the suppression of hunting, warfare, and other traditional Ayoréode male activities. The spirited way in which Ayoréode youth approach their work in the sawmill recalls the independence and pride that characterized young males in the traditional culture. A new Ayoréode male identity may be forming that culturally defines success as one's ability to work in the sawmill, drive a truck or tractor, or operate a chainsaw.

Finally, the short-wave radio used by the project staff is broadening the social and cultural universe of the people of Zapocó. Every morning, a group of Ayoréode gather in front of the short-wave radio at the mission house to communicate with or hear news from the APCOB headquarters in Santa Cruz or from other areas of the department where APCOB has rural development projects. This daily radio communication yields valuable information on such diverse topics as road conditions, commodity prices, training courses and conferences, the condition of a sick child at a hospital, the status of negotiations for credit with a government agency, or any number of other subjects. It is exactly this expanding social network that may, in the long run, determine the economic viability of the Ayoréode's experiment in operating and managing a modern sawmill.

THE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE SAWMILL

In contrast to the positive effects the sawmill is having on the social and cultural situation of the Ayoréode, the economic performance of the sawmill is more difficult to assess. The 1984 Bolivian inflation rate of 2,000 percent and the continued instability and drastic devaluation of the peso make it almost impossible for any enterprise to be profitable or conduct rational economic planning. These problems are exacerbated by Zapocó's serious transportation and marketing difficulties as well as a general lack of entrepreneurial and managerial experience on the part of the Ayoréode. Given these factors, the Ayoréode-Zapocó communal sawmill should be judged as much by its ability to survive the current economic crisis as by standard economic measures of profitability.

It is instructive to look at the actual economic performance of the sawmill in the 1983 and 1984 production cycles. According to APCOB data, the sawmill not only failed to produce enough transformed wood to cover operating costs, but there was a decline in production and a widening deficit. In 1983, APCOB projected the sawmill would need to produce 105,321 board feet (b.f.) of lumber to break even. In actuality, the sawmill only produced 98,321 b.f.—a deficit of 7,000 b.f. The following year, APCOB projected a production quota of 114,480 b.f. to break even, but the sawmill only produced 65,000 b.f.—a production deficit of 49,480 b.f.

While absolute figures have little meaning, a similar trend is reflected in comparisons of annual income from lumber sales as a proportion of total project and sawmill costs for 1983 and 1984. Income from lumber sales as a proportion of total project costs dropped from 14.7 to 8.05 percent between 1983 and 1984, while income from lumber sales as a proportion of sawmill costs dropped from 34 to 26.05 percent. In other words, not only did the Ayoréode-Zapocó communal sawmill fail to cover costs, its deficits, in terms of both production and income, actually increased during its first two years of operation.

Yet neither the Ayoréode project staff nor the APCOB accountant are surprised by the sawmill's poor initial performance. They attribute the poor economic performance to the general economic situation of Bolivia; the emphasis on skills training during the first two years of sawmill operation; and the late formation of the self-management committee, which is central to the long-term economic viability of the project. The APCOB staff has analyzed the production problems and believes that the sawmill will soon be able to cover at least 75 percent of its costs.

The APCOB staff also realizes that transportation problems must be resolved if the sawmill is to be a self-sustaining economic enterprise. The project truck, for example, made only five trips with finished lumber to Santa Cruz in 1984, although it was estimated 48 such trips were needed for the sawmill to break even. The project staff responded by using CIDOB's truck to carry lumber from Concepción to Santa Cruz. Private truckers, when available, have also been contracted.

The APCOB staff has tried to help the Ayoréode understand these economic problems by designing a simple, culturally appropriate accounting system. This system converts economic forecasts and production quotas for the enterprise into values expressed in b.f., rather than in pesos. The capital costs of the sawmill in this system, for instance, are estimated to be 117,800 b.f. Given that the Ayoréode have agreed to pay 50 percent of the capital costs (58,900 b.f.) over a 10-year period, it is estimated they would need to produce and sell 5,890 b.f. annually between 1984 and 1994 to cover their share of capital costs.

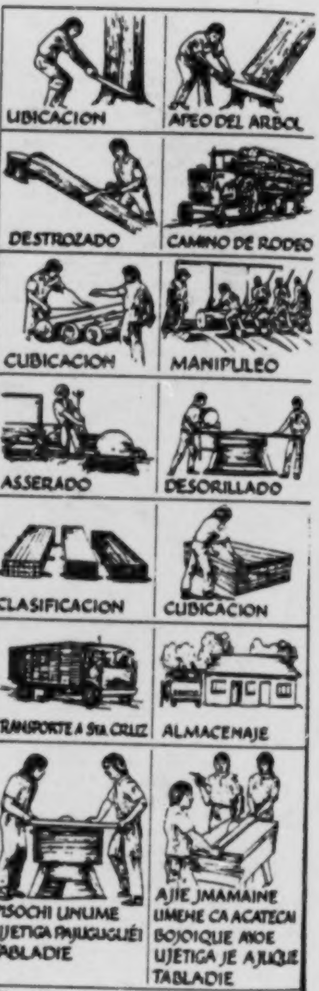
The APCOB staff has developed a similar system of conversion to describe the sawmill's production problems. For example, the Ayoréode have been told they would have needed to cut 566 cubic meters of tree trunks or 120,000 b.f. of lumber in order to cover production and other costs during 1984. Actual trunk production (264 cubic meters) was only 46.6 percent of this amount, leaving a production deficit of 53.4 percent.

In terms of smaller production units, the project staff estimates that at least 1,000 b.f. would need to be processed at the sawmill each day or 20,000 b.f. per month for the enterprise to cover production costs. By expressing values in these terms and by setting realistic production quotas, the APCOB staff believes the Ayoréode will gear productive efforts to collective rather than personal or household needs.

Additionally, APCOB hopes to resolve the economic performance problems of the sawmill by gearing marketing efforts to the larger regional commercialization program being developed by CIDOB. Since its founding in 1982, CIDOB has been promoting regional inter-ethnic cooperation to counter the economic marginalization and exploitation Indians face in the Department of Santa Cruz. The key elements of this scheme are the formation of local cooperatives among indigenous ethnic groups, the collective ownership of trucks, the sharing of market information, and an evolving program of inter-ethnic economic planning and technical training to be carried out in collaboration with the APCOB staff.

Currently, CIDOB is planning to extend the scale of its regional commercial concept to the marketing of forestry as well as agricultural products. The regional indigenous federation has recently purchased a parcel of land in Santa Cruz on which it will build a lumber warehouse, a wholesale store for the federation's *centrales* and indigenous communities, and a mechanics workshop for repairing vehicles and giving training courses.

This plan is particularly important for the Ayoréode. It will enable them to store and market their lumber along with other indigenous groups who are contemplating similar social forestry projects. The project will also provide a source of wholesale goods for the local consumer cooperative and provide a partial solution to the sawmill's trucking and transportation problems.



The community educat[illegible] uses posters to illustrate timl[illegible] and marketing. The botto[illegible] ritten in Ayoreode.

AN ALTERNATIVE MODEL

Concern about tropical forest management and development has grown in the face of persistent warnings about the dire social and environmental consequences of widespread tropical deforestation. Some sources indicate that as many as 27 million acres of tropical forest—an area about the size of New York State—are being cleared annually for agriculture and other forms of development. In Latin America, which contains more than half of the world's tropical forests, more than 100,000 square kilometers are being converted every year, and in Central America only one-third of the original forest cover remains. Scientists predict that, if these trends continue, the world will lose much of its genetic diversity since tropical forests contain over 50 percent of the earth's animal and plant life. They warn of serious erosion and watershed damage, of significant changes in climate and in the amount of carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere.

Last July many of these issues were raised at the World Forestry Congress held in Mexico City. The Congress was attended by 2,200 delegates (more than half Latin Americans) from 105 countries. It focused attention on the urgent need for action to protect and rationally utilize the world's endangered tropical forests.

One of the keynote speakers at the Congress was the president of the Inter-American Development Bank, Antonio Ortiz Mena. He stressed the important contribution that natural resources, like forests, make to the development process in Latin America. Forests, he noted, provide vital raw materials, energy, river basin protection, and many other benefits. Yet, too often in the past, development has damaged the region's natural resources. Mr. Ortiz Mena added that they must be utilized carefully, "not only to prevent their waste but also to ensure development for future generations of Latin Americans."

In line with modern ecological thinking, the IDB president termed as "erroneous" the widespread assumptions that nature's resources are limitless and inexhaustible, that their loss through environmental deterioration is a small price to pay for economic growth and the evolution of society. "We must try to achieve harmony between the human and natural orders," he said, "which will undoubtedly increase the pace of social progress and enable us to leave an adequate ecological legacy to future generations, which have the same right as we do to use nature's patrimony."

Mr. Ortiz Mena went on to note that Latin America has the largest area of forests per person in the world and that "one of the greatest technological challenges facing humanity today" is the protection and careful utilization of this forest patrimony. The IDB's Forestry and Fisheries Section has already made loans of $715 million for 35 forestry development projects and is willing to increase its lending to meet this challenge.

Interestingly, indigenous groups throughout the lowlands of South America—many of whom were the victims of previous land clearance and colonization programs—are also searching for development strategies that respect their cultures, conserve natural resources, and provide for the long-term sustainability of human populations and the environment. The terms "ethnodevelopment" and "eco-development" have been coined by anthropologists, environmentalists, and native peoples to describe these culturally and environmentally appropriate models of development.

Although it is still in a demonstration or experimental stage, the Ayoréode-Zapocó communal sawmill provides one of the rare examples of such a model by a lowland indigenous population (see, also, the Panamanian Kuna forestry protection and scientific tourism project described in "Conservation Kuna Style" by Patrick Breslin and Mac Chapin, *Grassroots Development*, vol. 8, no. 2).

In my introduction I suggested that the Ayoréode-Zapocó communal sawmill, despite its relatively small size and limited social impact, may hold wider lessons. Clearly, one of the major lessons of this project is that state agencies and private companies are not the only institutions with the capacity to develop tropical forest resources. With limited capital and adequate technical assistance, local indigenous communities can commercially develop their forestry resources, manage them on a sustained yield basis, *and* contribute to national goals of social progress and integral rural development.

The Inter-American Foundation will continue to assess the Ayoréode-Zapocó project in future years, especially as a strategy for other indigenous groups who live in lowland tropical areas of South and Central America. The Foundation, along with institutions such as the Inter-American Development Bank, must try to ensure that the indigenous peoples are more consciously and fully included in national forestry development programs. In a way, it is a question of "self-interest."

Some years ago, the environmental writer Norman Myers addressed the issue of responsibility for tropical deforestation by saying "Everyone's hand is on the chainsaw." The Ayoréode-Zapocó communal sawmill, while an embryonic venture, shows that indigenous populations can teach us much about using chainsaws. In their recent forest inventory, the Ayoréode discovered 30 types of trees, some very exotic. They decided to treat these rare and "expensive" trees as a savings account—to be used only when income was badly needed, and never all at once. By taking a more balanced approach to development and by relying more heavily upon the people who live in these areas, we may still be able to preserve the world's threatened tropical forests and ensure that they remain a bountiful resource for future generations.

SHELTON H. DAVIS is the executive director of the Anthropology Resource Center in Washington, D.C. He has conducted fieldwork in Guatemala and has taught at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Harvard University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His book, *Victims of the Miracle* (Cambridge University Press, 1977), describes the social and environmental effects of highway and other development programs on the indigenous tribes of the Brazilian Amazon.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION

FISCAL YEAR 1987

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Office of the President

Leonard H. Robinson, Jr.

05 February 1986

The Honorable Robert W. Kasten Jr.
Chairman, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Kasten:

With this letter, I am pleased to submit the African Development Foundation's 1987 budget request for $6,500,000. Approval of this request will allow the Foundation to maintain its current level of support for the African private sector.

I am very proud of the progress made by the Foundation during 1985. From the hundreds of proposals we received, 42 were selected for funding in 13 African countries. These projects, carefully chosen through a rigorous selection process, range in size from $700 to $233,000 and in scope from a small farming project by herders in Niger to a mohair spinning project in Lesotho and a credit scheme for cooperatives in Rwanda. As contemplated by the founders of the African Development Foundation, the projects funded during 1985 involved innovative approaches to providing direct assistance to private individuals and organizations in Africa. These projects will be carefully monitored and evaluated during their life so that we can learn from and share our experience. Also, during 1985, the Foundation substantially established itself as a fully functioning organization of the Federal Government, able to carry out most of the multitude of administrative and support functions required of a Federal Agency.

During 1986, we expect to complete the administrative activities associated with starting up the Foundation and to fund more than 50 additional grant projects. Increased emphasis will be placed on project monitoring and evaluation as the number of active grant projects increases.

Our 1987 request will support a modest increase in the number of grant projects while allowing us to maintain and improve our evaluation and support systems. These projects, together with those funded in previous years and still active, will mean more than 110 active projects underway in more than 15 African countries by the end of 1987.

[illegible] Massachusetts Avenue • Northwest • Suite [illegible] • Washington, D.C. [illegible] • [illegible] • Telex [illegible]

The African Development Foundation was established by men and women of vision and understanding to respond directly to the development needs and aspirations of Africa's poor. The Foundation can point with pride to its success in the past year in progressing toward this goal. The Administration has recognized this success by increasing its 1987 request for the Foundation in the face of a difficult budget situation. I too am confident that this success will continue. The needs are too great and the issues are too critical for us to fail. With this in mind, I believe that the Foundation, with its uniquely African and private sector focus, provides an opportunity for the American people to support the people of Africa in their quest for social and economic development.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard H. Robinson, Jr.
President

LHR:jkm

enclosure

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Office of the President

Leonard H. Robinson, Jr.

05 February 1986

The Honorable David R. Obey
Chairman
Subcommittee on Foreign Operations
of the Appropriations Committee
H308, The Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20515

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enclosure

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
FISCAL YEAR 1987

THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
1625 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NORTHWEST
SUITE 600
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

JANUARY 1986

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GENERAL STATEMENT

The African Development Foundation (ADF) was established by the Congress in 1980 and became operational in 1984 with the appointment of its Board of Directors. The Foundation was established to support and encourage self-help development activities at the local level by and for the African poor.

Traditional development institutions are often unable to deliver the relatively small amounts of assistance required by community self-help initiatives in Africa. The ADF was established to fill this gap by making available limited funds for use by local groups and organizations in carrying out development activities conceived and undertaken by the rural and urban disadvantaged.

It is apparent that the need for such assistance is large and growing. While African nations struggle to cope with declining economic growth rates, ballooning populations and inadequate food supplies, the poor majority are, by necessity, developing effective and often innovative solutions to managing and improving their situation. Often, all that separates success from failure is the availability of small amounts of resources or the benefit of some other groups' experiences in similar projects. The ADF is designed to provide exactly this kind of assistance.

During 1985, the ADF substantially established itself as a fully-functioning agency. This involved not only the myriad of administrative activities required to establish and operate any Federal agency, but also the programmatic policies and procedures necessary to allow us to effectively review and act upon project proposals received from applicants in Africa. Start-up activities will be completed during 1986 with the establishment of a Research and Evaluation Office, the physical relocation of the Foundation to permanent quarters and the approval and documentation of our remaining policies and procedures.

During 1987, the ADF will place major emphasis on expanding and improving its project monitoring and evaluation activities as the number of active projects increases. This increased emphasis on monitoring and evaluation will allow the ADF to effectively manage the increased number of projects anticipated while systematically incorporating the results of its evaluation efforts into the new project review and selection process. The ADF also expects to modestly increase the number of new projects funded during 1987 and to begin operations in selected new countries as opportunities present themselves.

Additional activities planned for 1986 and 1987 include the development and utilization of country assessment models to aid in project selection and the development and implementation of a comprehensive project management information system to assist the Foundation in managing its project related activities.

The African Development Foundation is unique in that it is the only Federal Agency dedicated exclusively to providing development assistance to Africans at the grass roots level. It represents a new approach to development assistance in Africa by harnessing the tremendous entrepreneurial drive and talent of private individuals and organizations to expand and improve economic opportunities for all Africans. It is hoped that this approach to development, which has worked so well for the United States, will yet prove feasible and successful in Africa.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of Title V of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980, Public Law 96-533, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by Section 9104, Title 31, United States Code, $6,500,000, to remain available until expended.

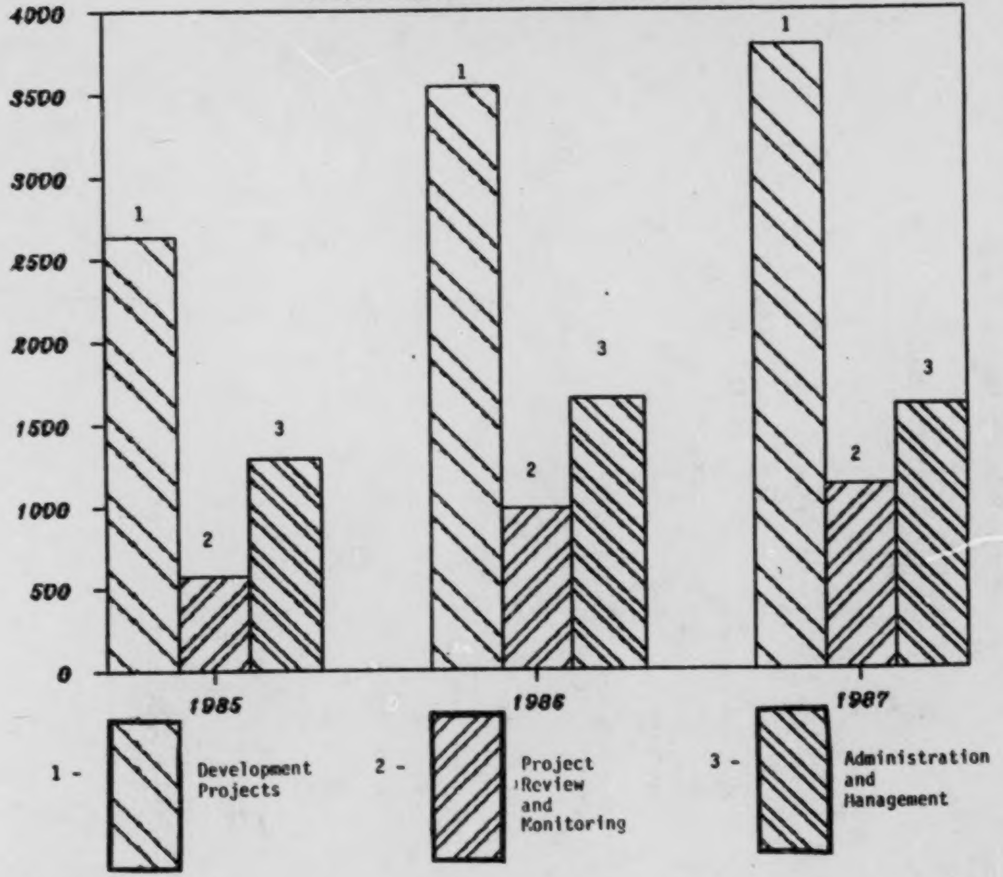
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1985 ACTUAL	1986 ESTIMATE	1987 ESTIMATE
Development Projects	$2,627	$3,539	$3,785
Project Review and Monitoring	575	975	1,120
Management and Administration	1,291	1,647	1,595
Total Obligations	$4,493	$6,161	$6,500
Reduction pursuant to P.L. 99-177		-166	
Total Obligation	$4,493	$5,995	$6,500
FTE Staff Years	20	25	27
New grant projects approved	42	52	54
Grant projects active - End of Year (excludes completed projects funded in the same or prior years)	53	90	111

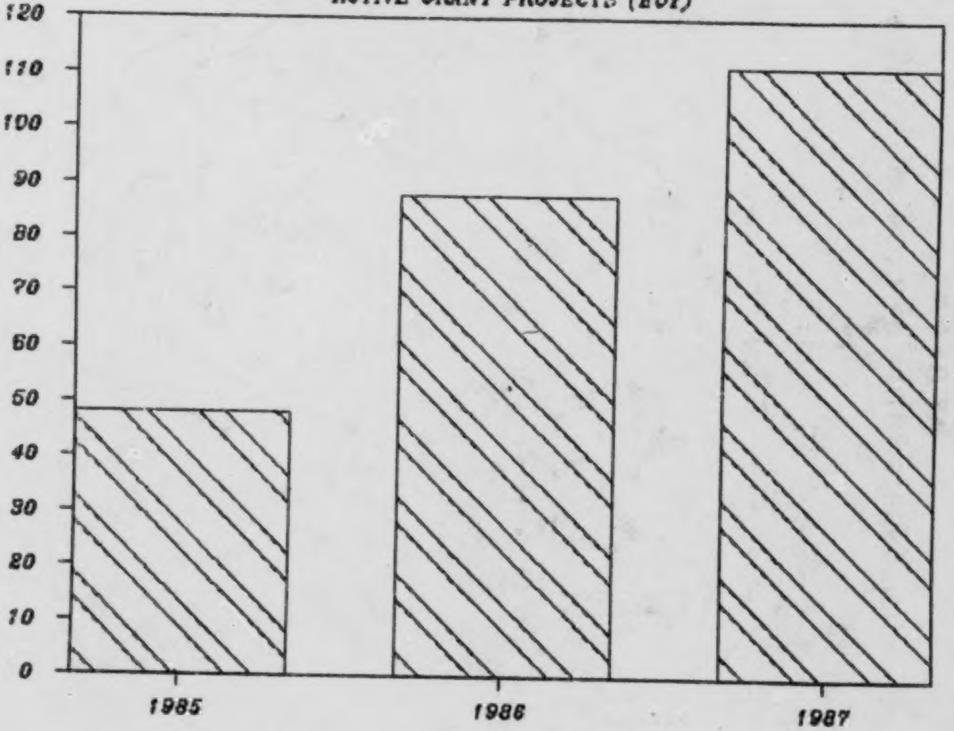
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

TOTAL OBLIGATIONS BY ACTIVITY ($000)



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

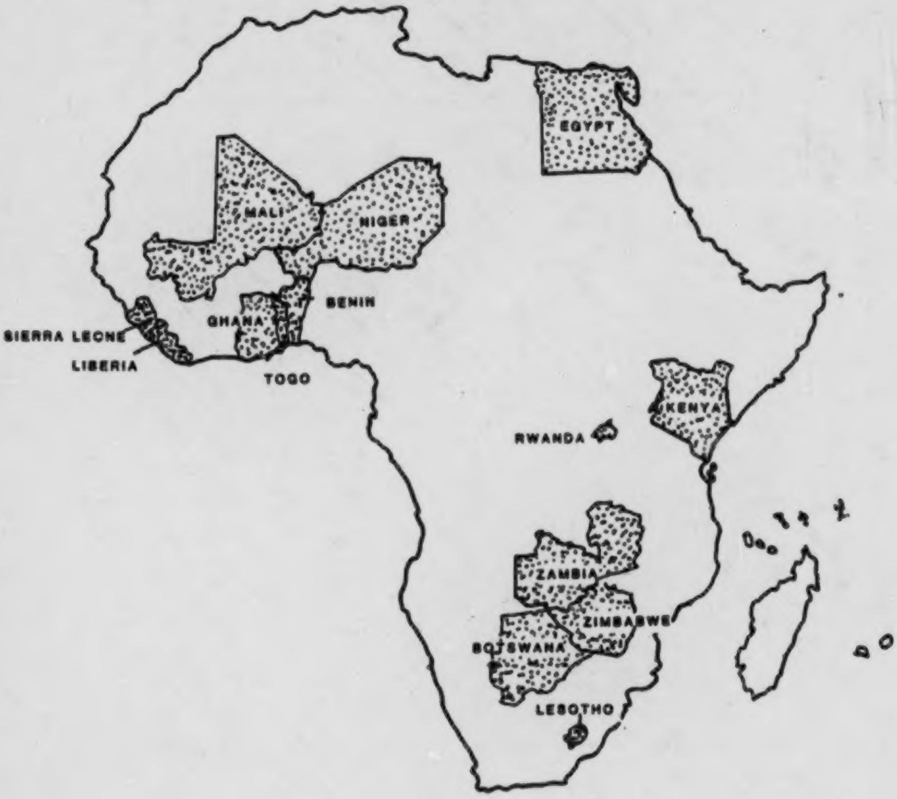
ACTIVE GRANT PROJECTS (EOY)



NUMBER OF PROJECTS

AFRICA

ADF FUNDING DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRY: FY 1985


EGYPT
MALI
NIGER
BENIN
GHANA
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
TOGO
KENYA
RWANDA
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
LESOTHO

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

1985	1986	1987
$2,627,000	$3,539,000	$3,785,000

This activity, by far the largest, includes all grants made by the Foundation as well as the direct contractual cost of auditing and evaluating the grants.

Foundation grants are made directly to private African organizations for economic development and development research activities. In considering grant applications, emphasis is given to projects proposed by community self-help groups, and to those projects with substantial participation of the poor in their design and implementation.

While the law limits grants by the Foundation to not more than $250,000, experience has shown that few reach this level. During 1985, the average grant was $62,000, with only one exceeding $200,000. Similarly, experience to date has shown that most grant projects can be completed within two years, although grants of up to five years' duration are authorized.

During 1985, the Foundation funded 42 projects, totalling $2.6 million. These projects were distributed through 13 countries in all regions of Africa. Funded projects cover a wide range of activities from well digging to agriculture and from weaving to poultry raising. Food production and economic development activities predominate among funded projects.

The following chart displays the breakdown of the 1985 projects by size.

Grant Size	Number	Percent
$0 - 20,000	12	28.6
$20,001 - 100,000	19	45.2
$100,001 - 200,000	10	23.8
over $200,000	1	2.4
Total	42	100.0

During 1986, the Foundation will carefully expand the number of countries in which it operates. By the end of 1986, the Foundation expects to be supporting active projects in up to 19 countries. The average dollar value of each project is expected to increase slightly as a result of in-country inflation and the decline in the value of the dollar. This will be partly offset by an increased emphasis on smaller projects resulting in a projected average grant size of $70,000 for 50 new projects. Economic development and agricultural production are expected to account for the majority of the projects funded in 1986.

The Foundation will expand its activities to include more than 20 African countries by the end of 1987. Entry into new countries will be made only after a careful assessment to determine how the Foundation can best operate in conjunction with the private sector. By carefully targeting its limited resources, the Foundation will attempt to catalyze the development of local self-help initiatives and encourage information sharing between groups and countries. The Foundation expects to fund between 50 and 60 projects in 1987.

PROJECT REVIEW AND MONITORING

1985	1986	1987
$575,000	$975,000	$1,120,000

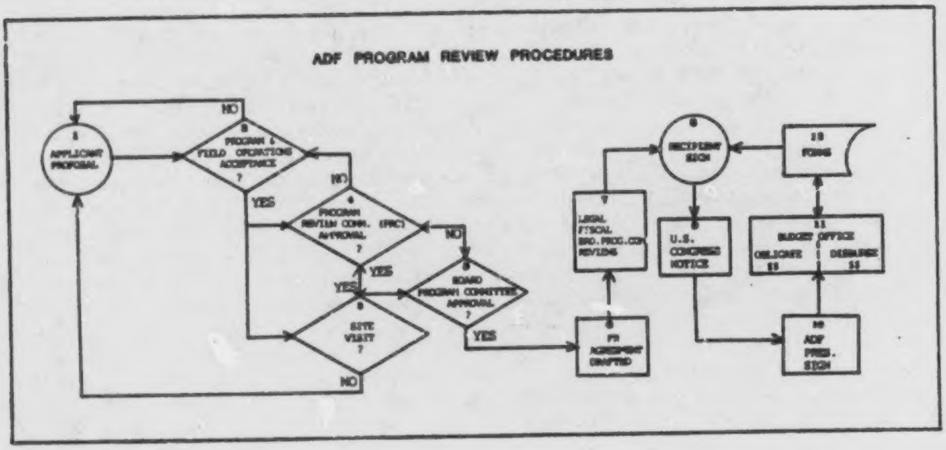
This activity includes all project review and monitoring activities carried out by the Foundation. It also includes the cost of administering evaluation and audit activities included as part of grant projects.

Project proposals received by the ADF are first reviewed to determine if they fall within the basic mandate of the Foundation. Proposals that are from governmental, multinational or non-African organizations are eliminated at this stage. Remaining proposals undergo a more detailed scrutiny by a Foundation Representative to assess the level of involvement of the poor in developing and managing the project and the likelihood of success of the project. The most promising of the projects are visited by the Foundation Representatives to gather and analyze necessary information for presentation to the ADF's Project Review Committee (PRC). The PRC, composed of senior Foundation staff, together with budget and program experts and the general counsel, subjects each project to rigorous assessment against established guidelines. Projects which are approved by the PRC (less than 5% of all projects reviewed) are then perused by the Program Committee of the Board of Directors. Following approval, the Congress is notified of ADF's intent to fund the project and the Grant agreement is prepared and signed.

Once a Grant has been approved, the project is carefully monitored by the Foundation to ensure that satisfactory progress is made against stated objectives and that grant funds are used only for approved project expenses. A variety of tools are used including periodic progress and financial reports by the grantee, the use of independent auditors, formal project evaluations by Foundation staff and outside African consultants, and site visits and informal evaluations by Foundation staff. Problems identified through monitoring and evaluation are used by the Foundation to refine its selection process. Results of formal project evaluations are also shared with grantees and other development organizations to enable them to share in the experience gained by the Foundation.

During 1985, primary emphasis was placed on the selection and approval of new grant projects. In 1986, major emphasis is being placed on the monitoring and evaluation of projects funded during 1984 and 1985. A comprehensive project monitoring system has been established and will become operational during the second quarter. In addition, a total of 10 projects will be formally evaluated during 1986.

For 1987, the ADF intends to continue its emphasis on project monitoring as the number of active projects steadily increases. During 1987, the ADF intends to formally evaluate all remaining projects funded in 1984 and 1985. The Foundation also intends to refine its monitoring system based on the experience gained during the last half of 1986. Finally, the Foundation intends to improve the dissemination of descriptions and evaluations of successful projects to grass roots organizations in Africa to encourage the continuation and expansion of self-help efforts.



ADF PROGRAM REVIEW PROCEDURES

1
APPLICANT PROPOSAL
2
PROGRAM & FIELD OPERATIONS ACCEPTANCE ?
NO
YES
4
PROGRAM REVIEW COMM. (PRC) APPROVAL ?
NO
YES
3
SITE VISIT ?
YES
NO
5
BOARD PROGRAM COMMITTEE APPROVAL ?
NO
YES
6
PR AGREEMENT DRAFTED
7
LEGAL FISCAL BUD.PROC.COM REVIEWS
8
RECIPIENT SIGN
9
U.S. CONGRESS NOTICE
10
ADF PRES. SIGN
11
BUDGET OFFICE
OBLIGATE $$
DISBURSE $$
12
FORMS

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

1985	1986	1987
$1,291,000	$1,647,000	$1,595,000

This activity includes all administrative and management activities carried out by the Foundation. It also includes the costs associated with the executive direction of the Foundation, Board of Directors and Advisory Council activities, and public affairs.

During 1985 the Foundation established an organizational structure necessary to manage a program of grass roots assistance in Africa. This entailed obtaining sufficient numbers of full-time staff to provide continuity and stability for managing a long-term development program and establishing procedures and controls for managing and disbursing project grants and several administrative functions.

Specifically, management was successful in recruiting and hiring a staff of well-qualified professionals and support personnel. A financial management system was designed and implemented to meet the accounting and fiscal needs of the Foundation. To minimize costs and avoid duplication, the Foundation decided to obtain support services from other agencies where appropriate. Based on this decision, agreements were reached with the National Transportation Safety Board to provide certain accounting services and with the Department of Energy to provide payroll and personnel support on a reimbursable basis. A grant audit program was developed involving the use of African audit firms to report on the fiscal and management activities of project grants and to provide technical assistance where needed. The Foundation developed a grant disbursement system, utilizing State Department disbursing facilities overseas. Internal grant management procedures were designed and implemented. Procurement, personnel management systems, property and inventory control, and travel procedures were also developed in accordance with U.S. government regulations.

In 1986, with a modest increase in staff size, the Foundation is placing major emphasis on reviewing and refining procedures already in place and developing and implementing the remaining administrative and control systems necessary to ensure effective management of Foundation programs. A management information system is being designed and implemented on a pilot basis which integrates financial and project monitoring data for management decision-making, internal and external reporting, and for research and knowledge transfer purposes. In addition, the Foundation will focus efforts on project monitoring and technical assistance to grantees in all aspects of administration and finance to help ensure project success and compliance with U.S. government requirements.

In 1987, with the completion of most start-up functions, costs for this activity are expected to decline slightly. During 1987, the Foundation will place its emphasis on further refining financial and administrative policies and procedures. In addition, data collected through auditing and monitoring reports and evaluation activities will be analyzed and synthesized to share with the international development community and the African private and public sector the results of the first three years of Foundation development assistance. Both successes and failures that are the natural result of providing dollars directly to private, grass roots development entities will be documented and the lessons learned disseminated widely.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SELECTED PROJECTS

BOTSWANA

TUTUME TRACTOR HIRE PROJECT. The Tutume McConnell Trust is a voluntary organization run by a locally elected Board of Governors and located near Francistown, Botswana. Trust activities include a secondary school and a Brigade which is involved in school uniform production, vehicle repair, blockmaking, carpentry, construction and agricultural units.

ADF has approved a grant to the Trust to purchase a tractor and to hire and train tractor drivers. The Trust will establish a service to plow the fields of local low income farmers at a rate subsidized by the Government of Botswana. The tractor will also be rented out in the off season to bring in the harvests from the local farmers' fields and to supplement the Brigade's transportation requirements. The project has numerous beneficiaries in the farmers whose fields will be plowed, the tractor drivers who will be employed and the additional income that will be available for trust activities.

TSWELELOPELE BLOCKMAKING PRODUCTION. The Tswelelopele Centre Ramotswa Brigade is a voluntary organization established in 1971 and located some 35 kilometers south of Gabarone. The Brigade provides training in carpentry, drafting, blockmaking and construction to primary school graduates.

The Foundation has granted funds to the Brigade to expand their blockmaking production with new and more sophisticated equipment. With expanded production capability, the Brigade will be able to hire additional employees and expand their marketing area.

Beneficiaries of this project include the additional employees who will be offered training, the Brigade itself which will benefit from expanded income, and the construction industry of Botswana which will benefit from higher quality, locally produced raw materials available at a lower price.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SELECTED PROJECTS

EGYPT

INTEGRATED RURAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER. The Community Cooperative for Development at Basaisa Village is a local organization formed in 1980. Its activities range from health services to income generation projects which have generated employment for 35 villagers. The cooperative has a good record of accomplishments and receives technical assistance from the students and faculty of the American University at Cairo and Zagazig University.

ADF has granted funds to the Cooperative over a three year period to complete the construction and start up of an Integrated Rural Technology Center for Training and Production. The Center will help the Cooperative attain self-sufficiency and contribute to the development of nine villages located in the surrounding rural area by:

- Developing village-based expertise for maintaining and improving production,
- Maintaining a local center for research and dissemination of information on appropriate rural technology, and
- Improving the awareness of local people of their own responsibility and capability for self-development.

Beneficiaries of this project include not only members of the cooperative but also residents of the surrounding area and villages who will learn from the example set by the Cooperative and the methods taught at the center.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SELECTED PROJECTS

GHANA

OSU CANOE FISHING SHOP. The Osu canoe fishermen's association is a group of approximately 150 coastal fishermen located at Osu, a suburb of Accra. The structure of the organization is traditional with the fishermen assembling from time to time under a tree to pool their labor and resources for the betterment of all. Under the leadership of their elders, the organization has established a fueling station, a network to repair boats and motors and a joint marketing effort.

ADF has granted funds to the association to construct a workshop/spare parts store and to purchase five outboard motors and spare parts. The fishermen will contribute the land and labor required to build the workshop and will each contribute a small amount of cash to the project. The motors will be rented out to members of the association on a day-to-day basis and will sharply increase the number of fishermen who can fish on any given day. This increase, together with the efficiencies resulting from the establishment of the workshop, will double the amount of fish caught.

Beneficiaries of this project include not only the fishermen, who will have their potential income doubled, but also the population of the surrounding area who will benefit from an increased protein supply.

LABADI COMMUNITY BANK. La Hansaamo Kpee Town Development Association was established in 1979 to mobilize community support for improvement of living conditions in Labadi, a suburb of Accra. This self-help organization relies primarily on voluntary donations from individuals and corporations along with community fund-raising activities.

ADF has granted funds to the association to open and operate a community bank in Labadi. The objectives of the bank are to:

- mobilize local financial resources to finance community projects,
- provide credit and management assistance to small enterprises and "micro-entrepreneurs", and
- to promote and develop trust in a banking system which would stimulate a savings habit in the community.

The beneficiaries of this project include the people of Labadi who deposit funds and share in the ownership of the bank as well as all those who benefit from a source of capital for small enterprise.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SELECTED PROJECTS

KENYA

GITERO SELF-HELP WATER PROJECT. The Gitero self-help committee was formed in 1982 to devise means to alleviate the community's chronic water shortage. The management of the committee is vested in nine members elected by the people and the salaried project manager.

ADF has granted funds to the committee to purchase materials for the construction of a water intake structure on a nearby river, a thirteen kilometer pipeline and a holding tank in the village. All labor is being furnished by the villagers. Completion of these works will assure the villagers a dependable supply of water for domestic consumption as well as providing for irrigation of at least one acre for each farmer.

Beneficiaries of this project include the 1000+ residents of the area who are assured a source of safe water. The income of the average farmer will more than double as a result of the use of irrigation. Secondary beneficiaries include other villages that, inspired by this success, undertake self-help projects of their own.

MOBILE MANAGEMENT SERVICE TO RURAL WOMEN. The Kenya Women Financial Trust (KWFT) was founded in 1981 as an outgrowth of the International Women's Year Conference in Mexico City. It is a nonprofit corporation whose aim is to provide women with access to credit as a means of encouraging their integration into Kenya's development process.

ADF has granted funds to KWFT to enable the KWFT to expand its credit operation and provide management and technical assistance through the establishment of a mobile management training program suited to the needs of rural Kenyan Women.

Beneficiaries of this project include those women who will receive the training as well as those who successfully receive and repay small loans from KWFT. Secondary beneficiaries will include the residents and merchants in the areas where these women live who will benefit from the increased level of economic activity.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SELECTED PROJECTS

LESOTHO

SPINNING WHEEL PROJECT. Lesotho Handspun Mohair Cooperative (LHM) is a secondary cooperative based in Maseru which provides services to 13 Primary Production Cooperatives (PPCs) scattered throughout rural areas in the eastern half of Lesotho. The primary production cooperatives are composed of rural women who spin angora wool into yarn. Established in 1975, LHM provides technical training, accounting, procurement, dying, marketing and other services to the PPCs.

Approximately 1500 rural women belong to the PPCs. On a monthly basis, they receive raw mohair and spin it into yarn. LHM weighs and grades the yarn when it is collected and then dyes the wool and sells it in Lesotho and abroad. The women are paid based on their production. Much of the wool produced is uneven in quality and consequently commands a lower price.

ADF has granted funds to LHM over a two year period to modify the spinning wheels to improve the quality of the yarn produced. Using grant funds, LHM will loan money to the spinners to pay for the modifications to the spinning wheels. LHM will also provide training in using the modified wheels. The loans will be repaid out of the increased income generated by the higher quality yarn.

Beneficiaries of this project include the 1500 members of the primary production cooperatives whose monthly income will have doubled by the completion of this project. Additional benefits will accrue from the demonstration value of the project and the operational improvements LHM will be able to undertake with proceeds of the loan repayments.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SELECTED PROJECTS

LIBERIA

BOYS' TOWN INSTITUTE. A $104,000 grant was awarded to Boys' Town Institute to enable the facility to become self-sufficient and to generate agriculture-related learning activities for its residents. Located 45 minutes from Monrovia, this rural facility serves as a home for 150 street children (aged 8-21 years). Funds will be used to construct one piggery house, two chicken houses, a slaughter/freezer house and improve the existing well in order to provide sufficient water year-round. Equipment to be purchased with the grant includes a rice mill, a power generator, a water pump, an incubator, and a feather picker. Anticipated results of the project are improved nutritional status of the boys, an increased capacity of the Institute to provide training and experience in poultry and piggery, and a stronger financial base for the Institute.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SELECTED PROJECTS

MALI

COPCC SEWING SCHOOL. The COPCC sewing school is a small establishment in Bamako that trains some sixty young girls a year in various levels of sewing skills and in functional literacy. These skills range from simple repair of household clothing to the production of infant's and children's wear which is usually imported and very expensive in Mali. The students are from low-income households and range in age from 12 to 18. Most are illiterate. The skills learned at this school will provide a cash income to the students in the future.

The financial situation of the school is precarious. More than half the school's income (which is derived from tuition and a portion of the sales of the students' production) is required to pay for rental of their current space.

ADF has granted funds to the school over a two year period to construct a new classroom and workshop on donated land. With completion of the new facility, the school will be placed on a sound financial footing and will be able to expand and improve its activities.

Direct beneficiaries of this project include the 60 or so young women who will be provided with a valuable, income generating skill each year. Additional beneficiaries include the families of these women and the people of Mali who will benefit from the availability of lower priced clothing.

NARENA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. Narena is a village of 1000 people located some 90 kilometers south of Bamako. Food is scarce and costly around Narena due, in part, to the large number of migrant visitors during the dry season each year.

ADF has granted funds to the Narena Development Council for an integrated agricultural development project which will increase the availability and variety of food in Narena. Under this project, ADF funds and village labor will be used to level and flood an area of some 50 hectares for rice production. During the dry season, this area will be divided between cattle foraging and vegetable gardening. An agricultural technician will be employed to oversee the project and provide training to the villagers in improved agricultural techniques.

This project will sharply increase the amount and variety of food available on the local market, and is expected to result in lower prices and improved nutrition. A portion of the produce will be marketed in Bamako, providing additional income to the villagers.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SELECTED PROJECTS

NIGER

ENTERPRISE DES PUITS AGRO-PASTORAL (EPAP). EPAP is an enterprise formed by three well diggers who worked together in a government project which ended in 1983. They are specialists in the construction, repair and improvement of wells and agro-pastoral pumps. EPAP, which concentrates on the construction of shallow wells in high water table areas, is currently the only organization of its kind in the central sahelian region of Niger. EPAP can construct a concrete well for a village for about $350 by having the villagers contribute some of the labor and materials. Without them, villagers would be required to wait long periods until the government can construct a well or rely on unsafe wooden wells.

ADF has granted funds to EPAP to allow them to purchase equipment necessary to expand their activities. With the new equipment, EPAP will be able to dig more than twenty wells a year and will hire and train additional employees for further expansion. ADF funds will also be used by EPAP to obtain financial and management training to ensure efficient operation.

This project will benefit not only the members of EPAP, but also the villages of the region who will benefit from the availability of a well managed private organization to provide a critically needed service.

INIMINAK. Iniminak is an association of ten Tuareg families which have come together to ensure food self-sufficiency. Formerly, these families, like others in the region, depended wholly on livestock as a means of providing food and other necessities. Successive droughts have destroyed their herds and led the families to band together to seek alternative means of survival.

ADF has granted funds to Iniminak over a three year period to establish a year-round vegetable garden, begin poultry raising and acquire livestock to rebuild and diversify their herds. They will continue animal husbandry, but in a less nomadic fashion. The irrigated vegetable garden and the poultry will ensure a steady food supply during the dry season and periods of drought.

Iniminak is the first group of its kind in the area. It is being watched closely by others in the area with similar problems. If it is successful, more groups are expected to adopt a semi-pastoral life style.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SELECTED PROJECTS

RWANDA

TRAINING AND CREDIT EXTENSION TO COOPERATIVES. IWACU is a national center for training and research for the cooperative movement in Rwanda. Founded in 1983 as a non-profit organization, it supports cooperatives and pre-cooperatives in various parts of the country.

ADF is granting funds to IWACU over a five year period to make available training and credit to cooperatives in Rwanda. Among cooperatives to be considered for this program are KOBRIKA, a brick making cooperative on Lake Kivu; KOPARU, a women's marketing cooperative; and MUTURA, a group of youth agricultural cooperatives.

Cooperatives applying for credit for development or expansion of income generating projects through this program will first receive management and leadership training and assistance in conducting market analysis. Cooperatives will then receive a loan from Banque Populaire which is partially guaranteed by IWACU. During the period of loan repayment, IWACU will provide continuous support and monitoring of the project.

This innovative project allows ADF to effectively provide necessary technical and financial support to a number of cooperatives in Rwanda. The project should provide a substantial impetus to the formation and development of cooperatives in Rwanda as an alternative to parastatal organizations.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SELECTED PROJECTS

SIERRA LEONE

SWAMP RICE PRODUCTION. The village of Yendeh, located some 300 miles east of Freetown, has a population of some 250 people. In 1983, the women of Yendeh, who are largely illiterate with a per capita income of about $21, formed a village development association. Since then, the women of Yendeh have already constructed a church, drilled a well and organized tie-dying as a source of income.

ADF has granted funds to the Yendeh Village Development Association to begin rice production on one hundred acres of inland swamp. Funds will be used to purchase tools, fertilizer and seed rice and to secure assistance in clearing the land. A storage facility will also be built. Production will begin on five acres initially cleared, expanding to the full 100 acres by the end of seven years.

After the initial start, the project will be entirely self-supporting. Proceeds from the sale of surplus rice will enable the women to upgrade and expand their livestock, and so improve their diet and expand the present adult literacy program. More importantly, the additional income will allow the women to pay for school fees and uniforms so that their children can go to school, thus permanently expanding the human capital of Sierra Leone.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SELECTED PROJECTS

TOGO

RURAL CREDIT UNIONS PROJECT. La Federation des Unions Cooperatives d'Epargne et Credit (FUCEC) is an indigenous, private, membership organization that provides financial and technical services to the 124 credit unions operating in Togo.

ADF has granted funds to FUCEC to strengthen the rural credit infrastructure by making available to 15 rural credit unions the human, material, and financial resources necessary to achieve self-sufficiency and by ensuring that appropriate controls are in place. ADF funds will also be used to document the success of well managed financial institutions for dissemination in Togo and elsewhere.

By strengthening and developing local credit institutions, this project will facilitate the development of a savings habit among the people of Togo, and provide for the accumulation of local capital for the continued development of the nation.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SELECTED PROJECTS

ZAMBIA

DESAI REVOLVING FUND. The YWCA Council of Zambia was established in 1957. Since then it has grown to an association having 15 branches and three centers with more than 30 workers. The Lusaka branch of the YWCA sponsors a variety of projects including a vocational school, a hostel, a second-hand clothing shop, a craft shop, and weaving and leatherwork training programs. The weaver training program is located in Desai, on the outskirts of Lusaka.

The ADF has granted funds to the YWCA council of Zambia to enable graduates of the Desai weaver training program to establish their own small businesses. Foundation funds will be lent to pairs of women to purchase looms and other material as well as to pay for initial business costs such as rent. Products will be marketed through the YWCA craft shop in Lusaka. Repayments of loans from the first group of weavers will be used to make loans to successive groups of weavers. The YWCA will provide technical assistance to the women in bookkeeping, marketing and other business skills.

This project will provide women in Lusaka with an independent source of income and enable them to participate in the cash economy. The project will leverage the effectiveness of the existing YWCA training program by ensuring that women who graduate from the program can effectively utilize the skills they have learned.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SELECTED PROJECTS

ZIMBABWE

ORAP TECHNOLOGIES. Organization for Rural Associations for Progress (ORAP) is a rural development organization consisting of a network of rural people cooperatively engaged in rural development activities such as furniture making, vegetable growing, water conservation health or hygiene.

ADF has granted funds to ORAP over a three year period to train Village Development Workers in developing and adapting local technologies and skills to meet community needs in water, health, food, or economic development. A small project fund will be established to facilitate production efforts of ORAP's member groups. Once trained, the Village Development Workers will work with ORAP groups at the village level to find ways to meet the identified development needs of the community.

Too often, rural villagers believe that only expensive imported technologies can solve the problems they face in their everyday life. This project will help villagers see that not only are solutions to their problems often within their grasp, but that local solutions are often superior because they are adapted to local conditions and are readily sustainable.

BEATRICE DAIRY PROJECT. The Beatrice YWCA is a branch of the National YWCA of Zimbabwe. Its 35 members live in an area about 45 kilometers south of Harare. They have organized a variety of projects to date including literacy training, nutrition workshops and other community development activities. Currently, milk from the area is shipped to Harare where it is pasteurized, packaged and distributed for sale. Unfortunately, the milk is sold at such a high price, that not everyone can afford it. Further, it is sometimes unavailable.

ADF has granted funds to the Beatrice YWCA to establish a seven cow dairy to provide milk at a lower price and ensure its availability. Funds will be used to clear and fence the land (which has already been donated). A borehole will be dug and a dairy building with an immersion cooler will be built. A herder will be hired to manage the herd for the first year and train the women. Further training will be provided by the local agricultural extension worker. A retail license will be obtained after the immersion cooler has been built, and milk will be marketed to families who bring their own container and to local traders.

This project will be of substantial benefit to the villagers in the Beatrice area. The reduced cost and increased availability of milk will improve nutrition in the area.

PEACE CORPS

CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION

FISCAL YEAR 1987

Proud to make
a difference

PEACE CORPS

FEB 4 1986

Honorable David Obey
Chairman
Subcommittee on Foreign Operations
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It is my pleasure to submit to you the Administration's Fiscal Year 1987 budget request for the Peace Corps. In keeping with the President's deficit reduction program and the Administration's support for the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings provisions, Peace Corps is requesting a budget authority of $126.2 million, a decrease of $3.8 million from our 1986 appropriated level of $130 million.

This request was developed in conjunction with the Agency for International Development and the Department of State through the integrated foreign assistance budget process. The requested level will finance about 4,860 Volunteers in sixty-three developing countries around the globe.

These Volunteers will continue to provide assistance at the village and community level in programs directed at helping host country nationals meet their needs in the areas of food production, energy conservation, health, forestry, small business and community development, water resources, and education.

Peace Corps has a proven twenty-five year track record of providing assistance through programs which are effective both in terms of impact and cost. We are continually reminded of the impact made by our American Volunteers on host countries, as evidenced by the increasing number of Volunteer requests we continue to receive from host country governments.

Peace Corps presently has approximately 6,000 Volunteers serving in sixty-three developing nations worldwide. Last year we fielded over 3,400 new Volunteers. In fiscal years 1986 and 1987, we hope to field approximately 2,600 new Trainees each year, with more and more older Americans coming forward to offer their expertise to the less fortunate in the developing world.

Last year we had a new country entry into Guinea, Africa. This year, we will enter Equatorial Guinea. In fiscal year 1987, no new country entries are planned. Last year we also moved forward on the Africa Food Systems Initiative. Program and project studies have been completed and we are now ready to begin placing teams of Volunteers into three of the four pilot countries: Mali, Zaire, and Lesotho, beginning this summer. In Niger, the fourth pilot program will be initiated in fiscal year 1987.

806 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20526

The Africa Food Systems Initiative, as noted last year, is planned as a long-term food production program to benefit up to twelve African nations. Teams of from five to ten Volunteers will work with small-scale African farmers, at the village level, using proven technology appropriate to local conditions and constraints to help the Africans develop sound farming practices, maximize efficient use of scarce water and energy resources and improve soil fertility, as well as preserve, process, distribute and market their crops. This Initiative continues to be a high priority for Peace Corps.

In fiscal year 1987, Peace Corps plans to continue its initiatives for the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, although the rate of replacing Volunteers there will be reduced. Our two main goals of this program continue to be to improve the standard of living for the rural poor, and to promote income generation projects. Our Volunteer programs in the NANEAP Region (North Africa, Near East, Asia and the Pacific) will continue to emphasize rural development, income generation and education.

In fiscal year 1987, Peace Corps will have completed twenty-five years of grass roots development work. In that time, over 120,000 Americans have served in the Peace Corps in 92 developing nations worldwide. At the close of fiscal year 1986, we are looking forward to reviewing the results of a series of symposia held around the country honoring the Peace Corps' 25th Anniversary. These symposia are designed to focus the nation's attention on the need to reassess and better address the needs of the developing world and to promote a better understanding of their peoples and culture (the "third goal" of the Peace Corps).

I look forward to assessing the materials gathered from these symposia and to sharing with you any insights gained as to how Peace Corps can better meet the challenges of the future. I continue to be enthusiastic about our ongoing programs, but more importantly, I am greatly touched by the tremendous commitment of the thousands of Americans who are willing to give so much so that those less fortunate in the developing world can have a chance for a better life. I look forward to discussing Peace Corps' programs with you in the months ahead.

Sincerely,

Loret M. Ruppe

Loret Miller Ruppe
Director

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APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), $126,200,000, including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside the United States. Provided that none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for abortions.

THE PEACE CORPS
1987 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION
GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduction

In 1987, Peace Corps emerges from a milestone year, our 25th Anniversary, with renewed confidence in our mission and support within the Administration. The budget request reflects the high value this Administration places on the effectiveness of Volunteers overseas and the contributions made by returned Volunteers within our country.

The need for continuing Peace Corps presence is clear because the basic problems we address persist in developing countries: hunger and malnutrition, infant mortality, poverty, illiteracy and limited educational opportunities, inadequate health care, and declining natural resources. No quick and easy solutions exist. Solving these problems is a long-term process.

Developing countries must rely on their own human resources to ensure long-term solutions to these problems. Peace Corps plays a vital role in this process. Peace Corps Volunteers provide immediate assistance to communities; they have a far-reaching effect by teaching and transferring skills to people so they might help themselves. Volunteers work in many different program areas. Fisheries Volunteers work to increase the production of available protein and improve farm income through dissemination of simple aquaculture technology. Health and nutrition Volunteers teach villagers the relationships between environment and disease. Education Volunteers help develop host country capabilities by transferring knowledge and technical skills. Small business and cooperative Volunteers help local people improve production and establish profit-making ventures.

Americans who have responded to the call for service continue to contribute to our nation after they leave the Peace Corps. Their work does not end with their overseas experience. They form an important resource as they communicate about their Peace Corps experience and increase our understanding of other peoples and other cultures. In addition, their commitment to hard work and helping others serves this country in both the private and public sector.

Budget Request Summary

This presentation supports the Administration's request to the Congress of the United States to appropriate $126.2 million for the Peace Corps for fiscal year 1987. The 1987 funding level is a decrease of $3.8 million from the 1986 appropriation of $130 million. $5.59 million of 1986 appropriation has been proposed for sequestration in compliance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. We will recruit 2,600 new Volunteers and support 4,858 Volunteer-years of service in Africa, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, the Middle East and the Pacific. Peace Corps plans to operate in 63 countries.

Program Summary

Several themes have formed the foundation for successful Peace Corps programs in the past and will continue to be emphasized in 1987. The first is the focus on helping others to better meet their own needs. This central tenet of President Reagan's development assistance philosophy has long been supported by Peace Corps. Volunteer projects are designed not only to provide trained manpower, but also to help host country citizens develop the skills needed for greater self-sufficiency, particularly in food production, and economic self-sufficiency.

Second is the spirit of partnership and binationalism. We will ensure that projects not only respond to the changing priorities and basic needs of the people Peace Corps seeks to serve, but also that projects are jointly developed, implemented and supported by our host countries.

Third, Peace Corps will continue to place Volunteers where they can have the greatest effect. This will mean a continuous review of current programs and priority given to assignments where Volunteers serve as catalysts and where their efforts will have lasting multiplier effects.

Guided by these themes, Peace Corps will program regional operations to move ahead in several established areas:

° Africa Region. In 1987, Peace Corps will recruit 1,070 new Volunteers and provide 2,029 Volunteer-years of service in the Africa Region. Sub-Saharan African countries continue to be faced with severe economic problems due to economic decline and poor agricultural production. Foreign debt has increased and countries face critical balance-of-payment problems. While food production has improved, it has not matched the growth in population; per capita food production has actually declined. Africa Region countries rank low on development indicators such as per capita income, life expectancy, infant mortality, and literacy. Progress in improving conditions has been slowed by the scarcity of educated and skilled people. Serious health problems, particularly in rural areas, reduce the productivity of the labor force.

Africa Region projects will include agriculture, rural community development, fisheries, forestry, health and nutrition, education in mathematics and science, and adult literacy.

° Africa Food Systems Initiative. Peace Corps will continue the Africa Food Systems Initiative in response to the growing food problem in Africa. The Agency will recruit 150 new Volunteers and support 90 Volunteer-years of service. In recent years, many African countries have suffered from recurring drought, rapidly increasing populations and deteriorating economies. These factors have contributed to widespread hunger and, in some cases, mass starvation. Currently, many public and private agencies are working to provide assistance, but relief efforts are hampered by the magnitude of the problem, deteriorating country infrastructures and the short-term focus of many aid programs. Our goal is to establish a long-term, village-based program in Africa to help countries reverse the decline in per capita food production and achieve self-sustaining food systems. Programs will be continued in Zaire, Mali, and Lesotho and initiated in Niger.

- Inter-America Region. In 1987, Peace Corps plans to field 680 new Volunteers and support 1,526 Volunteer-years of effort in Inter-American countries. Programs will center on small business development, education, education/management, health, nutrition and sanitation, self-help housing, appropriate technology, agriculture, and fisheries.

  The majority of the people in the rural areas of Inter-American countries live in poverty in rural areas. They have little access to education, health, and technical assistance services. Lack of technical skills and knowledge result in low productivity and insufficient income to finance basic needs. The majority of the children are malnourished. The lack of medical services, basic sanitation, and potable water supplies creates severe health problems. The people are further threatened by the destruction of their environment. Destruction of forests leads to soil erosion, reduced soil fertility, and loss of fuelwood. Balance-of-payment problems in many countries further reduce the resources available to deal with problems facing the rural poor.

  The needs of Central America will receive priority attention. However, lower levels of Volunteers will be maintained than originally planned under the Initiative for Central America.

- North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific (NANEAP) Region. In 1987, Peace Corps will recruit 680 new Volunteers and support 1,177 Volunteer-years of effort. Development needs are the result of high birth rates, limited land and natural resources, and extended life expectancies. Critical needs include improved food production, training, and improved services for the expanding population. Programs in this area are closely tied to host country priorities. Projects involve expanding agricultural production, increasing rural health services and potable water, expanding small business and private sector opportunities, and improving educational opportunities.

Increased Collaboration. To enhance Agency programming, Peace Corps will increase collaboration with private and public sector organizations in the United States and in developing countries. We plan expanded collaboration with the Agency for International Development (AID) and other federal agencies as well as joint ventures similar to our agreements with Partners of the Americas and the League for International Food Education. The effectiveness of the Volunteers will be enhanced by working in projects receiving support by others in the development field and by maximizing our resources and sharing our expertise through technical information dissemination.

AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS
FY 1962 - FY 1987
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Fiscal Year	Original Budget Request	Amended Budget	Authorized	Appropriated (Including Reappropriation)	Appropriation Transfers	Allocation from USAID	Obligated as of end of period	Unobligated as of end of period	Reappropriated
1962	$40,000	$ ---	$ 40,000	$ 30,000	$ ---	$ ---	$ 29,496	$ 504	$ ---
1963	63,750	---	63,750	59,000	444	---	54,692	3,864	3,864
1964	108,000	102,000	102,000	95,964	---	---	76,164	19,800	17,000
1965	115,000	106,000	115,000	104,100	7	---	85,449	18,644	12,100
1966	125,200	---	115,000	114,000	---	---	113,173	827	---
1967	110,500	112,150	110,000	110,000	104	---	104,525	5,371	---
1968	124,400	118,700	115,700	107,500	---	---	106,846	654	---
1969	112,800	---	112,800	102,000	49	---	100,301	1,650	---
1970	109,800	101,000	98,450	98,450	---	---	90,776	7,674	---
1971	98,800	94,500	94,500	90,000	---	---	84,978	5,022	---
1972	71,200	82,200	77,200	72,500	---	2,600	75,037	63	---
1973	88,027	---	88,027	81,000	427	---	80,560	13	---
1974	77,000	---	77,000	77,000	37	---	76,949	14	---
1975	82,256	---	82,256	77,687	---	---	77,670	17	---
1976	80,826	---	88,468	81,266	---	---	77,041	---	---
Transition Quarter	25,729	---	27,887	24,190	---	---	25,878	2,537	---
1977	67,155	---	81,000	80,000	---	---	79,975	25	---
1978	74,800	89,513	87,544	86,234	---	---	86,145	89	---
1979	95,135	100,358	112,424	99,179	---	---	98,399	780	---
1980	105,404	106,199	105,000	99,924 a/	---	---	99,204	720	---
1981	118,800	114,656	118,531	105,531 a/	---	---	104,700	831	---
1982	121,900	83,600	105,000	105,000	---	---	104,694	306	---
1983	97,500	---	105,000	109,000 a/	---	---	108,501	499	---
1984	108,500	---	115,000	115,000 a/	---	---	114,573	427	---
1984/5	---	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	1,985	15	---
1985	115,000	124,000	128,600	128,600 a/	---	---	127,998	602	---
1986	124,400	125,200	130,000	130,000 b/	---	---	---	---	---
1987	126,200	---	130,000	---	---	---	---	---	---

a/ The appropriation was not enacted. Funding was provided by continuing resolution

b/ In accordance with PL 99-177, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Deficit Reduction Act), $5,590,000 is proposed for sequestration.

OBLIGATIONS BY ACTIVITY AND PROGRAM

Obligations by Activity	($000)	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Activity 1:	Volunteer Operations	77,388	77,900	76,000	-1,900
Activity 2:	Recruitment Communications and Development Education	11,496	11,100	10,900	- 200
Activity 3:	Program Development and Support	40,649	41,000	39,300	-1,700
Total obligations		129,533	130,000	126,200	-3,800
PL 99-177, The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Deficit Reduction)			-5,590		
Budget Authority		129,533	124,410	126,200	+1,790

PROGRAM	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 a/ Estimate	FY 1987 a/ Estimate	Increase/ Decrease
Trainee input b/	3,430	2,600	2,600	---
Volunteer years b/	4,828	5,073	4,858	-215
Full-Time Equivalent Staff Years	1,056	1,039	1,039	---

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a/ Estimates based on $124.41 million budget level in FY 1986.

b/ Includes American volunteers sponsored through the United Nations Volunteer Programs.

BUDGET ACTIVITY I

VOLUNTEER OPERATIONS

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Total obligations ($000)	77,388	77,900	76,000

This activity provides direct support for Peace Corps Volunteers. The primary components of this budget activity are the placement and training of new Volunteers; the provision of allowances, job-related travel, supplies, and equipment to Volunteers in the field; and health and medical services for Volunteers. In 1987, the Peace Corps will recruit, train and place 2,600 new Volunteers and produce 4,858 Volunteer-years of service in Africa, the Caribbean Basin, Central and South America, Asia, the Middle East, and the Pacific Basin. Direct support requirements in 1987 for these Volunteers are as follows:

o Screening, Selection, and Placement. During 1987, $2.0 million in Volunteer Operations funds will be spent on screening, selecting and placing an estimated 2,600 new Volunteers. In summary, this will mean Peace Corps will:

-- Select the most suitable candidates from an estimated 5,300 qualified applicants.

-- Review an estimated 4,400 applicant medical examinations against our stringent standards.

-- Review more than 3,600 formal requests for Volunteers submitted through overseas country staff, and match qualified applicants with the most appropriate assignments for their skills and interest.

-- Screen candidates for the most sensitive and difficult programs in special eight-day Centers for Assessment and Training. Other candidates will be screened during a five-day Center for Reassessment and Training which emphasizes self-selection, or a three-day comprehensive staging which emphasizes pre-departure orientation.

-- Continue to develop and test shorter, less expensive screening programs.

o Training. In 1987, $16.8 million will be spent on Volunteer training. Peace Corps training promotes self-sufficiency, problem-solving ability, and critical thinking. Training enhances both the technical skills and cultural sensitivity of Volunteers. Training falls into two categories, pre-service and in-service.

a. Pre-service Training. In 1987, Peace Corps will provide an estimated 32,500 weeks of pre-service training to new Volunteers. Most pre-service training takes place overseas, although some programs are conducted in the United States. Stateside training programs provide Volunteers with intermediate-level technical skills which Peace Corps needs but has difficulty recruiting. Examples include fish culture, vegetable gardening, and small animal husbandry. For economy, skill training components are being merged with in-country training wherever feasible.

Pre-service training in 1987 will include:

-- Language instruction in over 75 languages. Language training for Peace Corps Volunteers means developing materials, hiring teachers, and providing formal instruction in dozens of languages. In 1987, for example, some Volunteers will be taught French, Spanish, Arabic, or Swahili. Others will master such national languages as Thai, Fijian, Gilbertese, Tuvaluan, Nepali, Pijin, Creole, Samoan, Chichewa, Setswana, and Siswati. Many will learn regional tongues, including Quechua, Guarani, Pulaar, Wolof, and Mandika. In many countries, Volunteers will first learn French or Spanish, then go on to study a regional language.

-- Technical job training in a variety of fields. For some Volunteers, training will mean brushing up on work skills they already have; for others, it will mean learning new skills. Some programs will train Volunteers to teach mathematics, science, English, welding, engine repair, woodworking, adult education, or community extension. Others will prepare Volunteers to construct wells, repair pumps, or build hydraulic rams. Still others will teach Volunteers to work in community health projects. Some will prepare Volunteers to raise, catch and market fish; to work with cattle, rabbits, chickens, pigs, or bees; to farm; or to assist small businesses.

-- Cross-cultural training in customs. Volunteers will be instructed in the history, current events, social structures, religions, beliefs, and values of other societies. They will learn the skills needed to live in societies vastly different from America. For example, some will learn that it is an affront to shake hands, to touch someone, or offer gifts with one's left hand; some will learn new standards of public behavior. Most will learn that pre-service training is only the beginning of two years of learning.

-- Essential survival skills. Volunteers accustomed to preparing meals of meat and processed foods will be taught how to have a balanced diet based on rice, potatoes, millet, corn, cous-cous, taro, or breadfruit, and how to prepare them without modern conveniences. Many will learn to raise their own vegetables because there will be no stores or marketplaces near their homes. They will learn nutrition, first aid, and basic health care. In some programs they will learn water safety and motorboat engine repair to prepare them for day-to-day travel by sea. They will learn the essential elements for adapting to life on small islands, in the mountains of the Andes and Himalayas, in the tropics, or in the desert and near-desert conditions of North and Sub-Saharan Africa.

b. In-Service Training. Peace Corps uses in-service training to meet Volunteers' needs that emerge after they begin work. Most in-service training provides rapid enhancement of technical skills and local language acquisition. Other in-service training assists Volunteers by reinforcing program efforts, conducting project planning and review, helping establish links to the host community, and general problem-solving. In-service training programs are flexible; training design is tested and modified in the field to respond to the needs of Volunteers as they carry out their work. In-service training also includes post-Volunteer service counseling. Peace Corps provides information to Volunteers on educational and career opportunities at close-of-service conferences.

- Direct Support. $45.7 million is needed to fund direct Volunteer support. Direct support of Volunteers falls into three general categories: allowances, travel, and job-related supplies and equipment.

  Volunteers receive four types of allowances: a settling-in allowance at the beginning of service; a living allowance for subsistence level support; a leave allowance; and a readjustment allowance. The first two allowances are based upon living conditions within the host country and, as such, are subject to monetary and cost-of-living fluctuations within the country. The Volunteer living allowance is the single greatest expense in Peace Corps' country budgets. Readjustment allowance is accrued monthly at the rate of $175, and paid to Volunteers at the close-of-service. Leave allowance, currently set at $24 per month of service, permits Volunteers to travel in their assigned and neighboring countries to broaden their perspective and to enhance their effectiveness.

  Most Volunteer travel funds are used for travel to and from the host country at the beginning and end of service. Other international travel occurs when Volunteers extend their service for a year or more and are granted home leave. Volunteer in-country travel provides Volunteer transportation between the capital city and the Volunteer's work site, as well as other on-the-job travel.

  Peace Corps' expenses for Volunteer service-related supplies and equipment will include items such as helmets, replacement parts and fuel for motorcycles. Other support expenses include maintaining an inventory of technical material for Volunteers. Recent additions to the collection of over 800 titles include manuals on literacy, maternal and child health care, and education.

- Medical Support. Peace Corps provides health and medical services to Volunteers overseas and responds to Volunteer emergencies. In 1987, Peace Corps will:

  - Maintain a network providing medical support for Volunteers, including physicians, nurses, and physician's assistants.
  - Maintain the ability to medically evacuate Volunteers from their assignments to appropriate medical facilities for follow-up care, diagnosis, and treatment unavailable in country.
  - Provide for workers' compensation claims for illness, injury, and disability incurred while in Peace Corps service.

Health service costs will be $11.5 million in 1987, including an estimated $4.7 million in payments to the Department of Labor required under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (5 U.S.C. 8147) to cover Volunteer claims for compensation.

BUDGET ACTIVITY II

RECRUITMENT, COMMUNICATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Total obligations ($000)	11,496	11,100	10,900

Recruitment, Communications and Development Education (RCDE) funds finance the domestic outreach of the Peace Corps. The primary focus of this activity is the recruitment of Americans to be Peace Corps Volunteers. This activity also finances the recruitment and placement of Americans as United Nations Volunteers abroad, the Peace Corps' efforts in private sector development, and returned Volunteer outplacement activity.

Plans include:

- In 1987, almost ten million dollars will fund Peace Corps' recruitment and communications programs. Three Peace Corps regional offices and sixteen area offices will review over 12,000 applications. Peace Corps continues to improve recruitment through increased public awareness. This Peace Corps awareness campaign focuses both on the general public and on specific groups with special skills sought by host countries such as agriculture, forestry, mathematics and science education, and industrial arts. Peace Corps will continue to produce and distribute public service advertisements, posters, and press releases on Volunteers' activities and accomplishments.

- The Agency recruitment goals include increasing minority and Older American participation while developing less labor-intensive recruitment techniques, such as direct mailing. Efforts will continue to be directed at recruiting Volunteers for high priority initiatives such as the African Food Systems program.

- Another important goal is to increase collaboration with the private sector. Peace Corps currently obtains support for Volunteer projects from individuals, schools, and businesses in the United States. Through the Peace Corps Partnership Program, Volunteers identify construction needs for schools, community water systems, and health centers which can be funded through private sector contributions. In-kind contributions, such as vegetable seeds, medical supplies and equipment, and donated transportation services, also assist in Volunteer efforts.

- Peace Corps will recruit and fund twenty new Volunteers through the United Nations Volunteer (UNV) Program. The UNV program allows American Volunteers to participate in a multi-national volunteer force serving either UN agencies or ministries of host country governments. American Volunteers serving with the UNV program often serve in countries where there is no formal Peace Corps program. In 1986, American UN Volunteers are serving in non-Peace Corps countries including Bangladesh, Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Somalia, People's Republic of China, and Turkey.

- This budget activity will support a program to help recently-returned Volunteers obtain employment and further education.

BUDGET ACTIVITY III

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Total obligations ($000)	40,649	41,000	39,300

Funds in this budget activity provide overseas and headquarters support for Peace Corps programs. Included are costs for overseas programs and Volunteer support functions, administrative services provided by the Department of State and Washington-based services.

The overseas staff, working closely with host country authorities and Peace Corps headquarters, will develop and implement an extensive range of Volunteer programs. The staff designs and administers in-country training programs for Volunteers, makes periodic visits to work sites to offer technical guidance and monitors progress. They support Volunteers by providing allowances, housing, supplies, and equipment. Staff ensure the health and safety of Volunteers and provide personal counseling, as needed.

Use of the Department of State's Foreign Affairs Administrative Support (FAAS) system enables Peace Corps to make the most effective use of its limited overseas staff and resources. Included in this payment to the State Department are costs for use of diplomatic pouch, customs clearance assistance, local wage administration and other necessary services. Peace Corps estimates FAAS services will cost 3.2 million in 1987.

Program support funding includes the Washington-based geographic divisions - Africa, Inter-America, and NANEAP. The regional headquarters staff provides direct day-to-day support to the overseas programs. Policy guidance and coordination is provided by the Office of International Operations. The Office of Training and Program Support provides assistance overseas through a small staff of program specialists who advise on agriculture, health, education, and other areas of programming and training. Other Peace Corps headquarters functions such as policy and planning, program development, management information, compliance, administrative services, legal counsel, financial, and personnel management are also included in this budget activity.

In 1987, our capabilities to track resource use and personnel will be greatly expanded through coordination of the Peace Corps systems with the State Department's financial reporting systems. Reorganization and redefinition of the headquarters responsibilities will allow us to provide a better foundation for the increased numbers of Volunteers who began their tours in late 1985 and early 1986.

Program support accomplishments in 1985 and 1986 include:

- First steps toward using the State Department's Consolidated American Payroll Processing and financial management systems, which will greatly improve resource monitoring and utilization.

- Development of a scarce skills distribution process which more fairly allocates highly skilled Volunteers among Regions and better directs resources towards the recruitment of such Volunteers.
- The installation of microcomputers in overseas posts. This allows for the automation of all tracking systems and greatly improves communication between posts and headquarters.
- Development of standardized evaluation techniques for monitoring program activities and outputs. These techniques will improve our ability to determine successful programming and to transfer those elements to other projects.

TRAINEE INPUT, VOLUNTEERS YEARS, AND BUDGET ESTIMATES BY REGION, FY 1985-1987

TRAINEE INPUT	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Africa Region	1,459	1,189	1,220
Inter-American Region	1,157	711	680
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	798	680	680
Special Programs			
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	16	20	20
TOTAL	3,430	2,600	2,600

VOLUNTEER YEARS	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Africa Region	2,124	2,251	2,119
Inter-American Region	1,334	1,561	1,526
North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific Region	1,328	1,224	1,177
Special Programs			
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	37	32	36
Sudan/PVO	5	5	.4
TOTAL	4,828	5,073	4,858.4

BUDGET ESTIMATE	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Africa Region	46,826	45,811	47,107
Inter-American Region	27,811	27,412	27,930
No[illegible] Africa, Near East, Asia an[illegible] Pacific Region	25,302	23,412	23,735
Special Programs			
Peace Corps Supported UNVs	369	400	400
Sudan/PVO	12	12	7
World-wide support	29,213	27,363	27,021
TOTAL	129,533	124,410	126,200

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Overview

Regional Development Needs

In Sub-Saharan Africa per capita food production has declined over the past twenty years. This decline has been brought about by a variety of converging circumstances, including environmental degradation, itself exacerbated by drought, increasing average life spans, and inappropriate pricing and other economic policies. However, in light of the severe problems resulting from declining per capita food production, African governments and major donors are according the highest priority to making improvements in this area.

Although other development problems may be subordinate to the overriding issue of food production, nonetheless, there remain critical deficiencies in other areas, including education and health care. The programming strategy is to focus on the interrelationship of agriculture, health, education, and other development areas to achieve the maximum impact from projects.

Program Strategy

- Agriculture/Food Production

  Food production and related projects provide the foundation for the Peace Corps program in Africa for 1987 and beyond. These projects will include efforts in agricultural extension, particularly in areas where the Volunteer can serve as a critical link between research development and the subsistence farmer; in fisheries; in agroforestry; in agricultural education; in small business development, for example, agricultural cooperatives; in water resource development; and in other areas such as beekeeping and animal husbandry.

- Education

  Volunteer involvement in education dates from the beginning of Peace Corps. About 40 percent of projected host country Volunteer requests relate to primary education, secondary mathematics, science, and Teaching English as a Foreign Language instruction. Peace Corps will also respond to increased demand for vocational and teacher training. Teacher training is particularly important since it increases the impact of Volunteer transmittal of skills.

- Health

  Another critical program is health care. Peace Corps Volunteers have been involved in projects related to combatting childhood diseases, primary health care, and providing training in public health services. Two-thirds of the African host countries are involved in health, nutrition, and health education projects.

- Other Program Areas

  Host country requests reflect mounting awareness of the compelling need to conserve natural resources. African and Peace Corps planners will focus on forestry, water, and wildlife programs.

  Peace Corps will also be involved in appropriate technology/renewable energy, small enterprise development, and non-formal education.

Program, Trainees, Volunteer-Years and FTE
FY 1985 - FY 1987
By Country

	($ 000)			Trainees			V Years			FTE Level		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
AFRICA												
Benin	1,271	1,048	1,022	25	22	20	64	45	37	5.0	5.0	5.0
Botswana	1,940	1,870	1,878	74	61	55	103	110	105	9.0	9.0	9.0
Burkina Faso	1,535	1,612	1,608	52	47	45	70	85	79	8.0	7.0	7.0
Burundi	671	776	839	11	18	18	14	20	24	4.0	4.0	4.0
Cameroon	2,637	2,397	2,219	76	60	50	126	125	109	10.0	9.0	9.0
Central Afr Rep	2,028	2,006	2,030	52	40	40	77	75	73	7.0	6.0	6.0
Equatorial Guinea	0	66	107	0	6	6	0	1	5	0	0	1
Gabon	1,806	1,660	1,627	40	34	30	81	65	59	5.0	5.0	5.0
Gambia	972	938	956	39	25	25	43	50	48	6.0	5.0	5.0
Ghana	1,294	1,419	1,475	42	44	40	49	65	68	11.0	8.0	8.0
Guinea	10	221	251	0	10	10	0	7	8	0	1	1
Kenya	4,468	4,188	4,270	173	120	126	235	260	245	18.0	17.0	17.0
Lesotho	1,374	1,282	1,234	29	30	30	79	70	55	8.0	8.0	8.0
Liberia	3,611	2,666	2,749	165	0	50	140	175	125	13.0	13.0	13.0
Malawi	1,061	1,143	1,279	48	40	40	46	60	68	5.0	5.0	5.0
Mali	1,815	1,784	1,807	43	43	40	74	70	69	6.0	6.0	6.0
Mauritania	1,529	1,592	1,663	49	40	30	45	59	67	6.0	6.0	6.0
Niger	2,579	2,516	2,493	78	71	65	128	131	120	10.0	11.0	11.0
Rwanda	93	109	212	4	4	6	6	6	7	0.0	0.0	1.0
Senegal	1,965	1,826	1,740	48	40	35	97	90	70	10.0	10.0	9.0
Sierra Leone	3,077	2,975	2,829	99	82	80	174	180	150	15.0	14.0	14.0
Swaziland	1,694	1,460	1,365	47	35	29	85	75	65	7.0	7.0	7.0
Tanzania	1,872	1,779	1,903	75	39	35	56	75	85	5.0	5.0	5.0
Togo	2,386	2,307	2,169	58	50	50	106	107	86	10.0	9.0	9.0
Zaire	4,719	4,500	4,259	132	120	115	226	230	202	17.0	17.0	17.0
Africa Food Init	419	1,741	3,123	0	108	150	0	15	90	0.0	15.0	16.0
Total	46,826	45,881	47,107	1,459	1,189	1,220	2,124	2,251	2,119	195.0	202.0	204.0

BENIN

POPULATION: 3,809,00

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1968

PER CAPITA INCOME: $290

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 38

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	25	22	20
Volunteer Years	64	45	37
FTE-Staff Years	5.0	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,271	1,048	1,022
Volunteer Operations	1,017	798	772
Program Support & Development	254	250	250
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	13	20	20
Volunteer Operations	12	15	15
Program Support & Development	1	5	5

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Due to Benin's growing capability to provide its own teachers for secondary schools, Peace Corps will phase out of this sector this year. The program will shift to technical education and teacher training.

- Water source and sanitation improvement is an area of urgent need. Volunteers will be involved in a project to drill wells in about 200 villages; each well is expected to service approximately 500 people. *Peace Corps estimates that there are only about 1,000 wells to supply water to over 3,000,000 people in the villages of Benin. At least 6,000 more wells need to be constructed to meet the water requirements of the current population. An experimental low-cost latrine program will also be initiated. The Volunteers in this program also will help identify well sites, oversee digging, and train villagers to operate and maintain pumps and other equipment. In addition, they will teach basic health techniques. (*Report issued by Peace Corps in conjunction with Peace Corps/AID Collaborative Report, 1985.)

- Many international donors currently provide funding for programs in agricultural extension, village woodlots and multiple-use reforestation. Field technicians are needed to oversee technical progress and to aid in village-level participation in several of these projects. At the request of both the donors and the Government of Benin, Peace Corps will provide Volunteers for projects in agriculture, rural infrastructure, animation, forestry, and small enterprise development.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Benin began in 1967 with concentration on rural development programs in grain storage, animal traction, and rural construction. An average of sixty Volunteers per year served in Benin from 1968 until 1973. Because of uncertain political conditions, the program declined to six Volunteers in the mid-to-late 1970's. There was a shift of activities from agricultural education to agricultural extension, with primary focus on working with farmer groups and secondary emphasis on working with schools. In 1981, at the request of the Government of Benin, the program expanded into appropriate technology (mud stoves), agricultural education, and rural school construction. The number of Volunteers who taught mathematics, English, and science in secondary schools also increased. By 1984, the government shifted its emphasis on requests for secondary school teachers to trainers of teachers. Peace Corps is involved in fisheries and agricultural extension.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- In 1985, due to the success of the fuel-efficient mud stoves project, the Ministry of Rural Development applauded Peace Corps for their effective efforts. Volunteers built mudstoves for more than 250 households. Testing under various conditions has shown these stoves save 35 to 50 percent of wood and charcoal consumption.

- In forestry, Volunteers set up tree nurseries to serve village needs, organized and educated beneficiary groups, and gave technical assistance in forestry and watershed management. The people served were poor farmers, merchants, and householders. About 7,500 individuals benefitted directly. The nurseries' readily available source of fuelwood and lumber has resulted in a diminished expenditure of time and labor.

BOTSWANA

POPULATION: 998,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $920

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 48

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	74	61	55
Volunteer Years	103	110	105
FTE-Staff Years	9.0	9.0	9.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,940	1,870	1,878
Volunteer Operations	1,450	1,420	1,438
Program Support & Development	490	450	440
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	60	95	95
Volunteer Operations	50	70	70
Program Support & Development	10	25	25

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

° Volunteers will be playing an increasingly important role in Botswana's National Development Plan, in education, agriculture production, solar technology, and small business development.

° Peace Corps will maintain the number of Volunteers teaching secondary education in community junior secondary schools and in government secondary schools. The primary focus of the teacher assistance will be in mathematics, science, agriculture, and vocational education.

° Peace Corps will assist the Batswana in growing vegetables and increasing nutritional awareness. A future village backyard gardening project will teach farmers how to use water harvesting systems based on recycled water.

° Peace Corps will continue to provide Volunteers to teach vocational education, rural income generation, and renewable energy.

PROGRAM HISTORY

° Peace Corps went into Botswana shortly after independence in 1966. At that time, 56 Volunteers provided development assistance in three sectors: health, rural development, and education. Over the years, Volunteer numbers increased steadily. In 1985, the Government of Botswana requested 118 teachers, and followed that in early 1986 with a request for another 40 teaching Volunteers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- During 1985 and 1986, Peace Corps increased the number of education Volunteers in response to the Government of Botswana's request for teachers due to a shortfall in the number of Batswana completing teacher training. As a result of this increase, approximately 10,000 Batswana students are expected to directly benefit from the education projects.

- Volunteers have provided assistance to the Government of Botswana in its quest to achieve agricultural independence from South Africa. Peace Corps' recent involvement in the agriculture sector has been twofold. Over the short term, Volunteers are overseeing food distribution to prevent starvation in the villages. They also work with village leaders and local organizations to identify food production projects that will have an effect over the longer term. There are currently seven Volunteers serving as drought relief technical officers and two Volunteers who are working at the Botswana Agriculture College as lecturers on farm machinery and agriculture communications. Peace Corps has initiated discussions with the Government of Botswana Ministry of Agriculture for expansion in its agriculture program.

- Thirteen Volunteers have helped to establish ten new enterprises and have assisted poor rural entrepreneurs in obtaining over two hundred seed loans or grants. They have also helped set up rural industrialization district offices and have produced an "Introduction to Business" handbook. These small enterprise development activities are responding to the government's wishes to develop employment opportunities in rural areas and to increase the participation of the indigenous Botswana people in business and commerce and restrain the flow of rural poor to urban areas unable to absorb them.

- Volunteers working in renewable energy technology have helped to set up solar houses in two villages, install solar water heaters, and promote wood-saving metal stoves and solar cookers. They also assisted in the installation of Botswana's first photovoltaic borehole pump and a deep-pumping windmill.

BURKINA FASO

POPULATION: 6,666,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME: $180

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 20

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	52	47	45
Volunteer Years	70	85	79
FTE-Staff Years	8.0	7.0	7.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,535	1,612	1,608
Volunteer Operations	1,152	1,262	1,258
Program Support & Development	383	350	350
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	158	130	130
Volunteer Operations	147	120	120
Program Support & Development	11	10	10

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to respond to development assistance requests from the Government of Burkina Faso. Programs will include agriculture, income generation, and rural development.
- The program will include projects in reforestation, food production, health education, and secondary mathematics and science education.
- Peace Corps will initiate projects in health and nutrition education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps entered Burkina Faso in 1967. Currently there are 89 Volunteers working in the areas of rural development, small business consulting, forestry, education, and sanitation. For the first time, the swearing-in ceremony for fifty new Volunteers was carried live over national radio.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Education Volunteers taught English to over 3,000 students and provided training in teaching English to 40 teachers.
- Forestry Volunteers worked in twenty tree nurseries training eleven counterparts in nursery management and improved production techniques.

- Volunteers, working in a joint Peace Corps/AID semi-arid food grain research program, perform mid-level technical research on improved crop varieties. They conduct field trials, assess pest damage to crops, and carryout surveys on farming methods. If continued, this effort has the potential to have significant impact on the agricultural development in Burkina Faso.

- In 1986, small business development Volunteers are processing loans and training 22 Burkinabe loan agents in business and management skills. Through this program, 290 Burkinabe families in nine communities receive direct assistance.

BURUNDI

POPULATION: 4,466,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1983

PER CAPITA INCOME: $240

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 35

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	11	18	18
Volunteer Years	14	20	24
FTE-Staff Years	4.0	4.0	4.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	671	776	839
Volunteer Operations	392	509	569
Program Support & Development	279	267	270
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	36	25	25
Volunteer Operations	25	15	15
Program Support & Development	11	10	10

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to provide Volunteers in parks management, fisheries, vocational education, and handicapped cooperatives development.
- Peace Corps will field its first Volunteers in animal husbandry extension and will expand activities in crop extension and community development. These programs are geared to meeting the needs of the rural population for technical assistance, and are linked to the government's view of agriculture as a top priority and key to economic development.
- Peace Corps will continue to work with AID, UNICEF, Food and Agriculture Organization, Catholic Relief Services, and other development organizations.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps signed a country agreement in August 1982 and fielded its first Volunteers in 1983 working in vocational education, curriculum development, road construction, and forestry.
- The program has since expanded and now includes Volunteers working in parks and wildlife management, inland fish culture, and special education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- In 1985, five fisheries Volunteers began small farmer extension activities, while one began renovating a fingerling station in collaboration with the Swiss Government.
- In 1985, a Volunteer initiated Special Olympics activities at three handicapped centers.
- In 1985, a Volunteer assisted the Government of Burundi to construct and complete a farm-to-market road which was funded by AID.
- In 1986, two Volunteers are working in handicapped marketing cooperatives development.
- In 1986, the number of Volunteers associated with the inland fish culture project increased to ten.
- A Volunteer works with Burundian counterparts to establish satellite nurseries, replant trees in exploited areas of the forests, and encourage farmers to plant trees with food crops. Fast-growing species are being planted as an alternative source of wood for construction and fuel. Since only an estimated three percent of the country's total land area is still forested, it is hoped that the forestry program will result in greater agricultural productivity and more available income for farmers who will be able to spend less for fuel.

CAMEROON

POPULATION: 9,562,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: $800

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 47

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	76	60	50
Volunteer Years	126	125	109
FTE-Staff Years	10.0	9.0	9.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	2,637	2,397	2,219
Volunteer Operations	2,051	1,922	1,744
Program Support & Development	586	475	475
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	325	300	300
Volunteer Operations	325	300	300
Program Support & Development	0	0	0

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Fisheries Volunteers will increase production in existing fish ponds by teaching improved pond management techniques and introducing integrated aquaculture under Peace Corps' inland and capture fisheries programs.
- Volunteers will provide planning and technical assistance in the construction of wells, latrines, improved springs, piped water, and sanitation systems under the community development program.
- Education programs will continue in English, mathematics, science, and economics at all levels.
- The rehabilitation program continues to engage Volunteers in work with the physically and mentally handicapped and with speech, hearing, and visually impaired children and adolescents.
- The Women's palm oil cooperative program will expand into marketing foodstuffs.
- The rehabilitation of an old and neglected hotel in Kribi will occur as Volunteers train Cameroonians in business and hotel management.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps entered Cameroon in 1962 to teach English and to begin work in basic agriculture. The inland fisheries program began in 1969. Peace Corps now has sixteen more specialized projects that reach a broad cross-section of the Cameroonian population. These projects include economics education, agriculture training and extension, women's cooperative development, and credit union management and organization.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Volunteers trained over 100 community development field agents to work on improving roads, health services, and markets. The community development program has helped bring potable water to rural communities in the drought-prone northern regions of Cameroon.

- Volunteers working as village cooperative advisors have expanded their activities to include feasibility studies and market surveys. They have also implemented a new credit scheme which resulted in the acquisition of tools, fertilizers, and other imputs by local cooperative members. In 1985, the Cameroon Credit Union League began operating independently under the direction of Cameroonians. Since 1980, Volunteers have been working to raise the standard of living of the rural population by fostering the development of credit unions through the Cameroon Credit Union League. Volunteers have provided on-the-job training for credit union bookkeepers, conducted educational seminars and served as field workers.

- Volunteers and their trained counterparts in the aquaculture program instructed over 500 families in fish culture techniques, teaching farmers to produce fish for family consumption and sale and helping them to set up their ponds and manage them for maximum yield.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

POPULATION: 2,470,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $280

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1972

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 33

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	52	40	40
Volunteer Years	77	75	73
FTE-Staff Years	7.0	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	2,028	2,006	2,030
Volunteer Operations	1,546	1,581	1,605
Program Support & Development	482	425	425
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	30	50	50
Volunteer Operations	30	50	50
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

° Programs will continue in secondary education, health (including prevention of childhood diseases) and rural development, with an increased emphasis on small agricultural development projects, including inland fisheries which Peace Corps is promoting to help reduce the need for food imports and to increase protein intake among villagers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

° Peace Corps began its program in the Central African Republic in 1972, with projects in secondary education.

° Since 1974, projects have diversified into other areas including fish culture, agriculture extension, food preservation and storage, health and rural development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

° By 1985, Volunteers had provided instruction in preventive health care to a sufficient number of Central African primary school teachers so that a phase out of the program could begin.

° Volunteers in the fisheries project, together with 1,100 Central African farmers, constructed or maintained 3,000 fish ponds and harvested 40,000 kilograms of fish, which provides an income source for farmers and protein for the diets of the rural population.

- Two apiculture Volunteers have trained one Central African supervisor and twenty-one extension agents in improved beekeeping techniques. The extension effect has involved over 5,000 farmers and, as a result, high quality wax production has increased from 87 to 107 tons per year. Beeswax is a potentially valuable export. In the past, beeswax was discarded or sold at very low prices and the honey was underused.

- In 1986, Peace Corps fielded its first three Volunteers to begin work on the joint AID/CDC project to combat childhood communicable diseases which focuses on selective primary health care activities designed for mothers and children (newborn to 5 years). Volunteers will train mid-level health personnel and extension agents on the integration of health education with other activities such as oral rehydration therapy, treatment of malaria, vaccination techniques, and other accepted child survival practices, as well as community analysis and organization.

- In 1986, in cooperation with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Nigeria, Peace Corps has begun programming plans to begin a root crop extension program. This program aims to test and introduce improved strains of manioc and other crops along with improved planting techniques to the rural population of the Central African Republic where present manioc production has been drastically reduced due to plant diseases.

- To reduce the country's dependence on rice imports, Volunteers are helping two of the rice production centers to improve their capacity to provide technical assistance to farmers. Volunteers work with managers of the centers helping them in accounting, bookkeeping, inventory control, machinery installation, and maintenance of irrigation system. Volunteers also conduct trials of new varieties of rice and hold education sessions for rice farmers. Education is extremely important as farmers' participation in the cooperatives is vital and has been weak in the past.

- Volunteers are helping to address the large post-harvest losses of the farmers by providing technical assistance in two major activities: baseline study to quantify crop losses and identify solutions; feasibility studies of new technologies that can be applied to villages.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

POPULATION: 360,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: N/A

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1986

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 33

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	6	6
Volunteer Years	---	1	5
FTE-Staff Years	---	---	1.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	---	66	107
Volunteer Operations	---	66	107
Program Support & Development	---	---	---
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps plans to continue its work in food production.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- In 1986, a country agreement was negotiated with the Government of Equatorial Guinea and a small program of Volunteers working in cooperative education and agricultural extension was established.

- The Peace Corps program in Equatorial Guinea represents a pilot effort in which some administrative responsibilities are carried out by an AID-funded private voluntary organization.

GABON

POPULATION: 695,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $4,250

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963/1973

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 35

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	40	34	30
Volunteer Years	81	65	59
FTE-Staff Years	5.0	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,806	1,660	1,627
Volunteer Operations	1,471	1,340	1,317
Program Support & Development	335	320	310
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	466	400	400
Volunteer Operations	401	350	350
Program Support & Development	65	50	50

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will meet with the New York Zoological Society to discuss support and collaboration for a new wildlife preservation program.
- Secondary physics and science education programs will be expanded.
- Collaborative efforts will include the design of a small animal husbandry program.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- In 1963, Peace Corps was invited to Gabon to construct schools and to teach English in secondary schools. Peace Corps left Gabon in 1967 when the Government of Gabon lacked funds to support Volunteers.
- A second government invitation resulted in Peace Corps' re-entry in 1973. Since 1973, about eighty Volunteers per year have been working in school construction, Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL), mathematics education, and agricultural extension programs.
- School construction Volunteers and counterparts built more than thirty primary schools and more than twenty teachers' houses. Sixteen hundred families in twenty-two communities benefitted directly from this program as overcrowded and substandard classrooms in rural villages were replaced and thirty-six unskilled Gabonese workers were trained in carpentry and masonry work.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- About 26 Volunteers per year have worked in education, representing a further decrease from prior years as trained Gabonese teachers replaced their Volunteer counterparts.
- A nutrition education program focusing on maternal and child care is in the planning stages and will address high infant mortality rates due to poor diets and unsanitary practices plaguing more than 80 percent of the rural population.

THE GAMBIA

POPULATION: 697,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME: $290

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 16

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	39	25	25
Volunteer Years	43	50	48
FTE-Staff Years	6.0	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	972	938	956
Volunteer Operations	714	703	726
Program Support & Development	258	235	230
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	5	5	5
Volunteer Operations	3	3	3
Program Support & Development	2	2	2

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The Ministry of Agriculture has requested five Volunteers with expertise in agricultural statistics, program development, agricultural marketing, policy analysis, and farm economics.

- Peace Corps will place two Volunteers in the Kanifing Resource Center. This center produces primary science booklets, mathematic teaching sets, and other instructional materials for primary schools.

- The Forestry Department has requested an additional four to eight Volunteers to help establish village woodlots.

- Peace Corps has been asked to provide mathematics and science Volunteers to teach in each of the country's secondary technical schools.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps entered The Gambia in 1967 with seventeen Volunteers, including mechanics, carpenters, construction specialists, cattle marketing advisors, and electrical engineers. In 1969, The Gambia received its first education Volunteers; agriculture and health Volunteers were subsequently added.

- Volunteers have been recruited to introduce the American educational system to The Gambia by developing the first Teachers Resource Center, where materials such as books, visual aids, and relevant teaching materials and methods are developed and available for use by primary school teachers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- This year began the initial phase in the Gambian Five-Year mathematics and science education project. Thirteen mathematics Volunteers and sixteen science Volunteers will be placed in the school system.

- Three Volunteers are serving as soil conservationists, testing the soil, making recommendations for planting, and studying soil erosion throughout the country.

- The mixed farming project, which diversifies both cropping patterns and grain consumption habits to break dependency on a single crop for export and food consumption, will be completed in April 1986. However, because of the outstanding work of the Volunteers and the project's success, host country officials are planning to request more Volunteers for the project. The Department of Agriculture is also expanding portions of the project and a larger number of farmers are becoming involved.

- Maize production in the Gambia increased from 95 hectares to 15,000 hectares in 3 years as a result of a coordinated effort between Peace Corps, the Ministry of Agriculture, and AID. Maize was introduced as a supplementary cash and food crop to reduce dependence on groundnuts. Four Volunteers served as extension agents teaching agricultural assistants, demonstrating planting techniques, and helping farmers to use ox-drawn cultivators and build improved storage facilities.

- Forestry Volunteers are helping village communities set up woodlots, plant fruit and fuel trees, and intercrop their wooded lands with groundnuts and vegetables. Additional Volunteers have been requested for this program.

- Eleven health Volunteers are helping to improve primary health care in Gambia's villages. Last year a special effort focused on training health workers and mothers on oral rehydration therapy. They also trained host country nationals in child health nutrition, hygiene, first aid, and managerial skills.

- Five Volunteers are working on income-generating projects. They are helping villagers identify income-generating projects such as honey production, and teaching them basic managerial skills to enable the villagers to continue the projects on a self-sustaining basis.

GHANA

POPULATION: 12,518,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $320

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 48

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	42	44	40
Volunteer Years	49	65	68
FTE-Staff Years	11.0	8.0	8.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,294	1,419	1,475
Volunteer Operations	892	1,065	1,128
Program Support & Development	402	354	347
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	41	50	50
Volunteer Operations	41	50	50
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to emphasize agriculture and rural development.
- Peace Corps will expand appropriate technology and energy projects, along with water and sanitation projects, to raise agricultural production and to strengthen small-scale income-generating enterprises.
- Peace Corps will continue to provide teachers in business education, mathematics, general science, physics, and teacher training.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- In August 1961, Ghana became the first country to receive Volunteers. Since then over 2,200 Volunteers, working primarily in education, have served in Ghana.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Peace Corps provided enough Volunteer beekeepers to allow the national beekeeping program to double the number of cooperatives, serving over 500 individuals.
- Education Volunteers taught mathematics and science to over 5,000 students. In addition, the program was expanded to include business education and teacher training, resulting in the training of fifty new teachers.

- During this period, Peace Corps initiated over five primary and secondary projects in forest conservation and reforestation.

- Volunteers worked with the newly-opened Intermediate Technology Transfer Unit (turned over to Ghana by AID in 1985) to develop simple agricultural implements such as maize planters, which can be locally produced. They also study local methods of food production, harvesting, and storage. In the past, Volunteers have helped set up cottage industries in soapmaking and foundries which use palm kernels as fuel and locally-produced clay for the brick linings of the ovens.

- During 1985, Peace Corps was able to expand to crucial upcountry rural sites.

GUINEA

POPULATION: 5,831,000 PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1964/1969/1985

PER CAPITA INCOME: $30 PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 25

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	10	10
Volunteer Years	---	1.0	8
FTE-Staff Years	---	1.0	1.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	10	221	251
Volunteer Operations	10	151	181
Program Support & Development	---	70	70
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development			

1987 Program Highlights and Plans

- Peace Corps plans to continue having Volunteers working with small landholders in agricultural extension and agroforestry.

- Peace Corps also plans to expand its secondary education program, primarily teaching English.

Program History

- Peace Corps has been in Guinea twice previously: 1964-67 and 1969-71. Both times, Peace Corps was asked to leave by the late President Sekou Toure for reasons not directly related to Peace Corps. Peace Corps continued to enjoy a good reputation in Guinea, and with the change of government in 1984, interest was expressed in Peace Corps' return.

- Following an exploratory mission in 1985, Peace Corps formally reestablished the program there, reactivating the existing country agreement. Third-year Volunteers transferring from other countries began training in late fiscal year 1985. They are working on an agroforestry project.

KENYA

POPULATION: 18,900,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1965

PER CAPITA INCOME: $340

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 56

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	173	120	126
Volunteer Years	235	260	245
FTE-Staff Years	18.0	17.0	17.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	4,468	4,188	4,270
Volunteer Operations	3,623	3,369	3,440
Program Support & Development	845	819	830
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	91	100	100
Volunteer Operations	56	60	60
Program Support & Development	35	40	40

987 PROGRAMS HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- All secondary education Volunteers currently have mandatory secondary projects in reforestation. The secondary project concept in reforestation/afforestation will be extended to include Volunteers in all program sectors.

- Peace Corps will increase the number of Volunteers in the northern arid/semi-arid area. These Volunteers will give a significant amount of attention to combatting drought through reforestation.

- The agricultural/food production program will be expanded. The program will focus on improving skills that will allow crop producers to increase their production and income.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps has served in Kenya since 1965. Historically, the primary focus has been on secondary education; however, Volunteers also work in fisheries and agroforestry, health/water sanitation, rural women extension, small business development, small town development, and youth polytechnic education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- The focus of Peace Corps' secondary education program is now fully on the schools that are most in need. Volunteers have been switched from government schools to the harambee (community supported--generally not government funded) schools. The harambee schools are, for the most part, located in funded) schools. The harambee schools are, for the most part, located in rural areas. One hundred-forty Volunteers represent ten percent of Kenya's harambee teacher population. They are teaching approximately 20,000 students. Most Volunteers work in mathematics, science, and English.

- Two hundred acres of land were donated to agroforestry Volunteers to develop as forestry plots. These Volunteers are providing technical assistance to other Volunteers who are working with reforestation projects. They also have established six permanent farmer training centers.

- Approximately 15 Volunteers are working with local farmers on a project aimed at halting Kenya's serious deforestation. Since it is impossible to ban tree cutting, these Volunteers are teaching rural farmers how to replant and care for trees in conjunction with compatible food crops and to make more efficient use of cut wood by using improved cookstoves and alternate energy sources.

- AID established a Small Projects Assistance fund (SPA) for use by Volunteers. This program provides funding and technical assistance for small community projects. There are now fifty Volunteer SPA projects.

- Peace Corps provided Volunteers to the Ministry of Local Government through the small town development program for infrastructure development and low cost housing development. These Volunteers are involved in the Local Authority Development planning; e.g., deciding how the infrastructure, water system, sanitation, housing and electrical system should be set up; reviewing plans for design at headquarters level; and implementation of the development plan to construct low-cost housing, and other items.

- A program directed at helping rural women increase their skills as food producers and their ability to generate income from agriculture-related activities has been so successful, that it will be extended. Numbering between ten and twenty at any time, Volunteers work directly with individual women and rural women's groups, teaching them vegetable gardening, beekeeping, small animal husbandry, nutrition, home improvement and marketing. The rural women extension program was developed as a joint effort between the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, AID, and the Peace Corps. The success of this program has been great enough for AID to initiate a three-year extension.

- Peace Corps established a demonstration program of housing construction for most harambee schools. This program requires a six-year development plan by the schools; Peace Corps guarantees three consecutive Volunteers. Vocational educational schools build housing using Peace Corps-developed, Ministry-approved, low-cost methods..

POPULATION: 1,437,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME: $470

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 52

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	29	30	30
Volunteer Years	79	70	55
FTE-Staff Years	8.0	8.0	8.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,374	1,282	1,234
Volunteer Operations	976	919	874
Program Support & Development	398	363	360
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	37	35	35
Volunteer Operations	37	35	35
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will continue to be an integral part of the Government of Lesotho's development strategy in education, and rural/agriculture development. Emphasis will be placed on teaching high school mathematics, science, vocational education, and English as a second language.

- Peace Corps will also continue to provide Volunteer assistance in the fight against high infant mortality rates through the Combatting Childhood Communicable Disease program (CCCD).

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps started its program in Lesotho in 1967; sixty Volunteers primarily worked in education projects. In 1980, Peace Corps expanded its programs in the business sector to include work with cooperatives. In 1983, Peace Corps diversified its program by increasing the number of Volunteers in rural/agriculture development. In 1986, the rural/agricultural development programs are being refocused through the Africa Food System Initiative on increasing food availability.

- During 1985, mathematics, science, English, agriculture and vocational education Volunteers taught 9,000 secondary and high school-students.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- During 1986, Peace Corps will field 15 highly skilled agriculture/horticulture Volunteers to assist the Government of Lesotho to increase food production. These Volunteers will be involved in diversified projects including: 1) nursery extension in which Volunteers will be helping village members to plant agroforestry tree species of honey locust, black locust, and nepal alder; fruit tree species of peaches, apples, pears, and grapes; and vegetables including cabbage, tomatoes, and onions; 2) community development extension in which Volunteers will work with village members as facilitators to assist them in developing community or individual agriculture, poultry, or dairy projects; and 3) water development in which Volunteers will be responsible for survey, planning, design, and construction supervision of several crews building water systems in selected villages. The Volunteers will work with village leaders to coordinate the design, construction, and maintenance of the water systems by community members.

- Volunteers also work to strengthen the country's cooperative credit unions by educating local cooperative members in better management practices.

LIBERIA

POPULATION: 2,090,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: $470

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 41

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	165	---	50
Volunteer Years	140	175	125
FTE-Staff Years	13.0	13.0	13.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	3,611	2,666	2,749
Volunteer Operations	2,912	1,974	2,049
Program Support & Development	699	692	700
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	96	105	105
Volunteer Operations	73	80	80
Program Support & Development	23	25	25

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will be placed in inland fisheries projects and secondary education, specifically science, mathematics, and rural communications.
- Twelve engineering and construction Volunteers will continue to work on a farm-to-market road project helping over 6,000 farmers in Lofa County
- Volunteers will continue working in rural health, in order to reduce mortality from preventable diseases.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The second Peace Corps Africa program was in Liberia; since 1962 over 3,000 Peace Corps Volunteers have served here. Initially, Liberia's program was comprised largely of primary education teachers. Over the years, the program has expanded and offered services in education, health, agriculture, forestry, wildlife, community development, fisheries, small enterprise development, and rural communications.
- Ministerial participation increased due to a recent country project agreement. Designated Ministerial Liaison Officers from each Ministry or agency will travel with Peace Corps staff to Volunteer sites at least three times a year providing needed programmatic support.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- After phasing out of primary education in the 1970's, Volunteers were reinvited to teach in primary education, in an attempt to solve some of the illiteracy problems facing the country. Eighteen Volunteers have been requested in 1986 to teach an average class of twenty-five to eighty-five children.

- An increase in inland fisheries Volunteers has been requested by the Ministry of Agriculture due to their excellent effort in teaching farmers to generate income as well as to provide necessary protein in their diet.

- Peace Corps has expanded from 130 to over 200 Volunteers due to the expansion of programs in primary education, teacher training, inland fisheries, and marine fisheries.

- Two new programming areas were introduced in 1986: marine fisheries in which Volunteers help small fishermen remain independent, and small animal husbandry in which Volunteers work to organize the breeding cycles of the smaller animals used for food as well as grow improved crops for sale and local consumption.

- Community development Volunteers are working with rural communities and villages teaching them to build clinics, schools, water-sealed latrines, fuel-efficient stoves, crop storage facilities, and potable water systems.

- Rural communications in Liberia are being improved through an AID/Peace Corps cooperative venture. Six Volunteers are helping to construct four rural radio stations and training Liberians in communication techniques. AID is funding the effort.

- Agroforestry Volunteers have helped to develop an educational conservation program in an effort to control the exploitation of Liberian forest resources. They also conduct agroforestry research and work with reforestation managers. Seventy percent of the Liberian population are dependent upon forest resources for food, fuel, and fiber.

- Health Volunteers working with their host country counterparts have developed a locally-made oral rehydration solution. Working to help reduce childhood mortality from preventable diseases, the Volunteers are developing techniques for increasing the skills of village health professionals.

MALAWI

POPULATION: 6,670,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $210

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963/1979

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 29

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	48	40	40
Volunteer Years	46	60	68
FTE-Staff Years	5.0	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,061	1,143	1,279
Volunteer Operations	795	881	1,008
Program Support & Development	266	262	271
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	40	90	90
Volunteer Operations	40	60	60
Program Support & Development	---	30	30

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will develop programs promoting local economic development and small enterprise development among the rural population.
- Peace Corps will continue programs in integrated rural development. Volunteers will work as engineers in the design and construction of rural roads and bridges. Other Volunteers will work in agricultural production, fisheries and forestry.
- Health Volunteers will continue their efforts to improve primary health care with emphasis on prevention and control of communicable diseases among children.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- From 1963 through 1971, Peace Corps programs in Malawi grew from 40 to 278 Volunteers serving in education, public health, community development and agriculture. After 1971, the Government of Malawi began requesting only highly skilled and difficult-to-recruit Volunteers, which caused a gradual phase-out of the program. The current Peace Corps program was reinstated in 1979 and has emphasized rural development, agriculture, health, small enterprise development, and education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- A community development project concentrates on physical therapy and vocational training for 600 handicapped persons in the areas of carpentry, callipers, shoe-making, gardening, and tailoring. More than 600,000 people in Malawi suffer serious handicaps. Women in development projects provide income-generating activities to rural women.
- Volunteer nurse trainers trained forty-five nurses.
- Education Volunteers teach more than 8,000 students per year in French, English, mathematics, and physical and biological sciences.
- The fisheries production program reached over 400 families providing an average food production of 100 kg per family per year. The fisheries are a substantial source of supplemental income.
- Small enterprise development Volunteers trained thirty cooperative societies in basic accounting.
- Oral Rehydration Corners (centers) were established in conjunction with the AID/CCCD programs. Volunteers serve as staff trainers and function as liaisons in hospitals and health clinics providing care to 400,000 people.
- One hundred-twenty miles of roads and twenty bridges have been constructed using self-help labor and World Bank funds, with the assistance of engineering Volunteers.

MALI

POPULATION: 7,277,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1971

PER CAPITA INCOME: $150

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 27

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	43	43	40
Volunteer Years	74	70	69
FTE-Staff Years	6.0	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,815	1,784	1,807
Volunteer Operations	1,376	1,353	1,372
Program Support & Development	439	431	435
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	---	10	10
Volunteer Operations	---	10	10
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The program will continue to emphasize community development with greater attention given to improved agricultural production.
- Peace Corps will focus on reforestation, water resource management, and fuel-efficient woodstove construction in an effort to assist in long-term drought relief activities.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The first Volunteers arrived in Bamako in April, 1971 to help ease the hardships caused by a severe drought. These 25 Volunteers developed projects in poultry raising, vegetable production, water management, and agricultural extension. Currently there are 78 Volunteers working in the fields of secondary education, teacher training, agriculture, nutrition education, community development, forestry, water resource management, woodstove dissemination, and small business development.
- Woodstove dissemination Volunteers trained over 7,300 Malians to construct and maintain fuel-efficient woodstoves.
- Forestry Volunteers worked in twenty-one tree nurseries and established eighteen woodlots while training fourteen counterparts in nursery management and improved tree production techniques. Forestry Volunteers

encourage tree planting and conservation among villagers. Over the last five years, their efforts have resulted in the planting and care of thousands of trees. Volunteers also gather data on the best species of trees to plant.

- Under the expanded small enterprise development program, Volunteers worked in regional offices of the Chamber of Commerce to improve that agency's ability to service and represent its clients. The project aims to strengthen small and medium-sized enterprises which have potential to generate substantial employment and income, but lack technical know-how to operate efficiently.

MAURITANIA

POPULATION: 1,637,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $440

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967/1971

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 30

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	49	40	30
Volunteer Years	45	59	67
FTE-Staff Years	6.0	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,529	1,592	1,663
Volunteer Operations	1,097	1,161	1,228
Program Support & Development	432	431	435
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	30	60	60
Volunteer Operations	20	40	40
Program Support & Development	10	20	20

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to address the Government of Mauritania's priorities in the agriculture and health sectors by strengthening existing projects and expanding into new geographic areas.
- Peace Corps will field eight new Volunteers to begin an English teacher training program.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps entered Mauritania early in 1967, but departed in June of that year when Mauritania broke diplomatic relations with the United States as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict. In 1971, Peace Corps returned with a small group of Volunteers; and since then the program has enjoyed solid host country government support and slow but steady growth.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- In 1986, the number of Volunteers in the food production sector will increase. Volunteers are helping to establish more than 80 village and school gardens, totaling over 600 acres and involving more than 8,000 people. They are also providing extension services to over 2,400 farmers in 30 rice cooperatives.

- In 1986, community health Volunteers trained 22 Mauritanian counterparts in health education practices including oral rehydration therapy. With a high infant mortality rate of 170 per 1,000 and high incidence of childhood diseases, Mauritania has been selected as one of the primary targets for the Combatting Childhood Communicable Disease program. Volunteers are working in two aspects of this project: health education and oral rehydration therapy. Seventeen Volunteers are training local health workers, developing educational materials such as slides and charts, and giving health lessons to villagers. The Volunteers also help to promote and carry out health-related community projects involving vegetable gardens, water filters, and reforestation.

- Eight agriculture Volunteers began teaching improved methods of vegetable and field crop production and protection to Mauritanian farmers in remote rural oases. Two hundred to three hundred subsistence farmers will be affected by this program.

POPULATION: 6,057,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: $240

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 27

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	78	71	65
Volunteer Years	128	131	120
FTE-Staff Years	10.0	11.0	11.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	2,579	2,516	2,493
Volunteer Operations	2,002	1,948	.1,918
Program Support & Development	577	568	575
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	37	30	30
Volunteer Operations	37	30	30
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Agricultural programs will continue to expand with additional Volunteers working in agroforestry, and community agricultural extension.
- Volunteers will continue to work closely with Nigeriens in Tahoua, Agadez, Niamey, Iferouane, and elsewhere combatting desertification and deforestation in forestry and range management programs.
- Education programs will continue to stress English language skills but will also include mathematics and science education. The need for primary school teachers will continue to be met by third-year Volunteers.
- Nutrition programs will continue to encourage better nutrition during and after pregnancies by monitoring child growth, encouraging breastfeeding, and training Volunteers in intervention techniques to rehabilitate malnourished infants.
- Volunteers will continue secondary projects in the villages where they live; trees will be planted, small vegetable gardens will be started, and small wells will be planned.
- Peace Corps entered Niger in September 1962 with a small group of Volunteers trained to teach English.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Over the decades, Peace Corps developed new programs and changed old ones to respond to current needs in agriculture, forestry, and health. Currently there are 145 Volunteers working on 17 different projects.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- A series of secondary schools text books have been developed to meet the nationwide lack of teaching materials.

- Twenty forestry Volunteers are engaged in the construction of windbreaks, mapping and surveying activities, nursery work and the regeneration of natural species.

- Agriculture Volunteers are working on the problem of low farm productivity. They are helping to verify the quality of seeds being produced and are responsible for training local agricultural extension agents to teach improved farming methods to farmers. These Volunteers encourage the initiation of year-round village development projects, help to dig wells, plant vegetable gardens, and build chicken coops in several villages.

- In an effort to develop new food sources, fisheries Volunteers are working in two projects to help exploit the potential of inland fish culture and develop "capture fisheries" in the Niger river. The Volunteers assist in constructing and maintaining fish ponds and train villagers in weighing and classifying fish.

RWANDA

POPULATION: 5,720,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $270

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1975

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 45

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	4	4	6
Volunteer Years	6	6	7
FTE-Staff Years	---	---	1.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	93	109	212
Volunteer Operations	93	109	137
Program Support & Development	---	---	75
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	---	10	10
Volunteer Operations	---	10	10
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to provide Volunteers in education, health, and forestry, areas of high priority for the Government of Rwanda.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- In 1975, Peace Corps entered Rwanda with programs in conservation and education. Since 1978, when the Peace Corps staff left and the American Embassy assumed the day-to-day management of the program, Peace Corps has provided Volunteers in forestry, physical therapy, and education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- In 1985, five Volunteers provided English instruction for over 250 Rwandan university students.
- In 1985, a physical therapy Volunteer worked with over 200 disabled children and trained a staff of nurses in physical therapy techniques.
- In 1986, two forestry Volunteers are training Rwandan counterparts in forest management and reforestation techniques, and in tree nursery establishment and management. They also hold informational meetings for farmer groups and provide advice on an individual basis on planting techniques and cutting rates for Rwandan farmers.

SENEGAL

POPULATION: 6,195,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

PER CAPITA INCOME: $440

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 30

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	48	40	35
Volunteer Years	97	90	70
FTE-Staff Years	10.0	10.0	9.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,965	1,826	1,740
Volunteer Operations	1,362	1,258	1,190
Program Support & Development	603	568	550
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	165	145	145
Volunteer Operations	146	130	130
Program Support & Development	19	15	15

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The Government of Senegal has again requested we continue one of Peace Corps' oldest projects, the rural development or "animation" program. In 1987, there will be an additional thirty Volunteers working in more than a dozen new village sites. This project emphasizes village-based improvement of health and agricultural practices, and small enterprise development.

- Peace Corps will continue to collaborate with AID, Catholic Relief Services, and other development agencies to improve existing programs in forestry and fisheries. Peace Corps will also use the Partnership Program funding to implement secondary projects identified by Volunteers in their villages. These projects include school construction, medical facility construction, and gardening.

- The major program emphases in 1987 will be rural development, forestry, inland fisheries, and fuel-efficient cookstoves. Testing under various conditions have shown that the locally-constructed, energy-efficient stoves save 35 to 50 percent on wood and charcoal consumption.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The first Volunteers arrived in Dakar in February, 1963, three years after the country declared independence. Since the beginning, Volunteers have worked in villages on community projects such as kitchen and truck gardens, well-digging, latrine construction, prenatal and child care, and market cooperatives. The Peace Corps program has been very popular with the Senegalese government and the people.

- Senegal's success in training primary and secondary school teachers and the current drought have caused Peace Corps to shift the emphasis of the program from education to rural development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Sixty Volunteers involved in the rural development "animation" program have directly assisted about 23,800 individuals in 68 different communities by helping them with small animal husbandry, gardening, literacy, sanitation and health, windbreaks, village woodlots, school construction, and small-scale business projects.

- The small fisheries project helped develop additional fish ponds resulting in the harvest of over three tons of fish for 30 villages. A new pilot station has been built in a second region of Senegal to extend the concept of inland fisheries to other rural farmers.

- The improved cookstoves program directly benefitted 1,475 families in 358 communities.

- The forestry program, which involves training villagers to create village nurseries, woodlots, windbreaks, and to intercrop trees in farmlands, indirectly served over 6,000 families in approximately 60 communities.

- One Volunteer, working in the village of Ndiobene, assisted the village women's cooperative in obtaining a millet grinder, funded partly by the women from profits of vegetable sales and partly by AID SPA funds. The machine will have a direct effect on 500 to 600 women in 6 surrounding villages. It will employ 2 villagers to keep records and create income for the village. In preparing for the millet grinder, the women learned to keep records and manage a bank account. Under the guidance of this same Volunteer, the village women also began a sewing/tie-dyeing center, which is an additional income-generating project for the village.

SIERRA LEONE

POPULATION: 3,265,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: $380

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 26

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	99	82	80
Volunteer Years	174	180	150
FTE-Staff Years	15.0	14.0	14.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	3,077	2,975	2,829
Volunteer Operations	2,506	2,464	2,309
Program Support & Development	571	511	520
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	20	50	50
Volunteer Operations	20	50	50
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will increase the proportion of Volunteers working in promoting self-sufficiency in food production through agriculture extension, swamp rice development, and marine and inland fisheries.
- Additional Volunteers will work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in the establishment and conservation of Sierra Leone's national park resources.
- Peace Corps will initiate a forestry/conservation program to help the Sierra Leonean government combat encroaching desertification in the north.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Over 5,100 Peace Corps Volunteers have served in Sierra Leone since the first group started service in 1962. Volunteers continue to serve in nearly every district throughout the country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- In 1985, two National Park Service professionals became the first Volunteers to begin work on establishing the Outamba-Kilimi Park as the first national game park in the country.

- In an effort to create a valuable source of protein and an additional source of income for rural families, Volunteers in the inland fisheries program, with close support from AID, assisted farmers with the construction of fifty ponds to raise fish. Volunteers work directly with the farm families teaching them the skills to build, stock, and manage the ponds. The Volunteers are also writing a fish-farming manual which will be used by Sierra Leonean extension agents.

- Agriculture Volunteers working in primary and secondary schools and in community extension, will receive training to expand their work into small animal husbandry, community gardens, and grain storage. More cropland is being placed under cultivation in areas where rice can be produced year-round by Volunteers working on small-scale irrigation projects. At the same time, these Volunteers are teaching farmers intensive planting methods, weeding, and harvesting techniques to obtain maximum yields. Surplus rice in this project will be sold for cash. In addition to the rice project, Peace Corps and AID are helping to develop alternative crops for variety in diet and extra cash. AID is doing the research and Volunteers are carrying out extension work among farmers.

- The marine fisheries program, in cooperation with private voluntary organizations such as the German Technical Assistance, introduced a financial analyst to assist over ten fishing cooperatives in marketing and better overall project planning.

SWAZILAND

POPULATION: 688,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1969

PER CAPITA INCOME: $890

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 55

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	47	35	29
Volunteer Years	85	75	65
FTE-Staff Years	7.0	7.0	7.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,694	1,460	1,365
Volunteer Operations	1,420	1,189	1,090
Program Support & Development	274	271	275
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	183	140	110
Volunteer Operations	124	100	80
Program Support & Development	59	40	30

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to concentrate on education, with emphasis on mathematics, science, and vocational education.
- Peace Corps will continue to assist farmers in promoting improved crops and identifying and controlling diseases for better yields.
- Peace Corps will provide an economic planner and a computer systems analyst Volunteer to assist the Ministry of Finance with long-range planning and development.
- Peace Corps will continue to provide Volunteers with skills in farm mechanics, sheet metal work, general construction, auto mechanics, and audiovisual technology, reflecting the Government of Swaziland's desire for graduate students with employable vocational skills.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps has been providing development assistance in Swaziland since 1969. Volunteers have served in education, agriculture, health, finance, and community development. In 1987, Peace Corps will focus its programs on secondary and vocational education.
- In 1985, Volunteers taught mathematics and science to over 10,700 students.
- During 1986, Volunteers are training over 1,100 in vocational skills.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- In 1986, water engineers are designing water systems for 37 percent of the population.

- Volunteers, serving as agriculture extension agents, worked with rural farmers to assist them in setting up demonstration plots and to teach them to recognize and control plant diseases so that better yields can be achieved. They are working on maize, vegetables, dry beans, and soya production.

TANZANIA

POPULATION: 20,410,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961/1979

PER CAPITA INCOME: $240

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 61

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	75	39	35
Volunteer Years	56	75	85
FTE-Staff Years	5.0	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,872	1,779	1,903
Volunteer Operations	1,410	1,382	1,491
Program Support & Development	462	397	412
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	25	55	55
Volunteer Operations	25	50	50
Program Support & Development	---	5	5

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will concentrate on agriculture and community development projects.
- Peace Corps will provide mathematics and science teachers in Tanzanian secondary schools.
- Peace Corps plans to expand its program into small enterprise development and youth employment.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Between 1961 and 1969, the Peace Corps had as many as 300 Volunteers serving throughout Tanzania. However, in 1969, no new Volunteers were requested and the program phased out until re-entry in 1979. In June 1983, the Peace Corps efforts in Tanzania were rewarded with an historic meeting of the entire Peace Corps contingent with President Julius K. Nyerere, who praised the outstanding work of the Volunteers and commended them on their commitment to development in the Third World.
- In the past, the Government of Tanzania had taken great care in separating their youth from contact with Western ideology. In 1984, the Tanzanian Government requested that Peace Corps provide secondary education teachers. Now there are more than 25 secondary education Volunteers in Tanzania.

- In November 1985, Ali Hassan Mwinyi became the second pr Tanzania. President Mwinyi has given top priority to imp economy by continuing the economic liberalization policy initia President Nyerere in 1984. High ranking government officials in the Tanzania Labor Commission have since shown an interest in Peace Corps assistance in small enterprise development, agribusiness management, and the improvement of the marketable skills of Tanzanian youths.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- In 1985, 30 fisheries Volunteers aided 600 small farmers to construct and maintain 3,000 fish ponds which yielded a total of 42,000 kilograms of fish.
- In 1985, 13 agricultural Volunteers working in 10 villages trained 500 rural farmers in appropriate use of pesticides, planting techniques and food preservation, and aided these farmers in constructing 325 grain silos.
- In 1986, 26 education Volunteers are teaching mathematics, chemistry, and physics to 5,200 secondary school students.
- In 1986, 6 small enterprise development Volunteers in 4 vocational training centers are teaching accounting, bookkeeping, and cooperatives management principles to 720 Tanzanian youths.

TOGO

POPULATION: 2,847,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: $280

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 37

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	58	50	50
Volunteer Years	106	107	86
FTE-Staff Years	10.0	9.0	9.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	2,386	2,307	2,169
Volunteer Operations	1,910	1,873	1,739
Program Support & Development	476	434	430
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	10	20	20
Volunteer Operations	10	20	20
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue projects in well construction and sanitation, health education, fisheries, improved cookstoves, and energy conservation. Other projects will include community development and cooperatives, secondary education and teacher training, appropriate technology, rural school construction, marine and inland fisheries, and agriculture education.
- Peace Corps' animal traction program will expand because private organizations have asked Volunteers to become involved in their effort to promote animal traction. Animal traction methods of cultivating have expanded field cultivation from the normal 2 hectares (with hoe methods) to an average of 5 to 6 hectares and in some cases 8 to 12 hectares.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The program in Togo is one of Peace Corps' oldest, dating from 1962. Since then, Peace Corps has concentrated on agriculture, rural development, education, and health. In recent years, Peace Corps has completed a transition from a program with two-thirds of the Volunteers in education to a program with two-thirds of the Volunteers in agriculture, rural development, and health.
- There has been an increase in teacher training activities at the University level. This programming shift is in direct response to Togo's shortage of trained teachers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- In 1985, Peace Corps increased its involvement in women in development activities, especially in the area of health improvement and nutrition education, food production, water source improvement, and small enterprise development. Volunteers trained rural women to design and build fuel efficient stoves which has affected 500 families, thereby easing the daily workload of women and creating improved safety for children and women. These women were also trained to build stoves for other women as an income-generating activity. Volunteers also taught business management skills to rural women and assisted in the organization of cottage industries in 25 communities.

- In water source projects, Volunteers have taught health education, hygiene, and sanitation to local village water supply committees. This was done in collaboration with the installation of rural wells in an effort to create much-needed potable water. The Volunteers are now shifting their efforts to areas where wells have not been successful. They are training Togolese ministry personnel in spring capping, rainwater harvesting, and cistern construction as alternative water sources.

- In 1986, seven animal traction development Volunteers are assisting 160 farmers increase their cultivated land area from an average of one to four hectares.

- Peace Corps' construction projects (schools and small bridges) have served 150,000 individuals in 1,500 communities.

- In 1986, agriculture education Volunteers are providing practical education to 1,500 students in 45 communities.

ZAIRE

POPULATION: 31,627,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1970

PER CAPITA INCOME: $160

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 51

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	132	120	115
Volunteer Years	226	230	202
FTE-Staff Years	17.0	17.0	17.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	4,719	4,500	4,259
Volunteer Operations	3,680	3,456	3,209
Program Support & Development	1,039	1,044	1,050
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	522	510	470
Volunteer Operations	508	500	460
Program Support & Development	14	10	10

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to respond to the Government of Zaire's requests for Volunteers in health, fisheries, education, agriculture, and rural development.
- Buildings on the success of the Kivu Region's cattle extension project, Peace Corps will begin activities in small animal husbandry extension.
- Volunteer numbers in the community health program will remain stable at 40. The program will continue to emphasize combatting childhood diseases and other child survival activities. The lack of basic health facilities in rural areas and trained personnel to staff them is one of Zaire's most critical problems.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps entered Zaire in 1970 with a modest program in health, education, and agriculture.
- In 1985, Zaire was selected to be the first country for the Peace Corps' Africa Food Systems Initiative. Peace Corps placed staff members in four regions of the country to facilitate long-term, area specific programming in food production, storage, and water improvement.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- In 1985, Volunteers in secondary and university education provided instruction to over 20,000 Zairian students, and involved over 4,000 students in non-formal education activities.

- In 1985, a Volunteer-produced fish culture manual was published in five languages for distribution to fish farmers at cost.

- In 1986, a sufficient number of fish farmers will have been trained in the Bandundu Region to allow a gradual phase out of Volunteer activities. This enables expansion of the fish culture program in the Kivu Region. The fish culture project has been designed to increase fish production as a source of food and income for rural farmers.

- In 1986, thirty-five health Volunteers are working in twenty-one rural health zones training health workers in management skills, community organization techniques, the health needs of pregnant women and children under five, and CCCD activities, in collaboration with AID's CCCD and SANRU (Rural Health) projects. This joint effort is coordinated with the Zaire Government's plan to set up self-sufficient health centers in all of the country's rural zones and meet the goal of having 300 rural health stations in operation by 1990.

- Volunteers in the village water improvement program, together with their counterparts, constructed 60 improved water resources and provided sanitation education to rural Zairians in 45 villages.

AFRICA FOOD SYSTEM INITIATIVE

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	108	150
Volunteer Years	---	15	90
FTE-Staff Years	---	15.0	16.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	419	1,741	3,123
Volunteer Operations	419	991	2,323
Program Support & Development	---	750	800
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

The Africa Food Systems Initiative is a long-term (ten-year) collaborative effort assisting up to twelve African nations in their struggle to reverse declining per capita food production and attain self-sustaining food systems. During 1987, the Volunteer numbers will increase by 150 in Mali, Zaire, Niger, and Lesotho. Following an evaluation of this two-year pilot phase at the end of 1987, Peace Corps plans to expand to an additional four countries in 1988.

Under the Initiative, Peace Corps' role is to assist local institutions and communities develop, adapt, and implement appropriate technologies designed to overcome food system obstacles. Working in collaboration with host country ministries, AID, and non-government development agencies, key objectives include not only the development of self-sustaining food systems but also the upgrading of local capacity, both public and private, to continue the development process independently.

The pilot programs under the Initiative illustrate the nature of Peace Corps' response to the food crisis in Africa:

- MALI: The Mali initiative targets three regions, which involve differing agricultural zones--rainfed, irrigated and mixed. In all three, Volunteers work with farmer groups to upgrade their capacity to respond to new incentives and technical packages. Since the majority of farmers in this region are women, the programs have been designed to their needs. Peace Corps is working with AID, AFRICARE, and the European Economic Community. Twenty-eight Volunteers are being sent to Mali in 1986; an additional thirty-five are planned for 1987.

- ZAIRE: The size and diversity of Zairian agriculture combined with the absence of basic infrastructure (roads, markets, agricultural research, extension and credit facilities, etc.), make it one of the most challenging of all African countries. At the same time, Zaire's untapped agricultural potential is enormous. Not only does it have the capacity to feed itself, but it could also provide considerable food exports to its neighbors. The Zaire initiative is initially based in three regions--Bandundu, Kivu and Kasai, with expansion to Shaba slated for 1987. In a collaborative effort with AID, the first teams of Volunteers will concentrate on soil development and the introduction of new plant materials, improvement of animal husbandry techniques, water development, and nutrition education. Up to 65 new Volunteers are being sent to Zaire during 1986, with an equal number planned for 1987 and 1988.

° LESOTHO: The Kingdom of Lesotho is completely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. Nearly 40 percent of Lesotho's adult male labor force is employed in South Africa, primarily in the mines. The economy is currently dependent on mine employment with very little agriculture production underway in Lesotho. Women farmers have little access to either extension services or to loans. The unavailablity of low-cost imported food, the reduction of arable land due to soil erosion from drought and overgrazing, and population growth coupled with the likelihood of increased unemployment over the next decade make an increase in food production crucial. In collaboration with AID, CARE, and Catholic Relief Services, Peace Corps has developed a program to address these agricultural restraints at the level of the individual farmer. Volunteer activities throughout 1986 will focus on vegetable and fruit production, small-scale irrigation and soil conservation and land productivity. Fifteen Volunteers were requested for June 1986. Placement of fifteen Volunteers in both the June and November training cycles will continue through November 1987 and bring the total number of Volunteers to 65 by January 1988.

° NIGER: AFSI program design for Niger follows very closely the national priorities set by the Niger Government's plan for increasing food production at the village level. In 1987, Peace Corps will begin programming dry season gardening activities using small-scale irrigation techniques. Twenty Volunteers will be placed in teams in and around Quallam and Say near Niamey. Volunteer team activities focus around community agriculture, agroforestry and water resource extension.

INTER-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Overview

Regional Development Needs

The majority of the poor in Inter-America is concentrated in rural areas with little or no access to education, health, and technical assistance services. In recent years this problem has been exacerbated by deteriorating economies. This reduces already inadequate financial, institutional, human, and technical resources available to deal with the worsening plight of the poor majority. Considering the unlikelihood of a massive increase in foreign assistance funds, the developing countries must look inward to solve their problems. Increasingly, these nations recognize that they do have the resources to effect self-improvement. Foremost among these is every society's most valuable asset--its human resources. Development of know-how and relevant skills to produce food, goods, and services is essential to generate the income needed for economic self-sufficiency and improvements in the quality of life.

Program Strategy

In consonance with the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, Peace Corps developed an Initiative for Central America (IFCA). IFCA addresses the need for teacher training, education, small business development, housing, and health in Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica. Further, following the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act of 1983, countries in that area began a major program to stimulate job-creating small enterprises. Volunteers teach basic skills for credit development and other business management skills.

To achieve our program goals, Peace Corps has increased collaboration with other government agencies, international agencies, and private voluntary organizations. These collaborations include projects with AID, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Foundation, the Pan American Development Foundation, the Organization of American States, CARE and CARITAS.

- Small Enterprise Development

  A major priority is the development of agricultural and other businesses to generate income, provide food, and create employment. In 1987, roughly one-half of the Volunteers will be involved directly or indirectly in the planning, start up, and management of small and medium-scale income-producing projects. The majority of these projects will be in the area of agribusiness and food production.

- Health, Nutrition, and Sanitation

  During the past two decades, host country governments have improved their health services with assistance from AID, International Development Bank, Pan American Health Organization, and other development assistance agencies. In 1987, Volunteers living mostly in rural communities will continue to conduct health, nutrition, and sanitation education courses for rural mothers and train counterparts to carry on this work. Volunteer nurses will provide basic health care and help staff rural health posts.

- Environmental Education and Management

In 1987, Volunteers will continue to conduct educational courses for small-scale farmers and provide technical assistance in reforestation and the energy-efficient use of firewood. Peace Corps' work in environmental management is enhanced by collaborative support from AID.

- Appropriate Technology

Most countries' dependence on expensive imported fuel made the introduction of low-cost, simple, energy-efficient technology an increasingly important development priority. Programs introducing simple technologies that derive their energy from wind, water, or sunlight will be continued.

Program, Trainees, Volunteer-Years and FTE
FY 1985 - FY 1987
By Country

	($ 000)			Trainees			V Years			FTE Level		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
INTER-AMERICA												
Belize	2,480	2,390	2,508	130	21	50	97	135	120	12.0	14.0	14.0
Costa Rica	2,892	3,064	3,158	173	48	70	125	195	180	14.0	16.5	17.0
Dominican Republic	2,493	2,346	2,342	89	57	55	115	125	120	12.0	12.0	12.0
Eastern Caribbean	3,169	3,257	3,348	107	96	75	127	150	166	20.0	19.8	20.0
Ecuador	3,408	2,965	2,800	115	77	80	218	188	162	18.0	18.4	19.0
Guatemala	3,040	3,170	3,175	114	107	80	153	180	180	17.0	17.4	18.0
Haiti	1,035	1,040	1,261	41	14	30	22	38	44	4.0	4.0	5.0
Honduras	4,983	5,302	5,407	227	162	140	222	310	310	21.0	24.0	25.0
Jamaica	2,376	2,197	2,274	117	64	60	122	140	145	11.0	11.5	12.0
Paraguay	1,935	1,681	1,657	44	65	40	133	100	99	12.0	12.0	12.0
Total	27,811	27,412	27,930	1,157	711	680	1,334	1,561	1,526	141.0	149.6	154.0

BELIZE

POPULATION: 153,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $1,140

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 89

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	130	21	50
Volunteer Years	97	135	120
FTE-Staff Years	12.0	14.0	14.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	2,480	2,390	2,508
Volunteer Operations	2,020	1,890	2,008
Program Support & Development	460	500	500
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	109	170	170
Volunteer Operations	98	150	150
Program Support & Development	11	20	20

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Under the Initiative for Central America (IFCA), Peace Corps programs will continue in the areas of teacher training, small enterprise development, and health/nutrition.

- A new rural teacher training project will provide assistance in isolated rural areas which in the past have not trained educational personnel.

- Peace Corps, in cooperation with the Government of Belize, will continue to provide assistance in income generation, youth development, agriculture, public health, education, and some technical services. Emphasis will be placed on education in the production of items for the market and for consumption. In the area of health, future emphasis is planned for rural water supply enhancement, sanitation, and malaria control.

- Additional projects in small business development and cooperatives are planned.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The first group of Volunteers arrived in Belize in 1962. Peace Corps has provided many primary and secondary teachers as well as assistance in agriculture, health, small business development, and technical services. Volunteers have been requested by the Government of Belize for assignments to various government and host country agencies.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- A joint Peace Corps/AID project established the first junior level agriculture school in Belize. Practical agricultural skills are taught to young adults, concentrating on those young adults who have dropped out of the formal school system. During 1985, forty persons received training at the school. The possibility of replicating this project in the southernmost district is under review.

- Three Volunteers have begun working on a new cacao production project in collaboration with private industry. This project incorporates basic community skills development activities in conjunction with production and marketing related efforts.

- During 1985, the goal for placement of Volunteers in Belize under IFCA was surpassed. Many of these new Volunteers worked to provide increased assistance in the sectors of education and small enterprise development.

- In areas of agriculture and related projects, Volunteers assisted in an AID-funded road construction project to enable farmers to market their produce more easily at less cost. Another Volunteer is working with dairy farmers to improve dairy herds and create a domestic dairy industry which will reduce imports of milk and milk products.

COSTA RICA

POPULATION: 2,378,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $1,020

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 91

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	173	48	70
Volunteer Years	125	195	180
FTE-Staff Years	14.0	16.5	17.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	2,892	3,064	3,158
Volunteer Operations	2,322	2,454	2,548
Program Support & Development	570	610	610
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	74	85	85
Volunteer Operations	67	80	80
Program Support & Development	7	5	5

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps is planning to assist in the implementation of a $1 million AID program for rural school improvement.
- Market testing will start on a smoked tilapia fish project developed by Association of Banana Producers and the Ministry of Agriculture two years ago.
- Responding to the Government of Costa Rica emergency plan for rural housing, Peace Corps will assist in the construction of new housing.
- Eight Volunteers in the community services program will work in collaboration with the Health Ministry to implement a food-for-work program. Needy, unemployed citizens will receive food and training while working on a variety of community service projects.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Volunteers have been serving in Costa Rica since 1963. Agriculture has been the area of primary concern to the Government of Costa Rica. Within the agricultural sector, most Volunteers have been involved in teaching improved agriculture practices through extension work at the community level. Forestry and fisheries extension programs now augment the four other agriculture programs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Under the Initiative for Central America, 29 Volunteers in a new education sector program started teacher training projects in English, adult, and elementary education. As a result, students at 174 rural sites are now receiving a higher quality of instruction.

- The new community services program with eleven Volunteers began projects in potable water, sanitation, firewood scarcity, nutrition, roads and bridges, and income generation.

- Six new Volunteers in occupational therapy began to train Costa Ricans to extend services from hospital environments to rural areas.

- Volunteers working in the pilot phase of the self-help rural housing project completed the last houses, bringing the project total to 212.

- Through the work of a Volunteer in a student cooperatives project, the Government of Costa Rica and the Spanish Mission donated machinery to the project valued at $1 million.

- In the forestry extension program, over 600,000 forest and fruit trees were produced and sold in a nurseries program for local farmers.

- Peace Corps implemented the first accredited university course for training rural elementary teachers to work with learning disabilities and classroom management techniques. Sixty teachers attended the course.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

POPULATION: 5,908,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $1,380

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 70

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	89	57	55
Volunteer Years	115	125	120
FTE-Staff Years	12.0	12.0	12.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	2,493	2,346	2,342
Volunteer Operations	1,884	1,739	1,742
Program Support & Development	609	607	600
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	7	20	20
Volunteer Operations	7	20	20
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- The Peace Corps program in the Turks and Caicos Islands, administered through the Dominican Republic, will focus on a single-sector emphasis in marine fisheries and environmental education. Volunteers will work in fisheries extension, marine resource commercialization, and reef protection and management; all high governmental priorities.
- A new small enterprise development initiative is projected for the entire eastern region of the Dominican Republic. Volunteers will conduct market feasibility studies for new food production and income-generating projects.
- In keeping with the Dominican government's priorities on aquaculture and natural resources, Peace Corps will continue to emphasize and expand programming in these areas. Water and sanitation, fisheries - both inland and marine, and agroforestry programs will grow to become sectors in their own right.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in the Dominican Republic began in 1962. Since then over 1,500 Volunteers have served in agriculture, urban and rural development, nursing, teacher education, health, and natural resources.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- In collaboration with the Smithsonian Institution, Peace Corps initiated the production of Caribbean king crab and began mariculture extension with local fishermen.

- Caribbean Basin Initiative programs included a highly successful domestic turkey production project, accounting training for fishermen's cooperatives, and new funding for small business projects from non-traditional sources.

- One Volunteer coordinated the construction of a rural aquaduct that today provides potable water to several thousand local inhabitants.

- A Peace Corps-sponsored conference on oral rehydration therapy (ORT) for Volunteers and their counterparts spurred a national agenda for ORT programming.

- Agriculture Volunteers are working with the Dominican Republic in its efforts to increase its own food production by teaching agroforestry techniques, soil conservation, helping to build farm-to-market roads, and promoting non-traditional export crops.

- Approximately 25 forestry Volunteers are teaching local communities reforestation techniques and the planting of line fences. They are also helping to set up community nurseries with fruit trees and other species with income-generating potential.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

POPULATION: 826,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $820 - $3,930

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 83-93

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	107	96	75
Volunteer Years	127	150	166
FTE-Staff Years	20.0	19.8	20.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	3,169	3,257	3,348
Volunteer Operations	2,283	2,409	2,498
Program Support & Development	886	848	850
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	85	85	85
Volunteer Operations	62	65	65
Program Support & Development	23	20	20

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Health programs will be expanded emphasizing primary health care in rural areas.
- Special education will be expanded and the number of Volunteers in direct classroom teaching will be decreased.
- Small enterprise development initiatives will continue to foster the entreprenurial spirit in CBI projects such as fresh-cut flower exportation, winter vegetable production, candle making, freshwater shrimp farming, and the king crab project.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Over 1,700 Volunteers have served in the Eastern Caribbean since Peace Corps entered in 1961. Currently, Peace Corps operates in Anguilla, Antigua/Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, St. Christopher/Nevis, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Peace Corps primary projects are in agriculture, small business development, education, and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Nursing training program initiated on Grenada has been fully implemented with six Volunteers.

- Seven Volunteer museum curators are assisting in the development of seven national museums for the promotion of national pride and cultural background awareness and history.

- The handicraft production training program on Antigua continues to train local artisans in production methods, techniques, product development, and marketing. Approximately 150 to 175 have received this training to date.

- A successful small enterprise development conference on the principles of entreprenuership was held for Volunteers and host country nationals.

- During 1985, 34 Volunteers taught 680 students diversified subjects such as science, mathematics, Spanish, business education, physical education, remedial reading, auto mechanics, and special education.

- Twenty-five Grenadians and Volunteers participated in a twelve-day extension training workshop on food preservation. During 1986, these people will be conducting workshops which will teach over 250 Grenadians to increase the nutritional value of their diets, limit food waste, develop food products for sale, and reduce the import of costly foodstuffs.

ECUADOR

POPULATION: 8,193,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: $1,430

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 73

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	115	77	80
Volunteer Years	218	188	162
FTE-Staff Years	18.0	18.4	19.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	3,408	2,965	2,800
Volunteer Operations	2,730	2,317	2,137
Program Support & Development	678	648	663
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	9	15	15
Volunteer Operations	9	15	15
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- In close collaboration with AID, Volunteers will be assigned to a skills training/employment generation project tentatively planned to operate in three regional centers. This effort supports a top priority of the Ecuadorean government.
- The small enterprise development program will increase to twenty Volunteers. They will work with rural cooperatives in helping secure loans for the informal and micro-business sector, and will assist in augmenting the agricultural business curriculum of rural technical agriculture high schools.
- Rural water and sanitation projects will continue training community residents in installation and maintenance of water systems, latrine construction, and hygiene.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1962 more than 3,000 Volunteers have served in Ecuador. In an effort to slow rural to urban migration, programs have been developed for rural families and disadvantaged youth. Current programs are in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, health, rural infrastructure development, and special education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Special education Volunteers in conjunction with local associations: conducted a handicapped awareness day which attracted over 500 people; sponsored three seminars for 120 teachers; helped establish four special education resource rooms in schools; helped establish income generation projects for the deaf and blind in three major cities, established orientation and mobility programs for the blind in three sites; and established a pilot early stimulation program for deaf infants and parents, with deaf adults as counterparts.

- Health Volunteers have aided over 2,000 families in 30 communities in maternal child health care, vaccination campaign, latrine construction, family and community gardens, and nutrition extension. Infant mortality has decreased as much as 30 percent in several areas.

- Rural infrastructure Volunteers designed and assisted in the construction of 27 village water systems, 350 latrines, 35 handpumps, five sewage disposal systems, and 50 improved cookstoves.

- Increased collaboration with AID was responsible for not only increased technical support for Volunteers in six project areas, but also for the training of more than 250 counterparts in marketing feasibility, post harvest technology, cookstove improvement, poultry production, nutrition/horticulture, and arts for the handicapped.

GUATEMALA

POPULATION: 7,932,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $1,120

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 60

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	114	107	80
Volunteer Years	153	180	180
FTE-Staff Years	17.0	17.4	18.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	3,040	3,170	3,175
Volunteer Operations	2,426	2,558	2,544
Program Support & Development	614	612	631
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	42	40	40
Volunteer Operations	40	40	40
Program Support & Development	2	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- As part of the Initiative for Central America, Peace Corps is implementing an agri-business project to assist Guatemalan farmers in identifying and marketing viable small income crops.
- Peace Corps is researching possible ideas for programming in the areas of marine fisheries and additional activities in small enterprise development.
- Because the Government of Guatemala and Peace Corps concur that the agricultural sector is most important for the future of Guatemala, most Volunteers will continue to serve in agricultural projects such as fish farm development, vegetable production, soil conservation, animal husbandry, and agricultural cooperatives.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1963, over 1,500 Volunteers have served in public health and nutrition, community development, agriculture, forestry, and natural resources.
- Volunteers have worked in all geographic areas of Guatemala, although they are currently concentrated in the eastern sections of the country. Additionally, 14 Volunteers are working in the northwest highlands.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Volunteer nurses performed over 12,000 medical consultations, trained over 500 health workers, and vaccinated over 2,000 individuals.
- Nutritionists presented over 1,000 health talks to school and community groups benefiting approximately 34,000 individuals.
- Agricultural projects included planting 400 vegetable gardens and teaching 900 families animal husbandry.
- Volunteers trained small farmers in beekeeping; tree planting techniques - including terracing, contour plowing, and forest fire prevention; nursery establishment; inter-cropping erosion control; fish pond construction; and stocking, harvesting and marketing of fish.
- Appropriate technology Volunteers taught and oversaw construction of firewood-saving stoves, biogas digestors, solar dryers for fruits and vegetables, solar water purifiers, and windmills.

HAITI

POPULATION: 5,300,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1983

PER CAPITA INCOME: $320

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 43

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	41	14	30
Volunteer Years	22	38	44
FTE-Staff Years	4.0	4.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,035	1,040	1,261
Volunteer Operations	796	800	981
Program Support & Development	239	240	280
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will be expanding the health sector to include rural health education and oral rehydration therapy. New programs will be established in the education sector focusing on teacher training and adult literacy and in small enterprise development for rural Haitian women.
- Peace Corps will continue to work closely with the Government of Haiti and private voluntary organizations to define the technical areas where Volunteers can best assist the country meet its development needs. Current plans call for additional agroforesters, inland fisheries extensionists, and small animal husbandry specialists in swine, poultry, and rabbits.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- A country agreement between Peace Corps and the Government of Haiti was signed on August 12, 1982. The first Volunteers, all of whom had experience in other Peace Corps programs, arrived in Haiti in March 1983.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Volunteers continued to assist the Medical-Social Complex of Cite Simone to improve the living conditions of some 50,000 of Port-au-Prince's poorest residents through education, nutrition/health promotion, and handicrafts development. At rural sites, Volunteers trained farmers in small animal production, carried out swine innoculation projects, and taught accounting procedures for small businesses.

- Programming in the agriculture sector was expanded to include a new focus on agroforestry and cacao production - both are national priorities. Haiti's cacao industries is one of its major sources of the country's foreign exchange and has been adversely affected by soil degradation, deforestation, and hurricane damage.

- Through collaborative programming, Peace Corps established itself as a liaison between the Government of Haiti and private voluntary organizations, such as CARE, UNICEF, the Pan-American Development Foundation, and consequently increased public awareness of Peace Corps newly-established program in Haiti.

HONDURAS

POPULATION: 4,097,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $670

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 63

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	227	162	140
Volunteer Years	222	310	310
FTE-Staff Years	21.0	24.0	25.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	4,983	5,302	5,407
Volunteer Operations	4,037	4,299	4,385
Program Support & Development	946	1,003	1,022
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	43	45	45
Volunteer Operations	33	40	40
Program Support & Development	10	5	5

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Projects in all areas of education, health and income generation will continue reflecting Peace Corps participation in Initiative for Central America (IFCA).
- Programming will focus on much needed assistance in the areas of health and youth development for the urban poor. While the majority of Peace Corps Volunteers will continue to work in rural areas, the increasingly severe problems of the urban poor will also receive attention, especially in the area of income-producing activities for homeless youth.
- Plans are underway for a self-help housing project.
- The possibility of placing an increased number of Volunteers in the eastern area of Honduras, the Mosquitia, is being researched. Volunteers would work in isolated rural areas on community development projects.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1963, Honduras has hosted one of the largest Peace Corps programs in the Inter-American Region. Over 2,000 Volunteers have provided assistance in education, agriculture, natural resources, community services, rural development, and public health.
- In late 1984 Peace Corps began a major expansion under IFCA. There are currently 370 Volunteers in Honduras.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Volunteers in Honduras successfully researched and began implementation of several agricultural income-generating projects under the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Included were projects in goat and papaya production and snow peas. Volunteers are also working with Honduran farmers to improve farm productivity. Natural resources Volunteers are also training farmers in tree planting, soil conservation, composting, water catchment methods, and building and using fuel efficient stoves. Several Volunteers are assisting with experiments on fast growing fuelwood species.

- Peace Corps continued to work closely with a number of public and private agencies in an attempt to maximize the coordination of technical services and small-scale resources available for use in isolated rural areas. Volunteers have used available resources to develop community based schools, water facilities, income-generation, and agricultural projects.

- Health Volunteers are teaching community nutrition education, implementing school and complementary feeding programs, and conducting education workshops for professional and community health personnel.

- During 1985, 40 Volunteer teachers substituted in local schools allowing low income teachers from Honduras to participate in USIA's campus program to develop better teaching credentials.

JAMAICA

POPULATION: 2,264,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $1,300

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 91

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	117	64	60
Volunteer Years	122	140	145
FTE-Staff Years	11.0	11.5	12.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	2,376	2,197	2,274
Volunteer Operations	1,965	1,796	1,854
Program Support & Development	411	401	420
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	63	55	55
Volunteer Operations	37	35	35
Program Support & Development	26	20	20

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue the newly-established small enterprise development program collaborating more closely with local private institutions. Volunteers will continue to assist in the development of small-scale commercial enterprise crafts marketing and cooperatives, building on the Caribbean Basin Initiative.
- Future agricultural programs will focus on rural community development and agricultural extension, as well as inland fisheries.
- Looking for more private sector collaboration, Peace Corps will expand vocational education programs in wood-working and employment for youth and the handicapped. Volunteers will continue to serve in education and teacher training in the basic and secondary schools systems.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps entered Jamaica in 1962. Since then, over 1,700 Volunteers have served in programs originally focused on basic and early childhood education. Programs have expanded to include agriculture, urban and rural development, health, and special education for the handicapped.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

Peace Corps programs in small enterprise development, agricultural marketing, health education, and nutrition all grew, bringing the number of Volunteers serving in Jamaica to 160. Volunteers working as agriculture extension agents taught farming, livestock management, and beekeeping to rural farmers. This is part of a joint effort to bolster Jamaica's small-scale farming productivity in light of falling revenues from bauxite and tourism.

- Volunteers working with the mentally and physically handicapped played leading roles in the AID-sponsored National Conference on Special Education which established a local Special Olympics. One Volunteer has been selected as Regional Special Olympics Coordinator for the Caribbean.

- Special education Volunteers assisted in identifying children with special needs through a mobile diagnostic unit, counselling parents, and training student teachers.

PARAGUAY

POPULATION: 3,211,000*

PER CAPITA INCOME: $1,410

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 80

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	44	65	40
Volunteer Years	133	100	99
FTE-Staff Years	12.0	12.0	12.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,935	1,681	1,657
Volunteer Operations	1,445	1,181	1,135
Program Support & Development	490	500	522
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	---	30	30
Volunteer Operations	---	20	20
Program Support & Development	---	10	10

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps plans to expand its small project assistance fund to provide technical training for host country national counterparts involved in income generation, food, and energy projects.
- Volunteers in the biological inventory project will continue to work to provide a baseline inventory of the native flora and fauna of Paraguay and to improve local management of these resources.
- Peace Corps will strengthen programming for women in development and will train Volunteers to develop extension skills which include Paraguayan women as project implementers and beneficiaries.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since 1967, Volunteers have been training their Paraguayan counterparts in agricultural extension; health, nutrition, and home economics; water and sanitation; small business and cooperative development; and rural teacher training. Emphasis has been on service to small-scale farmers in isolated rural communities.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- A small enterprise development project was established to provide Paraguayan businesses with technical information and assistance in accessing credit.

- Volunteers in health projects administered 22,000 vaccinations, constructed 400 latrines, and instructed 1,600 persons in oral rehydration therapy.

- City/country educational programs have been established where youth from small rural schools in the interior of the country can visit with youth from schools in the capital.

- Approximately 37 Volunteers teach farmers improved production techniques and help them become more self-sufficient through crop diversification, beekeeping and other income-generating activities. Approximately 220,000 small-scale farms suffer from low productivity and are not reached by technical assistance.

- In joint Peace Corps/AID program geared toward improving natural resources, Volunteers are providing extension services to local farmers and training host country counterparts in an effort to stem deforestation and promote wise land use.

NORTH AFRICA, NEAR EAST, ASIA and PACIFIC COUNTRIES

Overview

Regional Development Needs

Great diversity in development needs exists among the countries in the North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific (NANEAP) Region. The North Africa/Near East sub-region is characterized by a lack of productive land, a high infant mortality rate, and a life expectancy of approximately 55 years. Literacy ranges from 28 percent in Morocco to 62 percent in Tunisia; annual per capita income ranges from $510 in Yemen to $1,290 in Tunisia. However, several of these countries are among our most sophisticated host countries. Our projects there can be more complex and highly technical. Critical needs for these countries include expanding agriculture production, increasing rural health services and potable water, expanding small business opportunities, and enhancing literacy and practical job skills.

Asian countries include Sri Lanka, Nepal, Thailand, and the Philippines. Assistance needs vary from basic health, sanitation, water systems, agriculture and reforestation to expanded small business development and secondary school education. Despite the more advanced stages of development in Thailand and the Philippines, assistance is needed in the rural areas.

The Pacific sub-region consists of many island groups. The area is isolated, with infrequent air service to capital cities and even fewer shipping routes to the hundreds of inhabited outer islands. Development problems center on achieving a higher standard of living without destroying the fragile island ecological balance. Limited fresh water, land mass, infrastructure, population, and natural resources restrict potential solutions.

Program Strategy

Peace Corps programs are aligned with each host country government's development priorities. The primary program emphases are in the areas of education, agriculture, income generation, rural development, health education, and energy. These program areas are the most requested by host country governments and are representative of needs not being met through other sources. Peace Corps will continue to emphasize the integration of Volunteer placements into host country development priorities and strategies. To that end, the Volunteer assignments in Micronesia have been re-designed to ensure better coordination with the new independent political entities in the area. In the Solomon Islands, the placement of Volunteers will be developed in accordance with the decentralization programs of the national government. This shift will result in a larger number of Volunteers being placed on the rural outer islands and away from the capital city area.

- Water Supply and Sanitation

  Water-borne diseases continue to plague a large number of people in NANEAP countries. In the Solomon Islands, the program for water catchment and water-sealed toilet construction will be expanded to include the remote outer islands. The rural water supply program in Yemen will provide additional potable water systems to villagers.

- Forestry

  The disappearance of forests continues at an alarming rate in several countries. Peace Corps will begin projects in Nepal and the Philippines to combat the effects that traditional farming practices have had on the fragile natural environments in these countries.

- Education

  Peace Corps will continue to emphasize the transition of Volunteer placements from traditional classroom assignments to other forms of instruction. In Fiji, the emphasis will be on vocational training; in Morocco, the focus will be technical centers; in Sri Lanka, diversification of English instruction will continue.

Program, Trainees, Volunteer-Years and FTE
FY 1985 - FY 1987
By Country

	------- ($ 000) -------			-----Trainees-----			-----V Years-----			----FTE Level----		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
NANEAP												
Cook Islands	63	67	38	0	3	0	5	4	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiji	2,089	1,955	1,896	76	63	63	118	120	110	10.5	10.0	10.0
Kiribati	227	145	249	14	0	10	13	12	12	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	0	303	497	0	15	15	0	5	18	0.0	1.0	2.0
Micronesia	2,361	1,778	1,716	28	35	35	85	53	48	19.6	13.0	10.0
Morocco	2,278	2,158	2,092	65	64	65	141	125	105	13.2	13.0	13.0
Nepal	2,538	2,196	2,117	83	71	70	166	140	125	16.5	14.0	14.0
Papua New Guinea	919	932	918	19	15	25	36	38	28	4.0	4.0	4.0
Philippines	5,317	4,926	5,214	235	184	160	284	290	320	33.5	30.0	30.0
Seychelles	200	290	206	0	13	2	15	12	11	1.0	1.0	1.0
Solomon Islands	952	801	863	14	15	24	49	25	25	5.3	5.0	5.0
Sri Lanka	456	772	753	1	24	28	26	32	25	2.0	2.0	2.0
Thailand	3,179	2,784	2,804	103	75	70	170	145	140	18.2	16.0	16.0
Tonga	601	527	553	19	14	17	33	28	26	3.7	4.0	4.0
Tunisia	1,794	1,835	1,926	61	54	60	79	90	95	6.4	7.0	7.0
Tuvalu	34	41	43	2	2	0	2	2	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Samoa	1,166	1,005	917	37	24	25	71	68	48	6.5	5.0	5.0
Yemen	1,128	897	933	41	9	11	35	35	35	7.0	6.0	6.0
Sudan	12	12	7	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Total	25,314	23,424	23,742	798	680	680	1,333	1,229	1,177	147.4	131.0	129.0

COOK ISLANDS

POPULATION: 17,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1982

PER CAPITA INCOME: N/A

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	3	---
Volunteer Years	5	4	3
FTE-Staff Years	---	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	63	67	38
Volunteer Operations	57	67	38
Program Support & Development	6	---	---
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	2	2	2
Volunteer Operations	2	2	2
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- In keeping with the Government of Cook Islands' objective to triple agricultural production, Peace Corps is assisting in this area. In 1987, a horticulturist and an agronomist will be placed.
- Since tourism is a rapidly developing source of income on the Cook Islands, an increased supply of energy is necessary. Presently, there is a Volunteer energy planner who will be maintained in the upcoming years.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program began in 1982 with the first Volunteers assigned to projects in vocational education, energy planning and small business enterprise, working primarily with central government departments.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- One Volunteer working in energy has designed and installed a small wood/steam plant on an outer island.
- Another Volunteer completed energy audits on all major commercial users and made suggestions for conservation.
- The forestry Volunteer developed a forestry development plan for the country.

FIJI

POPULATION: 670,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $1,790

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1968

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 86

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	76	63	63
Volunteer Years	118	120	110
FTE-Staff Years	10.5	10.0	10.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	2,089	1,955	1,896
Volunteer Operations	1,635	1,525	1,456
Program Support & Development	454	430	440
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	208	170	170
Volunteer Operations	188	150	150
Program Support & Development	20	20	20

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- In 1987, the shift of Peace Corps' education program from formal education to vocational training will continue. One of the most significant changes is the secondary school training in computer technology. Presently, there are four Volunteers serving in this area.
- The marine fisheries program and the freshwater fisheries program have been so successful that plans have been made to expand them in 1987.
- Medical librarians continue to gain importance in Fiji. For the first time the Fiji School of Medicine has a full-time librarian.
- Since there is an excellent supply of trained Fijian nurses, Peace Corps will shift its emphasis to training of primary health care workers. Peace Corps plans to place eight primary health care workers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Fiji began in 1968 with a major emphasis in teaching mathematics, science, and social studies at the secondary school level.
- In 1977, the Peace Corps program in Fiji began to emphasize rural community development (RCD) in response to the Fijian Government Development Plan Eight. RCD projects included ferro cement water tank construction, establishment of pre-schools, and health/nutrition education.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Peace Corps' largest contribution to agriculture development is through the work of rural community development Volunteers. At present there are thirteen couples assisting in family food production, home gardens, and poultry projects as well as cash crops including cocoa, yaqona, and vegetables.
- One aquaculture researcher developed locally-produced prawn and shrimp feeds. Her work has been widely accepted in the South Pacific region and provides a good foundation for future work in this area.
- Five health educator Volunteers have improved the system of care for mothers in their antenatal and post-natal stage by providing in-service training for local nurses and community health workers.

KIRIBATI

POPULATION: 61,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $460

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1973

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	14	---	10
Volunteer Years	13	12	12
FTE-Staff Years	---	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	227	145	249
Volunteer Operations	220	140	242
Program Support & Development	7	5	7
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- As a consequence of a deepening fiscal crisis, the Government of Kiribati has sharply curtailed its services to outer islands and to institutions such as secondary schools. Peace Corps is filling an important gap by focusing on training young adults.

- On the rural outer islands, Peace Corps will continue to provide Volunteers to teach village-level skills in rural training centers. For outer island assignments, Peace Corps will increase the number of married couples assigned to the rural training centers.

- In the urban areas, Peace Corps will continue to provide industrial craft training to primary school graduates to give them income-generating skills. In the secondary schools, Peace Corps will continue to provide mathematics, science, and English teachers.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Kiribati began in 1973 with three Volunteers working in fisheries. In 1979, Peace Corps developed projects in community health and rural construction. Volunteers worked with rural outer islanders to meet local needs in health, water supply, sanitation, basic infrastructure, and transportation. In 1985, in response to requests from the Government of Kiribati, Peace Corps increased the number of Volunteers in Kiribati with assignments in secondary education, non-formal vocational education, and technical training.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Volunteers assigned to the rural training centers contributed in a variety of ways: curriculum development, teacher training, organizational management, health education, manual arts instruction, appropriate technology construction, and women's interest workshops.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

POPULATION: 31,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966

PER CAPITA INCOME: $1,000 (est.)

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	15	15
Volunteer Years	---	5	18
FTE-Staff Years	---	1.0	2.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	---	303	497
Volunteer Operations	---	228	377
Program Support & Development	---	75	120
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will swear in the first group of health educators assigned to the government's Family Life Education program. Volunteers work with their host country counterparts on the outer islands in establishing preventative health care systems and practices.

- A youth development program is scheduled to begin in late 1987. Volunteers work with the Department of Social Services and local youth organizations to assist young people who are having to cope with situations unfamiliar to their elders, such as urbanization, industrialization, migration, and unemployment as a result of rapid social, political, and economic change.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Micronesia began in 1966 with an emphasis on primary and secondary English teaching. In the mid-1970's, the program expanded to include health and agriculture programs as well as village development, appropriate technology, and vocational education. In 1982, Peace Corps' programming priorities were identified as: 1) promoting village and island self-sufficiency in food and energy production; 2) encouraging free-market mechanisms; and 3) promoting economic development and a self-productive capacity among the peoples of Micronesia.

- In 1986, as a response to the government's request and in light of current political and economic changes, Peace Corps was established in the Marshalls as a separate and independently-operated program.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- A Volunteer designed a new health education curriculum for the primary schools. Volunteers assigned to the outer islands in 1986 will act as teacher trainers to assist the schools in implementing the new curriculum.

- A Volunteer more than doubled the water storage capacity of his islands by designing, constructing, and repairing the water catchment system.

MICRONESIA

POPULATION: 95,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1966

PER CAPITA INCOME: $1,000

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	28	35	35
Volunteer Years	85	53	48
FTE-Staff Years	19.6	13.0	10.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	2,361	1,778	1,716
Volunteer Operations	1,443	1,125	1,116
Program Support & Development	918	653	600
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	108	65	65
Volunteer Operations	100	60	60
Program Support & Development	8	5	5

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will experience its first operational year under the new programming strategy initiated in mid-1986. These programs have been designed to better address the needs of the individual states and outer island/rural village residents and to increase the programing and Volunteer support responsibilities of the host agencies.

- New programs will be in marine fisheries, community agriculture extension, rural youth development and village development. All Volunteer assignments are dual in nature and include a teaching component. Volunteers will be assigned to outer islands and rural villages where the developmental needs are greatest.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Micronesia began in 1966 with an emphasis on primary and secondary English teaching. In the mid-1970's, the program expanded to include health and agriculture programs as well as village development, appropriate technology, and vocational education. Programs developed in 1985 meet the perceived needs of the new governments of the Federated States of Micronesia and include development of marine resources, village-level agriculture, and rural youth programs. In 1986, the Marshall Islands became a separate, independently-operated Peace Corps program. Programs in the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau will continue to operate with a headquarters office in Pohnpei.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Volunteers in the marine fisheries program surveyed the outer islands of Pohnpei State to determine availability and marketability of sea cucumbers, trocchus and other exportable sea products.

- Volunteers assigned to a water-sealed toilet construction project designed and implemented a health education component to the project. Volunteers worked closely with local health aides and primary school teachers in carrying out this project.

MOROCCO

POPULATION: 20,801,000 PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1963

PER CAPITA INCOME: $750 PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 49

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	65	64	65
Volunteer Years	141	125	105
FTE-Staff Years	13.2	13.0	13.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	2,278	2,158	2,092
Volunteer Operations	1,782	1,650	1,582
Program Support & Development	496	508	510
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	50	75	70
Volunteer Operations	---	25	20
Program Support & Development	50	50	50

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will expand its renewable energy program. Volunteers will be assigned to a Ministry of Agriculture solar dryer project where they will work with apricot farmers in the south of Morocco.

- Peace Corps rural water supply project will continue to be a priority. Volunteers assist communities in the installation and repair of water pumps, windmills, and irrigation systems.

- Education will remain a priority. More Volunteers will be placed in the English for specialized purposes program. New institutions will include Colleges of Letters and Sciences throughout Morocco.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The first Volunteers arrived in Morocco in 1963. Since then more than 2,500 Volunteers have served in education, health, urban development, agriculture, and renewable energy.

- The program has grown from an initial 53 Volunteers to its current level of approximately 113.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Volunteers helped organize and run a four-week camp for children with cerebral palsy and their parents. The purpose of the camp was to provide training for parents to enable them to work with their children at home.

- Ten Volunteers working in a joint range management program are transferring their skills to Morrocan counterparts in an effort to help increase sheep and livestock food production.

- Five Volunteers assigned to four wildlife reserves developed conservation plans for the protection of rare and endangered animal species (bald ibus, Dorcus gazelle and Barbary sheep) and their habitat.

- Over 70 education Volunteers provided English language instruction to thousands of Moroccan high school students throughout Morocco.

NEPAL

POPULATION: 15,838,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: $170

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 30

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	83	71	70
Volunteer Years	166	140	125
FTE-Staff Years	16.5	14.0	14.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	2,538	2,196	2,117
Volunteer Operations	2,057	1,762	1,669
Program Support & Development	481	434	448
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	51	25	25
Volunteer Operations	13	15	15
Program Support & Development	38	10	10

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will expand its programming in water sanitation. Volunteers will serve in assignments which aid local communities to increase their safe water supply.
- Peace Corps will continue to emphasize its programs in forestry and conservation. Community water supply, rural income generation, agriculture, and fisheries are high priorities. The education sector will continue to expand in teacher training and special education needs.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The Peace Corps program in Nepal began in 1962 with the arrival of 72 Volunteers to teach English.
- Over the past 21 years, the Nepal program has gradually expanded to an average Volunteer level of 160. Volunteers currently work in 18 different projects in five sectors: agriculture, health, education, income generation, and rural construction.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Rural income generation Volunteers assisted over 80 groups of low income families in applying for and obtaining low-interest government loans to finance small-scale income-generating projects. Volunteers provided these family groups with technical assistance on a wide range of projects.

- Education Volunteers trained over 700 teachers in mathematics/science and English in 35 separate workshops.
- Peace Corps reestablished an agriculture project in cooperation with AID's agriculture research and production project. Volunteers are working in animal husbandry, crops extension, appropriate technology, and agriculture research.
- Special education Volunteers served in Nepal for the first time this year. Volunteers worked in deaf education, blind education, and vocational training for handicapped children.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

POPULATION: 3,197,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1981

PER CAPITA INCOME: $790

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 45

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	19	15	25
Volunteer Years	36	38	28
FTE-Staff Years	4.0	4.0	4.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	919	932	918
Volunteer Operations	672	687	670
Program Support & Development	247	245	248
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will expand its primary health care program with Volunteers working in nutrition and health education.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since the arrival of the first Volunteers in 1981, Peace Corps has consistently placed Volunteers in areas of the country that receive the least development assistance from other sources. The number of Volunteers directly involved in food production has increased from about twenty percent in 1981 to about forty percent in 1985.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Five Volunteers began working in the innovative Secondary Schools Community Extension Program (SSCEP). These schools emphasize skills that prepare students for life in rural areas.

- A retired Volunteer couple, working in the small business advisor project, revitalized a local handicraft marketing business emphasizing quality control, to attract the tourist trade in the capital of Port Moresby.

PHILIPPINES

POPULATION: 51,980,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $760

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1961

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 75

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	235	184	160
Volunteer Years	284	290	320
FTE-Staff Years	33.5	30.0	30.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	5,317	4,926	5,214
Volunteer Operations	4,266	3,921	4,183
Program Support & Development	1,051	1,005	1,031
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	164	155	155
Volunteer Operations	36	25	25
Program Support & Development	128	130	130

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to put a high priority on agricultural development, in line with the Government of the Philippines' Updated Development Plan, 1984-1987. Volunteers will assist small farmers increase production through crop diversification and inter-cropping systems development.

- Building upon successful strategies in agroforestry, Peace Corps will expand the number of Volunteers working in this project. Sloping agricultural land technology will be taught to more hill farmers to address the serious problems of soil destabilization, erosion, and deforestation.

- Volunteers working in fresh-water fisheries projects will continue to introduce low-cost technologies for increased fishpond production, providing needed improvement of family nutrition and income in rural areas.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps was invited to the Republic of the Philippines in 1961, making the Philippines one of the first Peace Corps countries. The first Volunteers taught mathematics, science, and English. By 1970, new projects were developed in agriculture, health and nutrition, and income generation. In 1982 and 1983, Peace Corps produced the training operations manual and the programming operations manual. They now serve as the basis for Peace Corps' Integrated Programming System (IPS).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Volunteers attended an AID-sponsored workshop on working with tribal minority groups. Volunteers worked with tribal Filipinos in agroforestry, water/sanitation, and agriculture.

- Sloping agricultural land technology was widely implemented by Volunteers. Hill farmers were taught techniques in multiple cropping and soil stabilization that enabled them to make use of lands that were previously denuded by traditional slash and burn agriculture.

- In collaboration with AID, primary health care Volunteers and their counterparts in the Ministry of Health received training in oral rehydration therapy (ORT), a simple yet life-saving means of treating diarrheal diseases. The training built upon a joint Peace Corps/AID project in 1984.

SEYCHELLES

POPULATION: 65,000 | PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1974

PER CAPITA INCOME: $2,400 | PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 74

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	13	2
Volunteer Years	15	12	11
FTE-Staff Years	1.0	1.0	1.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	200	290	206
Volunteer Operations	136	215	131
Program Support & Development	64	75	75
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Increased emphasis will be placed on primary health care. Peace Corps staff are evaluating possible rural projects in health education and nutrition.
- Volunteers will begin to teach survival swimming to young children. This is extremely important because Seychelles is an island.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The first Volunteers arrived in the Seychelles in 1974. Since then, Peace Corps has maintained a small but effective program focusing on education, engineering, and health.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Several Volunteer civil engineers assisted in the construction of a major water treatment, storage, and distribution system on Praslin, the second largest island.
- One occupational therapist Volunteer, working in the country's sole geriatric hospital, developed a daily activity program which focuses on improving residents' quality of life, maintaining their functional abilities, and providing in-service training for staff.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

POPULATION: 254,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $640

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1971

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 70

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	14	15	24
Volunteer Years	49	25	25
FTE-Staff Years	5.3	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	952	801	863
Volunteer Operations	679	544	603
Program Support & Development	273	257	260
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will focus its community development program by re-establishing programs in education. Increasing numbers of Volunteers will be assigned to the government-sponsored Rural Training Centers where adults receive life-skill and vocational training.

- The natural resource management and development program will expand, with Volunteers working as forestry extensionists, rural water supply advisors, and renewable energy extensionists. Under the supervision of the Land Use Development Ministry, Volunteers will provide technical assistance to rural agri-businesses on land-use management.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- In 1971, the Peace Corps program in the Solomon Islands began with six Volunteers working with the World Health Organization on malaria eradication. This project successfully reduced the incidence of malaria to a maintenance level. In 1976, Volunteers were involved in the National Census which provided reliable population and economic data for government planning purposes. In 1979, Peace Corps expanded its program to include Volunteer assignments in vocational education and community development. In addition to continuing programs in rural small business development, village-level food production, and provincial-based technical advisors, 1986 saw new emphasis in natural resource development, including forestry, agroforestry, and renewable energy/appropriate technology.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Community development Volunteers assisted their communities in constructing water catchment systems, building water-sealed toilets and community centers. Small vegetable garden plots were used by Volunteers to demonstrate improved agricultural practices and to introduce new vegetables into the local diet.

- The first women's interest advisor participated in the planning, administration, organization, and curriculum development of a new training center where village women from throughout the Solomons will attend training workshops.

SRI LANKA

POPULATION: 15,419,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962/1967/1983

PER CAPITA INCOME: $330

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 83

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	1	24	28
Volunteer Years	26	32	25
FTE-Staff Years	2.0	2.0	2.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	456	772	753
Volunteer Operations	303	619	599
Program Support & Development	153	153	154
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will coordinate with the Government of Sri Lanka in a continued refinement of teaching English as a foreign language program. In 1987, the TEFL program will be diversified, and new teacher training and English language related projects implemented.
- Peace Corps will continue to support diversification of its program to sectors outside of education, particularly entrepreneurial and income-generation skills training.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- In response to a direct request from the Government of Sri Lanka, Peace Corps' presence was officially reestablished in September 1983 with the arrival of the Peace Corps representative and the opening of the office.
- A country agreement with the Government of Sri Lanka was signed on November 22, 1983.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- The third group of 15 TEFL Volunteers trained 1400 Sri Lankan students in regional model schools for teachers of English (DELIC).

- Volunteers assisted various agencies and private volunteer organizations during term breaks by providing intensive English language workshops.
- Volunteers organized and conducted the first annual DELIC conference which challenged their students to apply their knowledge of English in writing, debating, and comprehension.
- The first group of Volunteers completed training in preparation for their assignments in the Mahaweli Development Scheme.
- In 1986, a small project in deaf education began assisting regional deaf education schools in the implementation of recently developed sign language for Sri Lanka.

SUDAN

POPULATION: 20,807,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $400

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1984

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 39

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	---	---	---
Volunteer Years	5	5	.4
FTE-Staff Years	---	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	12	12	7
Volunteer Operations	12	12	7
Program Support & Development	---	---	---
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to promote renewable energy projects in Sudan in coordination with Transcentury Corporation, Georgia Tech Research Institute, and the Agency for International Development until the project is due to be completed on November 1, 1986.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Peace Corps embarked upon a collaboration with Transcentury Corporation and Georgia Tech Research Institute in response to the AID-funded Sudan Renewable Energy Project (SREP). Volunteers work as researchers and extension agents collecting and disseminating information to the Sudanese on renewable energy alternatives.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- The Volunteers worked in charcoal production, woodfuels combustion, fuelwood extension, and renewable energy technology dissemination in rural and urban areas of the country. They conducted stove workshops, participated in the design and construction of ceramic/metal stoves, initiated a briquetting program, school tree nursery construction, and an agroforestry project.

THAILAND

POPULATION: 49,568,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $810

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 79

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	103	75	70
Volunteer Years	170	145	140
FTE-Staff Years	18.2	16.0	16.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	3,179	2,784	2,804
Volunteer Operations	2,472	2,122	2,181
Program Support & Development	707	662	673
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	267	220	220
Volunteer Operations	227	200	200
Program Support & Development	40	20	20

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Volunteers will continue to serve in rural areas to promote basic health care and improved agriculture production, in conjunction with development plans of the Thai government.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Over 3,000 Volunteers have served in Thailand in the past twenty-four years. The consistently high quality of Volunteer contributions to Thailand's development leads each year to more requests for Volunteers than Peace Corps can fill. The Royal Thai Government directly assists Peace Corps in the design and evaluation of projects through the full-time services of a division of the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC).

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Peace Corps expanded its community-based nutrition programs, in conjunction with Thailand's aim to extend health services to all citizens.
- Agriculture Volunteers supported reforestation in rural areas through the introduction and provision of seedlings of fast-growing trees. Volunteers also promoted adapted fruit trees to replace cultivated crops in eroded areas.
- Volunteers began working in plant protection to improve rural farmers' yields.

TONGA

POPULATION: 104,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $780

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 78

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	19	14	17
Volunteer Years	33	28	26
FTE-Staff Years	3.7	4.0	4.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	601	527	553
Volunteer Operations	425	347	370
Program Support & Development	176	180	183
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- In Tonga, an agrarian society with limited land, Peace Corps will focus on agricultural extension training.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Between 1967 and 1982, the majority of Volunteers taught in classrooms of primary, middle, and secondary schools throughout the Kingdom of Tonga. In 1982, a major country review and evaluation resulted in the phasing out of all primary and most middle school teaching assignments, and a new focus on technical assistance to government ministries and sponsoring organizations.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- A Volunteer agronomist is directing his own crew of Tongan assistants to develop citrus root stocks and fruit strains that will do well in different Tongan soils and climates.

- One Volunteer developed appropriate technology materials and supplies which will be used for village-level seminars.

- Five Volunteers work in the fisheries scheme identifying local Tongans for boat ownership and training them in deep sea fishing techniques, boat maintenance, and small business skills.

TUNISIA

POPULATION: 6,846,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1962

PER CAPITA INCOME: $1,290

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 65

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	61	54	60
Volunteer Years	79	90	95
FTE-Staff Years	6.4	7.0	7.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,794	1,835	1,926
Volunteer Operations	1,404	1,442	1,524
Program Support & Development	390	393	402
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	15	15	15
Volunteer Operations	15	15	15
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps will continue to place more agriculture Volunteers with the newly-created Regional Authorities. These placements will enable Volunteers to work with small-scale farmers in some of the more remote areas of Tunisia.
- In response to the Government's decision to make English language instruction a priority, Peace Corps will explore program possibilities for re-entry into this field.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- The first Volunteers arrived in Tunisia in 1962. Since then more than 2,000 Volunteers have served in health, education, vocational training, and agriculture.
- The program has grown from an initial 64 Volunteers to its current level of approximately 110.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- In 1985, a marine fisheries Volunteer completed work on a refrigeration repair and maintenance manual to be used at port facilities along Tunisia's coast.

- Special education Volunteers in 18 facilities worked with counterparts to develop special development programs for mentally and physically handicapped children. In addition to his teaching activities, one Volunteer developed two income-generating projects (loom weaving and cement block fabrication) in which the children are active participants. All money earned goes towards purchasing supplies and equipment.

- In 1985, the Government of Tunisia chose the boat design drafted by a naval architect Volunteer as the prototype design for repair and maintenance boats to be used in inland reservoirs. In 1986, the Volunteers, along with host country carpenters and workers, are completing construction on the first of these boats.

TUVALU

POPULATION: 7,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $560

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1977

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: N/A

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	2	2	---
Volunteer Years	2	2	3
FTE-Staff Years	---	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	34	41	43
Volunteer Operations	32	38	40
Program Support & Development	2	3	3
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	---	---	---
Volunteer Operations	---	---	---
Program Support & Development	---	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- In 1987, Peace Corps will continue to have a diesel mechanic in Tuvalu to service fishing vessels and train a counterpart.
- The Tuvalu government has the goal of reducing the nation's imported fuel costs. Thus, a Volunteer works as an energy planner to develop energy planning policy for the government.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Prior to independence in 1978, two Volunteers served in technical positions on the Island of Funafuti. With the establishment of the Regional U.S. Embassy in Suva in 1979, a more substantial program was developed.
- Five married couples arrived in Tuvalu in 1980 to begin service as island community developers on outer islands. They were replaced by five other couples in 1982.
- In 1982, because of the concern over safety and the unreliability of air evacuation, programs on the outer islands were phased out. Since 1982, Volunteers serving in Tuvalu are restricted to the Island of Funafuti.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- In 1985, a Peace Corps fisheries mechanic Volunteers repaired outboard and diesel engines and trained Tuvaluans as machine mechanics.
- A health education Volunteer completed the initial stages of a primary health care plan and trained a local health educator to take her place.

WESTERN SAMOA

POPULATION: 161,000

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1967

PER CAPITA INCOME: $400

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 84

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	37	24	25
Volunteer Years	71	68	48
FTE-Staff Years	6.5	5.0	5.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,166	1,005	917
Volunteer Operations	865	730	632
Program Support & Development	301	275	285
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	9	5	5
Volunteer Operations	8	5	5
Program Support & Development	1	---	---

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- In 1987, Peace Corps will reduce its commitment in the education area phasing out English teaching, social science teaching, and the Secondary Teachers college. However, Peace Corps will continue to provide manual arts, business education, and physical education teachers.

- Agricultural productivity is the highest priority for the Government of Western Samoa as well as for Peace Corps. There are nine Volunteers working in crop protection, cocoa production, extension, beekeeping, vegetable garden propagation, women's committee, and agricultural education at the University of South Pacific.

- Volunteers in appropriate technology will continue. There are two Volunteers working with improving copra drying, and developing more efficient charcoal stoves and photovoltaics.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- In the early years over 150 volunteers worked in agriculture extension, and rural sanitation programs. During the 1970's the Peace Corps program evolved into a program of 75 to 80 Volunteers, most of whom were working in education, curriculum development, educational administration, trades, and teacher training. Since 1982, the focus has changed from formal to vocational education with 60 to 70 Volunteers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- One Volunteer purchased and demonstrated a new technology in tile-making to substitute for imported roofing. This has resulted in a new local business and a demonstration photovoltaic unit to show to rural villages interested in purchasing such units.
- Another Volunteer provides managerial and technical guidance for a private honey-making enterprise which has local and export market potential.
- A Volunteer works at the Asian Development Bank doing market studies for various businesses in Samoa.

YEMEN

POPULATION: 7,696,000

PER CAPITA INCOME: $510

PEACE CORPS ENTRY DATE: 1973

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 28

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	41	9	11
Volunteer Years	35	35	35
FTE-Staff Years	7.0	6.0	6.0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)	1,128	897	933
Volunteer Operations	744	549	576
Program Support & Development	384	348	357
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTIONS: ($000)	118	100	100
Volunteer Operations	14	25	25
Program Support & Development	104	75	75

FY 1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Plans in 1987 call for a new collaborative effort between Peace Corps and AID. Volunteers will be involved with the construction, maintenance, and application of small demonstration irrigation systems at the village level.

- The first Volunteers placed at the University of Sana'a's Language Center successfully completed their first year. Peace Corps' participation will expand gradually over the next two years.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- Since the first Volunteers arrived in 1973, Peace Corps has emphasized programs in health, education, and rural construction. More recently, Peace Corps has initiated programs in urban development and photovoltaics.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- In 1985, Volunteers in the rural water supply project completed eighteen portable water systems in rural areas.

- Seven Volunteers assisted villagers in rural communities to rebuild their homes following the December 1982 earthquake. They provided technical assistance in earthquake-resistant building design and construction.

UNV Program created by UN General Assembly: 1970

First American Volunteer fielded: 1971

PROGRAM SUMMARY:	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimate	FY 1987 Estimate
Trainee Input	16	20	20
Volunteer-years	37	32	36
FTE Staff-years	---	---	---
APPROPRIATED FUNDS:			
R.C.D.E.	369	400	400

1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS AND PLANS

- Peace Corps has again set a goal of nominating 100 Americans to the United Nations Volunteer (UNV) applicant pool for 1986 and 1987.
- Peace Corps will continue to concentrate on the recruitment of returned Peace Corps Volunteers and other individuals with technical and special skills needed for the UNV program.
- Peace Corps will continue to encourage UNV Geneva, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to consider and accept a greater number of qualified Volunteers from the U.S. and other industrialized countries to achieve a more balanced composition of volunteers from industrial and third-world countries.

PROGRAM HISTORY

- In addition to operating individual country programs, Peace Corps sponsors volunteers assigned to the UNV Program. All U.S. citizens applying to the UNV Program are first evaluated by Peace Corps. Peace Corps provides international transportation and readjustment allowances for those candidates selected by UNV Headquarters, Geneva, for Volunteer assignments.
- UN Volunteers, recruited from all UN member nations, serve in development projects sponsored by UN Agencies such as UNICEF, FAO, WFO, ILO and UNHCR, as well as in projects administered by host-country governments.
- In addition to recruiting and sponsoring American UNVs, Peace Corps provides the United States Government's annual contribution to the UNV Special Voluntary Fund. The primary purpose of this fund is to pay international travel and post-service resettlement costs for Volunteers from developing countries, which have no sponsoring organizations of their own. At the close of 1985, these volunteers made up 82% of all UN Volunteers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1985-1986)

- Fifteen, of the thirty-six Americans serving as UNVs at the end of 1985, were former Peace Corps Volunteers.
- American UNVs serve in many countries where Peace Corps has no bilateral program. At the end of 1985, nineteen American UNVs were serving in countries where there is no Peace Corps program: Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Qatar, Somalia, Turkey, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.
- Peace Corps pledged $75,000 to finance two American UN Program Assistant Volunteers. Program Assistants are UN Volunteers assigned directly to a host country United Nations Development Program (UNDP) office, and are responsible for the recruiting, programming, and logistical support of all UNVs assigned to that country.

FAIR EXPORT FINANCING PROGRAM

The Fair Export Financing Program is a major element of the President's initiative announced on September 23, 1985, to counter unfair trade practices. The purpose of the program is to give the Department of the Treasury the necessary leverage to negotiate limitations on the use of aid monies for commercial purposes. This program will be used to combat the predatory use of tied and partially untied aid credits by those foreign governments which are impeding these negotiations in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The program is a cost-effective means to expand U.S. trade, to maintain U.S. jobs in the export sector, and to enable all U.S. exporters to compete internationally on an equal footing.

Tied aid and partially untied aid credits offered by the governments of other countries with low grant elements are a predatory means of financing exports. The market-disrupting effects of these practices have caused the United States to lose export sales. Tied aid credits with a grant element below 50 percent account for $4.0-6.0 billion of annual world trade. With a level playing field, 20 percent of this trade, or $800 million to $1.2 billion in exports, would go to U.S. firms annually. These practices also impede the growth of developing countries to the extent that they divert funds away from legitimate development assistance.

The Administration has proposed an agreement in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that would require at least 50 percent of any such credit to be in the form of a grant. That minimum grant element would make these credits so expensive to use that in practice they would be limited to real foreign aid. We have succeeded in raising the minimum grant element from 20 to 25 percent, but have been blocked by a few OECD countries from imposing greater discipline over tied aid credits. Nearly all other OECD member states agree that the grant element should rise.

The program would be a powerful and effective negotiating tool, since it is designed as an offensive program to target only those countries which are impeding negotiations. The temporary tied aid credit facility in the Department of the Treasury would be used to provide grants tied to Export-Import Bank and/or private credits targeted at the export markets of those countries which engage in such tied and partially untied aid credits and which block progress toward an arrangement to restrict such credits. This facility could support up to $1.0 billion in tied aid credit authorizations and up to $2.5-3.0 billion in tied aid credit offers.

It should be emphasized that this facility would be used selectively to provide leverage to the Secretary of the Treasury in negotiating elimination of predatory export financing by other countries. It would not be used as a permanent entitlement program for U.S. exporters, but would be dismantled when sufficient negotiating progress has been achieved. Successful negotiations to limit the use of tied or partially untied aid credits for commercial purposes would remove distortions in trade and could be expected to expand U.S. exports by $800 million to $1.2 billion annually. As a result American jobs in the export sector would be preserved.

FAIR EXPORT FINANCING PROGRAM
Federal Funds

General and special funds:

FAIR EXPORT FINANCING PROGRAM

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the fair export financing program, $300,000,000 to be managed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to remain available until September 30, 1988: Provided That those amounts shall be made available upon the enactment of the Fair Export Financing Act of 1985 or similar legislation.

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 11-0085-0-1-155	1985 Actual	1986 Est.	1987 Est.
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations (object class 33.0)	---	---	300,000
Financing:			
40.00 Budget authority (appropriation)	---	---	300,000
Relation of obligation to outlays:			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net	---	---	300,000
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	---	---	-284,000
90.00 Outlays	---	---	16,000

United States Trade and Development Program

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1987

United States International Development Cooperation Agency

United States
Trade and Development Program
FY 1987 Congressional Presentation

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TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS:

I am pleased to transmit the Congressional Presentation of the United States Trade and Development Program for Fiscal Year 1987.

This Program is administered under authority of Sections 607(a) and 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

The Program constitutes an important element in United States foreign policy through its dual development and trade mandates. It carried out these mandates by promoting the sale of the U.S. technology, goods and services for major development projects in the Third World.

Christian R. Holmes
Director
Trade and Development Program

Trade and Development Program

I. Executive Summary

The United States Trade and Development Program (TDP) was established on July 1, 1980 as a component agency of the International Development Cooperation Agency. TDP is charged with a two-fold mission: to contribute to the economic development of friendly developing countries and to assist the U.S. business community compete in markets for technology, equipment and services throughout the developing world. It accomplishes these objectives by financing feasibility studies and other planning services for projects which represent significant opportunities for U.S. exports and which are important to developing countries.

In keeping with the effort to reduce the federal budget deficit, the request for the TDP FY 1987 budget is $18 million. This funding level will allow TDP to continue to finance planning services on critical development projects which offer significant export opportunities for U.S. firms as well as to meet the most aggressive funding offers of our major trade competitors in support of their own firms.

II. The Program.

TDP finances project planning services, including pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, and technical symposia to assist foreign governments in developing major capital projects which both are central to their development efforts and represent significant export opportunities for U.S. technology, equipment, and services.

To the U.S. business community, the Program constitutes a unique form of export promotion through the financing of feasibility studies and project planning activites. Feasibility studies on major projects in developing countries, such as hydropower facilities and coal-fired power stations, are important markets for goods, services, and technology exported from the United States. TDP financing at the planning stage enables U.S. firms to get in on the ground floor of these markets and encourages U.S. procurement in project implementation. The end result is more U.S. exports and more U.S. jobs. In providing seed capital for the development of major projects using U.S. goods and services, TDP leverages a limited budget to open export markets for U.S. firms in the developing world.

Simultaneously, through its financing of feasibility studies and other planning services, TDP provides valuable assistance to developing countries by financing technical assistance in the design of capital projects vital to their development. U.S. expertise at this stage can save the developing country money and time and ensure high quality projects. By helping countries carefully plan the development of their major projects, TDP is making a significant contribution to the overall development of the host country.

TDP has two distinct programs for public sector and private investor projects. For public sector projects, frequently financed by the countries themselves, by the World Bank, or by the regional development banks, TDP operates on a government-to-government basis. TDP provides grant-financing for project planning services to be provided by U.S. engineering and planning firms which are competitively selected by the host country government.

The bulk of TDP resources are allocated to the financing of feasibility studies for these public sector projects. These are primarily the large scale, capital intensive projects that lie in the public domain, such as power generation, infrastructure, communications, waste treatment, and basic industry. These projects are major export markets for U.S. goods and services.

For most of these studies, TDP becomes involved in situations in which U.S. firms are confronting competition from the U.S.'s export competitors and would not be awarded the study without TDP participation. Our major foreign competitors, particularly Japan, Canada, France, Italy and other OECD nations, all have programs similar to TDP. However, these programs are for the most part much larger than the Trade and Development Program.

In TDP's private investor project program, TDP co-finances, on a 50-50% cost-sharing basis, pre-investment feasibility studies of projects in which the investor intends to have a substantial equity participation and which, if implemented, will require substantial U.S. exports. If the project proves feasible and an investment is made, TDP requires reimbursement of its contribution to the study.

There is normally a long lead time between the completion of the feasibility study of any project and an actual investment by the developers as the project is constructed. Accordingly, only recently are several TDP-financed studies now beginning to generate increased investment. TDP received its first reimbursement this past year and is negotiating with several firms on other TDP projects regarding reimbursement this fiscal year. In FY 1985, TDP assisted 22 firms in carrying out studies for investor projects.

Though less frequently than in prior years, TDP funds are also used for technology symposia and to finance visits by host country decision-makers to the United States. As with other TDP efforts, these activities are oriented around specific projects and serve to introduce host-country officials to U.S. technology and equipment manufacturers that can be instrumental in meeting development needs.

TDP is also encouraged to facilitate access to minerals of interest to the United States, and has a program to encourage U.S. private sector investment in mining projects involving strategic minerals. In 1986, TDP anticipates having activities in Mauritania, Gabon, Madagascar and Turkey.

Lastly, TDP serves as the coordinating and authorizing agency for other U.S. Government agencies to provide technical assistance to friendly foreign countries under Section 607(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. The U.S. Government agencies are reimbursed by the foreign countries for their services. In 1985, we processed 23 requests involving 17 U.S. agencies or departments in 18 foreign countries. The technical assistance provided by the agencies, such as advice from the Federal Aviation Administration (F.A.A.) on airport management, has led in the past to several hundred million dollars in exports from the United States.

III. The Importance of the Program

In linking development and trade objectives, TDP fills an important commercial/developmental niche in U.S. relationships with the developing world, particularly the middle-income developing countries. At the heart of the TDP program is a quid pro quo wherein the United States Government exchanges U.S. planning assistance for increased access to developing country markets. Through TDP-financed activities, TDP fosters relationships between U.S. sources of technology, equipment, and expertise and the planners and investors in developing countries. Developing countries are given access to advanced planning techniques and U.S. firms are given an edge in the stiff competition to assist those countries with their development projects. As such, TDP is unique among U.S. foreign assistance programs in that its principle objective is to benefit both the U.S. business community and the developing countries. The most fundamental statistics reflecting TDP's importance are the U.S. exports the Program has generated and the number of U.S. jobs created.

TDP's cumulative budget from FYs 1980-1984 has been $41.45 million. TDP-financed studies during that period have generated at least $870 million in exports and substantially more are involved in contracts presently under negotiation. These exports have creat or maintained approximately 18,500 U.S. jobs, according current U.S. Department of Commerce calculations.

Aside from the exports generated, TDP activities also play a significant role in our overall efforts to strengthen U.S. foreign relations with developing countries, particularly countries which are not recipient of foreign assistance. TDP specifically emphasizes project development in middle-income developing countries in which the U.S. has no bilateral assistance program or one which is being phased out. TDP's presence in these countries is important politically because it reflects an on-going U.S. interest in the welfare of the country, by helping the country plan major projects critical to their development. As such, the TDP program, takes on significant foreign policy ramifications in countries such as Brazil, China, Korea, Nigeria and Turkey. In China alone, TDP currently has the largest U.S. Government technical assistance program.

Moreover, TDP through cost-sharing studies with U.S. investors, provides a critical link in promoting ties and forging relationships between the U.S. private sector and developing countries. Through this program, TDP is an important component of the effort to involve the U.S. private sector in foreign assistance efforts and is playing an important role in both identifying and financing investments which also lead to U.S. exports in the strategically important Caribbean Basin. TDP is presently the only agency in the government with such a program assisting U.S. investors overseas.

An exceptionally important aspect of TDP is its willingness to adapt, to experiment, and to take the risks inherent in fostering trade, investment and development. For example, in FY 1985, TDP funded a number of studies to investigate projects which promote privatization efforts. These grants assist U.S. firms in their efforts to develop, as privately held projects, those that normally fall in the public domain. In this vein, Bechtel is currently evaluating an investment opportunity in Turkey's coal-fired power sector. The proposal, recently approved by the Turkish Government, represents the first time that the Turkish Government has authorized development of a major power source not under their control. TDP is also financing studies of several environmentally-related projects in Asia which have been earmarked for private development rather than being owned and operated by the government. Of particular interest to U.S. investors are several waste energy projects in Thailand, Malaysia and China, and toxic waste treatment facilities in Malaysia and Thailand.

IV. The Program Environment

The international trade environment in which TDP operates is a harsh one. Domestically, the U.S. is currently facing the largest trade deficit in its history. In FY 1985, the total deficit was $148.5 billion, exceeding the FY 1984 previous high of $123.3 billion by $25.2 billion or 20.4 percent. TDP, in its own way, seeks to address this imbalance.

Internationally, the major capital project market constitutes a large but shrinking one for U.S. goods, and one in which U.S. firms are getting a smaller and smaller slice of the pie. Major capital projects worldwide amounted to $94 billion in 1983 and only $80.5 billion in 1984. The U.S. share of this market has decreased from $45.3 billion in 1982 to $30.9 billion in 1984.

The strained economic situation of most developing countries accounts for a major portion of this contraction. Most Latin American countries carry an enormous debt burden, although modest gains may be seen in some countries. Central America confronts significant security problems which can discourage foreign investment. Regions in Africa are only beginning to recover from the throes of catastrophic drought. The oil producing countries are seeing oil revenues sharply decrease. Even countries in Southeast Asia are stretching out their capital project expansion programs as their exports level off. These difficulties have led to domestic financial constraints and scarce foreign exchange. They have also sharply inhibited the ability of developing countries to plan and finance major projects, with the result that many have curtailed plans for major projects.

Major capital markets in developing countries are an important potential target for increasing U.S. exports. For U.S. firms this market has been undercut by the high value of the dollar. In addition, other industrialized countries have undertaken large incentives programs in order to involve their firms in these major export markets. Feasibility study financing and subsequent export financing packages offered by our foreign competitor nations represent a serious challenge to US export competitiveness. That the U.S. may have the best technological edge is a fact that may be overlooked in the face of such financial incentives offered by other countries. The result is that the U.S. loses export markets and, domestically, U.S. jobs are threatened.

TDP seeks to address this situation by leveraging a relatively small amount of funds on developing major TDP-financed activities, however modest, directly address this situation. TDP has financed studies on projects which have generated approximately $870 million U.S. exports; we project that over the long term TDP-financed studies could result in several billion dollars in the export of U.S. goods and services needed to develop and maintain the projects on which TDP has financed the initial planning.

V. The Role of Development in Project Selection

TDP regards the development impact of a project as a fundamental criterion for selecting projects. TDP-financed activities can stimulate effectively the development process by helping developing countries correctly plan important projects. Proper project planning is critical to the cost-effective use of scarce resources, like foreign exchange, and it is at this step where TDP most effectively leverages its resources to foster trade and development.

In terms of specific projects, TDP targets on projects which are critical to the country's development plan. TDP staff and representatives from the U.S. Embassy work closely with the various ministries of the host governments to ensure that the United States Government, through TDP, and the host government are cooperating on projects which the developing countries themselves believe are critical to their development.

VI. TDP Success Stories

TDP's impact can be measured in a variety of ways: through the exports it has generated, through the firms it has helped position in projects in which they are competing against French, Japanese and other foreign firms which are using concessional export financing from their governments; or through the political impact of the TDP program, particularly in the middle income developing countries, such as China, Turkey, Brazil and Colombia, in which there are no U.S. bilateral assistance programs.

Because TDP has been in existence for such a relatively short period of time, only five years, any calculation of an export impact is only an interim one and cannot measure the overall export impact of the Program. There is normally a two to three year interlude from the time TDP obligates feasibility study funds for a project and when the study is completed, project financing located and construction begun. Sometimes it is substantially longer, particularly when project finance has become more difficult to locate. Accordingly, TDP has conducted detailed evaluations of only its FY 1980-1983 programs. While TDP has not performed a detailed study of projects in FY 1984 and 1985 to determine U.S. exports generated, we are aware that at least several of these projects have led to millions of dollars of U.S. exports. In this section we describe several of the TDP success stories which highlight the unique role TDP has assumed as a catalyst and matchmaker, between U.S. exporters, investors and developing nations needing U.S. technology and capital:

-- China: Tiansheng Qiao Hydropower Project

In FY 1982, TDP financed a $440,000 feasibility study of a major hydropower project in China. The study was done by Harza Engineering and has led in turn to $20.3 million in U.S. equipment exports on this project. These exports include the purchase of two second hand tunnel-boring machine, manufactured by Robbins Machine Company, from Morrison Knudsen and S.A. Healy. Robbins also received a subcontract to rebuild one of the machines. China also purchased additional boring equipment from Robbins plus spare parts and supplies worth $4.5 million and $5.5 million in Caterpillar trucks.

-- Thailand: Don Muang Airport:

TDP financed a $500,000 study in FY 1984 to expand the Bangkok, Thailand international airport. In that study, the TDP contractor (T.A.M.S.) proposed loading bridges for the airport which led directly to a $7 million contract for 28 passenger loading bridges and 14 sets of docking guidance bridges from Abex/Jetway Division I.C. Industries.

-- Turkey: Highway Project

In FY 1981, TDP financed an $18,000 survey on maintaining Turkey's highways. As a result, Reedrill, McLellan Equipment, Koehring, and Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing won contracts for the sale of $3.2 million in equipment for the machine park.

-- Pakistan: Airport Project

In 1984, TDP recognized that the Government of Pakistan was conducting a major upgrade of their civilian airport system. As foreign firms (British, Dutch and Japanese) were already conducting studies of major airports in Pakistan, it appeared that the U.S. would have no role in this upgrade. TDP however proposed to finance a study by a U.S. firm to review the different studies, advise the GOP on how best to manage the development program and to coordinate equipment procurement. The GOP accepted the TDP $450,000 offer and selected Bechtel as their advisor. The TDP effort has resulted in an $8 million follow-on contract to manage the country-wide airport program, with a U.S. firm the continuing advisor on airport development.

-- Thailand: Transmission Line Project

In 1983, TDP agreed to finance a feasibility study of the construction of electrical transmission lines from Mae Moh, the location of much of Bangkok's power generation to Bangkok. A U.S. firm, LEMCO Engineers, was selected and their conduct of the study has, to date, resulted in $11,642,000 in follow-on contracts for engineering design and construction supervision for transmission line and substations

-- Venezuela: Water Management

TDP financed in FY 1980 a $33,000 feasibility study for a Solid Waste Management project in Venezuela, undertaken by Westinghouse Medical Sanitation Systems which led to a total of $68.2 million in contracts and equipment sales for Ford, Caterpillar, Dumpster, Joseph Heil, Freightlines, Omnivac, International Harvester, and Hill Manufacturing.

-- Algeria: Irrigation Project

The Algerian government in 1984 announced its intent to develop modern center-pivot irrigation crop production farms and invited firms from four countries to demonstrate their competence, one of which was the U.S. In FY 1985, through a $50,000 TDP grant, Western Agri-Management was awarded a $21 million contract to develop and manage the pilot farm. This pilot farm is the model for what could be $100 million in sales for U.S. irrigation equipment to develop this form of crop production.

While financing feasibility studies is TDP's major activity, TDP also finances symposia and trips of developing country officials to the United States so as to encourage trade and investment. The following are some examples of these activities:

- At a TDP financed Renewable Energy Technology Workshop in Kingston for Caribbean countries, $237,000 in U.S. equipment was sold off the floor with $5 million promised orders for the following year.
- A Technical Orientation Program, carried out by Stanley Consultants with TDP funds, brought Malaysian energy officials to the U.S. to review U.S. capabilities in the mini-hydropower subsector. This program led to $2.5 million in follow-on contracts for study and design with possible equipment procurement and service contracts totalling up to $26 million.
- A tour by U.S. businessmen served as a starting point for American involvement in the Jamaican food processing sector. To date, American Conveyor Company has sold more than $1.8 million in packinghouse equipment.
- A TDP financed visit to the U.S. of 10 representatives of the China Ministry of Coal to investigate U.S. coal techhnology and coal-related equipment and services

resulted in the following: a contract with a U.S. firm to perform a feasibility study financed by the on a coal project, consideration by the Chinese of U.S. firm to undertake a feasibility study of a coal gasification plant to which it had earlier been precluded, and stated the Chinese willingness to explore the use of technology in this sector with which they had not been familiar. U.S. firms are now involved in the development of several coal mines as a consequence of this trip.

TDP has also played an important role in helping U.S. firms meet the competition for major projects:

-- Gabon Owendo Port

In Gabon, TDP offered $300,000 to finance the feasibility study of the Owendo port which is to serve as the offload facility for manganese mined in the Gabonese interior for export. The Government accepted the TDP offer which led a U.S. firm, T.A.M.S. to undertake the study despite aggressive French efforts to be involved. After the study, a U.S. firm, Soros Associates assembled a team to prepare preliminary design and specifications for materials handling equipment at a cost of $15 million. The construction contract was then awarded to a consortium headed by another U.S. firm, Raymond Kaiser Engineers, Inc., which will lead to millions in exported U.S. goods and services. This project clearly represents a case where TDP reconnaisance work and grant funds captured a major capital project for U.S. firms that would otherwise have gone to the French.

-- Brazil: Underground Coal Gasification

TDP financed activities in the underground coal sector in Brazil have educated the Brazilians about U.S. technology, persuaded the Brazilian government to void a formal agreement with the U.S.S.R. for the transfer of underground coal gasification technology to Brazil, and establish the basis for on-going U.S.-Brazilian cooperation in this sector which will result in substantial U.S. exports. Despite apparent Soviet domination of the UCG technology market in Brazil, a TDP-financed delegation of Department of Energy (DOE) scientists and technicians to Brazil was successful in developing high-level Brazilian interest in U.S. technology. Those discussions prompted a TDP-sponsored orientation visit of several key Brazilian officials to observe the Department of Energy's underground coal test site and other energy research institutes concerned with UCG development. Brazilian officials concluded from these exchanges that U.S. technology is superior to Soviet UCG processes and have cancelled their USSR agreement in favor of U.S. sources. TDP is now financing a UCG feasibility study in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

In addition to the above already successful projects, TDP is carefully montoring a number of TDP-financed projects which are particularly promising. These include the following:

--Peru: Cobalt Project

In Peru, a TDP-financed study has proven the economic feasibility of extracting cobalt from an iron ore mine. The Peruvian government is now seeking to implement the project which could result in some $50 to $70 million in U.S. equipment and services. As importantly, the cobalt produced could supply up to one quarter of the United States' strategic needs for cobalt.

-- Cost Rica: Telecommunications

The Costa Rican Telephone Company (ICE) in 1983 established an objective of extending telephone services throughout the country's rural areas. Japanese, French, German, and Italian suppliers made proposals to ICE to design rural telephone systems and sell their own technologies for the Project. TDP made a grant of $75,000 for a feasibility study of rural applications of cellular radio-telephony, the most economical and cost effective new technology available for this purpose. As a result of this study, ICE opted for the cellular solution and invited two U.S. private firms (Communications Corporation International and New Vector) to design, construct, and invest in the project. Costa Rica thus became the first Latin American country in many years to privatize part of its telephone system and welcome U.S. private investors into the sector. The project is now in the final design stage.

Caribbean Basin Activities

TDP has significantly increased its activities in the Caribbean as a result of the President's Caribbean Basin Initiative. From FY 1982 to the present, TDP has funded at least 35 studies in 13 different countries, plus two region-wide projects, committing a total of more than $4.2 million to the Caribbean Basin in the process.

The feasibility studies financed have covered a wide range of activities, from infrastructure projects such as hydro-electric facilities, exploitation of geothermal energy and cellular radio facilities to such private investor projects as winter vegetable farming and marketing, energy saving activities, harvesting of the oceans and tourism facilities.

The following are examples of TDP's Caribbean Basin program:

-- In Jamaica a U.S. investor, with TDP support, is seeking ways to convert existing sugar production into higher value added products. High fiber varieties of sugar cane coupled with improved agricultural techniques to double productivity will provide bagasse and cane trash to fuel a 45 MW power plant as well as cane juice for the production of sugar and/or other products.

-- In the Netherlands Antilles, TDP financed a study, currently in process, of alternative employment-creating possibilities for the islands. When the islands faced the loss of oil refinery production, a principal source of income, TDP stepped in with this funding as a tangible signal of U.S. resolve to assist in the necessary adjustment process.

-- In the Dominican Republic, imports of energy in the form of fuel is a major drain on the foreign exchange budget. TDP has made a grant to assist the two privately-owned cement plants to identify and plan ways in which they can reduce their energy requirements and improve operating efficiency at the same time.

-- In Costa Rica, TDP has provided the impetus for two important private investment projects. Through a Reimbursable Grant Agreement with the U.S. firm, Sea Life Automation, final arrangements are being made for a project to harvest crabs and process and export crab meat. Patented U.S. processing technology will be utilized to extend the shelf life of crab meat from the normal three days to three weeks, thus creating a worldwide market for Costa Rican crabs. Within 3-4 years, exports of crab meat are projected to reach some $30 million. The harvesting and processing facilities will be located in the Golfito area, which has been economically depressed due to the withdrawal of banana company operations. The crab project will create some 400 jobs in the Golfito.

-- In Honduras, TDP is financing the feasibility study of the next hydroelectric project to be executed in that country. The project, called El Naranjito, will supply 70 MW of power.

TDP Program in China

The Trade and Development Program (TDP) has assumed an increasingly important role in implementing the United States Government's policy of assisting China in its economic modernization program over the last four years.

TDP identifies major projects in China which offer the potential for exports by U.S. firms and finances the planning of such projects so as to help U.S. firms get in on the ground floor of project development. From the perspective of Chinese leaders, TDP has become an important resource for helping China plan the modernization of existing facilities and the construction of new projects.

To date, TDP has financed feasibility studies of 19 major projects and assisted U.S. firms to establish a presence in important secors such as hydropower, coal, natural gas, petroleum, telecommunications, and basic industry. Recent projects include the Shenzhen Airport, Shanghai corn fermentation, and the Peking Union Medical College Hospital.

Agribusiness Initiatives

TDP has been working for the last several years to maintain a significant program in sound U.S. investor agribusiness projects overseas. In FY 1985, TDP worked with the American Society of Agricultural Consultants International (ASACI) to survey and identify possibilities for U.S. agricultural investment in three countries--Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and the Ivory Coast. ASACI has proved to be an ideal organization for such an initiative. ASACI offers the expertise of professional agricultual consultants for the study stage as well as an extensive membership and client base to which they will be able to market the investment opportunities identified.

To date, the results of the ASACI-TDP program have been encouraging, with a number of projects identified already proceeding toward implementation. For example, one of the projects identified in Costa Rica in the Spring of 1985, a strawberry exporting project, has already been undertaken by a U.S. investor and is currently fully operational. Of the fifteen other projects that have been identified approximately two-third are under active negotiation for investment.

In light of this success, TDP has again contracted with ASACI to organize a reconnaisance team to develop project profiles in four countries--Malyasia, Ecuador, Kenya and Cameroon. TDP anticipates continued success with this initiative.

VII. Future Strategy

Experience has shown that TDP is most effective when it is responsive to the host governments' high priority major capital projects and pursues those that the government is most interested in completing. TDP is also committed to broadening and diversifying the types of projects in which it is involved, particularly those proven to be critical to economic development and those which have the potential for generating substantial long-term exports of U.S. goods and services.

In this regard, in FY 1985-1986, TDP adjusted its portfolio to concentrate on agribusiness, telecommunications and hazardous waste management projects. It is fair to project that TDP will be active in these sectors in 1987. These are three very different and very critical development sectors which have in turn diversified the kinds of U.S. firms supported by TDP. TDP will maintain this diverse selection of projects to ensure that as many elements of the U.S. business community as possible benefit from the program.

TDP also highlights several "major" countries where the development plans and financing capability suggest that the prospects for a number of projects reaching implementation are good. During FY 1987, TDP anticipates significant opportunities to foster trade investment and development in Turkey, Colombia, Indonesia, Thailand, India and China. Given the potential magnitude of China's market, a significant portion of the operations budget will be dedicated to supplying that market.

On a regional level, TDP will be actively engaged in promoting U.S. investment throughout the Caribbean and Pacific Basins in a manner consistent with the Administration's stated priorities. Similarly, TDP will work to increase U.S. support for public and private projects in sub-Saharan Africa.

In sum, the TDP approach toward project development will continue to respond to those development objectives of a country which also represent significant trade and investment opportunities for U.S. firms. While we can project with some confidence those countries whose economies will often support major projects, we will continue to operate in a highly flexible fashion, responding to commercial opportunities and adjusting to the economic realities of FY 1987 which will, in the final analysis, determine the projects funded.

ADDENDUM I

VII. Criteria for TDP Funding

TDP's projects are pursued directly with the key ministries and agencies in a country through the United States Embassy. In order to evaluate project proposals, TDP has established effective relationships with the entire spectrum of U.S. Government entities, including the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Export-Import Bank, as well as the international financial institutions. Every TDP sponsored project must meet the following criteria:

-- Development Priority. The project must rank high on the list of development priorities of the host country and TDP's assistance must be requested or formally endorsed by the host government as facilitating a priority development project. For investor projects, the host government must at least tacitly support the project. The United States Embassy must endorse TDP's involvement in all the proposed projects.

-- U.S. Export Potential. Projects must involve (1) an opportunity for substantial sales of United States goods and services through direct contracts with United States suppliers, or joint venture investments by United States firms, and/or (2) the provision of technical services by United States Government agencies on a full payment basis by the host country. As a rule of thumb, it is expected that each TDP dollar input lead to $75 or $100 of U.S. exports directly related to project design, management construction and operation.

-- Funding Availability. There must be reasonable assurance that funding for project implementation will be available from host country foreign exchange earnings or external sources, not including U.S. aid programs. Additionallly, all follow-on procurement must be open to United States firms or agencies and not tied to procurement from non-United States sources.

-- Facilitative Role. The project must show a need for a facilitative role from TDP. TDP assistnce will not be provided to a project if procurement of U.S. technology is likely to proceed without TDP intervention, or if U.S. technology is unlikely to be employed regardless of TDP's participation.

-- Compete Against U.S. Exports. TDP seeks to become involved in projects which will not result in additional completion for U.S. producers, particularly in distressed industries. Accordingly, the project should not be in a sector which in the United States relies upon exports to the region where the project is located and has been disbursed by heavy foreign competition.

-- Additional Criteria. TDP has a special mandate to encourage projects which facilitate open and fair access by the United States to critical natural resources. These must have the potential of allowing the U.S. private sector to participate in the development and diversification of foreign sources of strategic and critical minerals without adversely affecting domestic U.S. production.

TABLE A

OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
FY 1987 Budget Request
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Planned a/	FY 1987 Proposed
TOTAL TDP	21,049	19,620	18,000
Program Funds	19,300	17,720	15.920
Operating Expenses, Total	1,749	1,900	2,080
Personal Services	889	935	1,049
Travel	126	135	145
Transportation of Things	-	10	2
Rent, Communications/Util.	209	213	240
Printing & Reproduction	2	10	4
Other Services	441	572	614
Reimbursement of AID & FAAS	(285)	(300)	(320)
Supplies & Materials	5	5	6
Equipment	78	20	20
Work Years:			
TDP Direct-Hire Americans	14	14	16
(less than full-time work-years included above)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.8)
Details from AID (all full time)	(3.7)	(2.9)	(3.0)

a/ Figures are prior to the application of G-R-H reductions.

TABLE B

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (TDP)
SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES
BY SECTOR, REGION, COUNTRY

Sector/Region/ Country	Project Description	Fiscal Year	Dollar Amount
AGRICULTURE			
Africa			
Gabon	Cattle Farming FS	80	44,600
Gabon	Agribusiness DM	83	59,089
Guinea	Shark Fisheries RGA FS	83/85	54,100
Kenya	Agribusiness RGA FS	85	113,495
Malawi	Agribusiness RGA FS	84	53,000
Nigeria	Environmental Survey PFS	79	16,440
Nigeria	Tuna Fisheries DM	80/81	13,370
Nigeria	Agribusiness FS	81	93,170
Asia			
ASEAN	Pesticides Plant DM	81	14,890
China	Dairy RGA FS	83	44,000
China	Fermentation Complex	85	425,000
Marshall Isl	Fisheries DM	85	81,292
Micronesia	Timber RGA	85	94,250
Pakistan	Agribusiness RGA PFS	82	162,682
Sri Lanka	Irrigation System OV	80	8,000
Thailand	Fertilizer FS	83	400,000
Latin America			
LA Regional	Housing Seminar OV/Conf	84	100,000
Argentina	Agric. Devel. DM	79	40,000
Argentina	Fertilizer (Neuguen) FS	84	150,000
Belize	Kenaf for Paper RGA FS	82	96,860
Brazil	River Development DM	82	2,500
Brazil	Export of US Codfish RGA FS	84	15,000
Colombia	Livestock OV	80	4,073
Colombia	Agribusiness PFS	80	59,039
Costa Rica	Agribusiness RGA FS	85	85,000
Costa Rica	Seafood Investment RGA FS	84/85	244,121
Dominica	Water Export RGA FS	83	139,327
Dominica	Floriculture RGA FS	83	75,465
Dominican Rep.	Agribusiness RGA FS	85	91,365
Jamaica	Agribusiness DM & OV	81	27,820
Jamaica	Soybean Production RGA FS	82	47,810
Jamaica	Rice Production/Milling RGA FS	82	75,000
Jamaica	Winter Vegetables RGA FS	84	123,288

TABLE B (continued)

TDP SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES

Sector/Region/ Country	Project Description	Fiscal Year	Dollar Amount
AGRICULTURE (continued)			
Latin America			
Guatemala	Shrimp Farming RGA FS	84	80,221
Paraguay	Synthetic Fertilizer PFS	81	20,000
Paraguay	Synthetic Fertilizer Amend	82	540
Paraguay	Western Agric. Invest. RGA FS	81	187,136
Venezuela	Food Storage PFS	80	12,947
Venezuela	Morichalito Agribusiness RGA FS	81	110,000
Near East			
Algeria	Contes Pivot Irrig. FS	85	46,428
Algeria	Water Resources PFS	79	10,000
Malta	Grain & Oilseed DM	83	53,500
Morocco	Fisheries DM & FS	81/85	58,226
Morocco	Fisheries OV & WS	82	38,495
Morocco	Agribusiness DM	82	38,300
Morocco	Agribusiness DM & WS	83	41,082
Morocco	Fisheries Brochure & WS	83	118,192
Morocco	Fruits RGA FS	83	50,000
Morocco	Agribusiness WS	84	29,668
Morocco	Central Pivot Irrig. RGA FS	84	157,352
Morocco	Fisheries Brochure Amend	84	3,995
Morocco	WAS Investor RGA FS	84	205,895
Portugal	Agribusiness OV	80	2,000
Portugal	Agribusiness DM	81	31,193
Saudi Arabia	Wheat Prod. (Tenneco) RGA FS	82	90,100
Tunisia	Groundwater PFS	79	25,000
Tunisia	Dairy Indus(Land O'Lakes) RGA DM	82	22,403
Tunisia	Agribusiness DM	82	16,718
Tunisia	Agriculture OV	83	4,418
Tunisia	Poultry Industry	83	5,000
Tunisia	Agribusiness (Tenneco) RGA FS	84	120,000
Turkey	Fisheries OV	82	3,750
Turkey	Agribusiness DM	82	35,161
Turkey	Agribusiness FS	83	134,261
Worldwide			
Agribusiness Project Development		85	646,000
Irrigation and Flood Control WS		83	25,000
Forestry WS		84	19,155

TABLE B (continued)

TDP SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES

Sector/Region/ Country	Project Description	Fiscal Year	Dollar Amount
ENERGY			
Africa			
Botswana	Gas/Coal Assessment DM	81	60,000
Kenya	New & Renewable Energy WS	81	173,500
Liberia	Hydropower FS	84	300,000
Malawi	Hydropower (Kapachira) FS	83	100,000
Malawi	Hydropower FS	84	700,000
Tanzania	Gas Pipeline FS	81	105,266
Tanzania	Gas Pipeline OV	82	15,000
Zimbabwe	Coal Gasification OV	80	8,500
Zimbabwe	Ethanol from Sugar RGA FS	82	400,000
Zimbabwe	Ethanol from Sugar Eval	83	5,000
Zimbabwe	(Chisumbanje) Completion FS reim	84	312,778
Asia			
China	Hydropower Protocol DMs	80	158,704
China	Hydropower Protocol DMs	81	316,000
China	State Capitol Constr. Cmte. DM	81	12,478
China	State Capitol Constr. Cmte. DM	82	15,000
China	Hydropower Protocol DMs	82	32,000
China	Hydropower (T.S.Q.) FS	82	440,000
China	Hydropower (T.S.Q.) Amend	83	50,000
China	Hydropower Protocol DMs	83	17,000
China	Coal Slurry DM	83	30,000
China	Hydropower (Ertan) DM	83	4,500
China	Hydropower (Longtan) DM	83	2,500
China	Hydropower (DOC) DM	84	20,000
China	Hydropower (DOC) DM	84	8,000
China	Hydropower (Burec)	85	11,000
China	Hydropower (BPA)	85	12,500
China	Heangling Coal FS	85	550,000
China	Shangiasi Oil Reservoir FS	84	280,000
China	Coal Deleg. Visit OV	84	81,786
China	Coal Deleg. Visit OV	84	16,870
China	Weiyuan Nat. Gas Reserv FS	84	82,000
China	WUjing Trigeneration	85	600,000
China	Yuxian Coal Gasif. FS	85	750,000
India	Power (Orissa) FS	83	270,000
Indonesia	Coal/Lignite Workshop	83	156,794
Indonesia	Natural Gas DM	83	40,500
Indonesia	Energy Assessment	85	500,000
Indonesia	Coal Fired Power FS	83	85,534

TABLE B (continued)

TDP SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES

Sector/Region/ Country	Project Description	Fiscal Year	Dollar Amount
ENERGY (continued)			
Asia			
Indonesia	Reactor Lab FS	83	250,000
Indonesia	Coal DM	84	61,824
Indonesia	West Java Coal Transport	85	475,000
Korea	Multipurp. Dams	85	500,000
Malaysia	Mini Hydroelectric DM	81	35,000
Pakistan	Hydro RGA	85	244,000
Papua New Guinea	Alternative Fuels DM	80	75,000
Papua New Guinea	Lalaui Hydro FS	84	500,000
Philippines	Coal/Lignite Workshop	82	135,000
Philippines	Energy Research Lab FS	83	55,000
Philippines	Coal Plant (Cebu) FS	83	400,000
Philippines	Coal Transport (Cebu) FS	83	150,000
Philippines	Coal RGA FS	85	180,000
Philippines	Coal (Himalian) FS	83	400,000
Philippines	Petroleum Corp. RGA FS	84	40,000
Philippines	Seminar Coal Benefic.	85	10,000
Philippines	Coal DM	84	63,304
Singapore	Coal-Fired Electric Power OV	81	3,800
Sri Lanka	Alternative Fuels DM	80	9,800
Thailand	Offshore Nat. Gas Pipeline FS	78	223,000
Thailand	Lignite Production DM & FS	80	233,500
Thailand	Shale Reserves OV	80	12,300
Thailand	Electricity Transmission FS I	80	320,000
Thailand	Electricity Transmission FS II	81	120,000
Thailand	Oil Shale Workshop	81	120,000
Thailand	Coal Fired Power FS	81	144,106
Thailand	Coal Fired Power Amend.	82	50,000
Thailand	Bangkok Solid Waste & Power	85	475,000
Thailand	Methanol Production RGA FS	82	50,000
Thailand	Fluidized Bed Combustion DM	83	25,000
Thailand	Lignite Production (2) DMs	83	70,000
Thailand	EGAT Computer Requirements DM	83	34,173
Thailand	EGAT Computer Requirements FS	84	200,000
Thailand	S. Lignite Amend	84	2,144
Thailand	EGAT Fluidized Bed FS	84	350,000
Thailand	EGAT Visitation OV	84	35,308
Thailand	Wiang Haeng Lignite PFS	84	200,000
Thailand	EGAT Loei-Upper Pasak FS	84, 85	900,000
Thailand	Khian Su Coal	85	300,000

TABLE B (continued)

TDP SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES

Sector/Region/ Country	Project Description	Fiscal Year	Dollar Amount
ENERGY (continued)			
Latin America			
Belize	Electricity FS	82	172,000
Belize	Electricity Amend.	83	95,000
Brazil	Coal Workshop	80	37,563
Brazil	Solar Energy DM	80	190,675
Brazil	Coal DM + FS	80	409,998
Brazil	Natural Gas Pipeline DM	80	9,950
Brazil	Energy (Southern Cone) FS	81	494,000
Brazil	Fluidized Bed Combustion Pre FS	81	60,000
Brazil	Fluidized Bed Pre FS	82	87,157
Brazil	Energy (Southern Cone) Amend.	83	8,900
Brazil	Coal Gasification Amend.	84	12,029
Brazil	Underground Coal	85	700,000
Colombia	Refinery Modernization FS	83	250,000
Colombia	Refinery Upgrad. (add-on)	84	175,000
Colombia	Enhanced Oil Recovery FS	84	600,000
Costa Rica	Fuel and Feed RGA FS	83	69,124
Costa Rica	Fuel and Feed RGA (add-on)	84	18,352
Guatemala	Elec. Loan Center FS	83	225,000
Honduras	Hydropower	85	530,000
Jamaica	Renewable Energy WS	81	20,000
Jamaica	Coal Conversion FS I	81	109,950
Jamaica	Coal Conversion FS II	82	355,600
Jamaica	Coal/Methanol RGA FS & Review	82	507,163
St. Lucia	Geothermal FS	83	350,000
Uruguay	Ethanol from Biomass RGA FS	80	225,705
Near East			
Cyprus	Coal Conversation FS I & II	82	550,000
Greece	Coal Conversion DM	81	15,000
Lebanon	Oil Refinery Survey	81	28,975
Lebanon	Oil Refinery Amend	82	15,931
Morocco	Oil Shale Workshop	80	65,900
Morocco	Oil Shale Tech Tour	81	8,325
Oman	Power Plant	85	350,000
Portugal	Algueva Dam OV	81	4,678
Qatar	Energy Workshop	81	80,597
Turkey	Energy DM	84	35,166
Turkey	Beysehir Lignite/Power FS	84	500,000
Turkey	Coal Plant	85	222,830
Turkey	Energy Assessment	85	29,856
Yugoslavia	Nuclear Energy Visit	82	20,506
Worldwide	RETSIE Energy Symposium WS	84	6,000

TABLE B (continued)

TDP SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES

Sector/Region/ Country	Project Description	Fiscal Year	Dollar Amount
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT			
Africa			
Nigeria	Immigration Training WS	80	2,500
Nigeria	Co-op Health DM	81	3,000
Sudan	Airways Management DM	81	10,055
Asia			
Asia Regional	TA Special Fund	85	250,000
ASEAN	Science and Technology OV	80	5,000
China	Metallurgy Tech Exchange DM	82	20,000
China/India	REI Symposium	85	32,000
Indonesia	Bank Officer Training RGA FS	82	36,306
Malaysia	Youth Training RGA FS	83	115,740
New Caledonia	Computer Needs DM	81	700
Philippines	Electronics Workers Trng DM	83	40,410
Philippines	Youth Trng (NMYC) OV	83	45,102
Singapore	Education Tecnology DM	80	3,665
Singapore	Electronics Training OV & WS	81	101,403
Singapore	Skilled Workers Training DM	83	15,000
Singapore	CAD/CAM Computers DM	83	50,000
Latin America			
Antilles	Caribbean Tourism & Industrial	85	90,000
Antilles	Manpower Training DM/OV	81	2,000
Argentina	Vocational Education	85	23,324
Argentina	Vocational/Prof. Training OV	83	20,000
Bahrain	Education Technol Devel DM & WS	79	88,293
Bahrain	Education Technol Devel WS & DM	80	22,078
Brazil	Immigation Training DM	80	7,000
Brazil	Tax System Modernization DM	80	1,607
Ecuador	Customs Modernization DM	81	2,200
Ecuador	Tax Administration DM	80	4,527
Mexico	Tourism Development DM	80	49,940
Mexico	Tourism Development DM	85	102,739
Trinidad & Tobago -	Computer/Tax System WS	80	2,707
Venezuela	Health Planning DM	80	5,500
Venezuela	Science & Technology DM	80	3,200
Venezuela	Waste Management DM	80	33,036

TABLE B (continued)

TDP SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES

Sector/Region/ Country	Project Description	Fiscal Year	Dollar Amount
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (continued)			
Near East			
Bahrain	Education Technology WS	80	22,078
Cyprus	Computerized Immigration DM	84	20,129
Kuwait	Vocational Training DM	81	14,260
Morocco	Medical Equipment OV	83	1,800
Oman	Education Technology OV	80	2,000
Oman	Education Technology OV	81	9,990
Qatar	Statistical Systems DM	80	7,200
Qatar	Education Development WS	81	7,678
Turkey	Vocational Education OV	84	53,660
Turkey	MPW Visit	85	3,500
United Arab Emirates -	Education OV	81	9,000
INDUSTRY			
Africa			
Cameroon	Bottled Water RGA FS	83	23,030
Congo	Pole Investment	85	90,000
ECOWAS	Industrial Development DM	80	9,500
Nigeria	Polypropylene RGA FS	83	102,000
Sudan	Veg. Oil Refin Constr RGA DM	82	58,000
Sudan	Veg. Seed Plant RGA Add-on	84	35,046
Swaziland	Brick and Tile RGA FS	83	100,000
Zambia	Cannery (UNIDO) FS	83	72,885
Zimbabwe	Chisumbanje	85	250,000
Asia			
ASEAN	Pesticide Plant DM	81	14,890
Burma	Food Processing DM	81	19,157
Burma	Food Processing Plant FS	82	152,765
China	Industrial OV (Cao/Aurora)	84	31,318
China	1984/85 DMS	84	200,000
China	Silicon Materials Plant FS	84	100,000
China	Maanshan Wheel & Tire Plant FS	84	210,000
China	DuPont Titanium Pigment OV	84	60,000
China	Nine Proj. Contract Assist.	84	9,986
China	Everbright Investor FS	84	161,776
China	Definitional Missions	85	60,000
China	Environmental Monitoring DM	85	4,000
China	Urban Waste	85	250,000

TABLE B (continued)

TDP SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES

Sector/Region/ Country	Project Description	Fiscal Year	Dollar Amount
INDUSTRY (continued)			
Asia			
Korea	Ulson/Suwon TOK	85	9,988
Indonesia	Gombong Cement Plant RGA FS	81	225,000
Indonesia	Auto Parts Industry PFS	82	22,427
Indonesia	Electronics Industry PFS	82	40,000
Indonesia	Steel Mill (Krakatau) FS	83	500,000
Indonesia	Investment Wrkshop (OPIC) WS	83	15,000
Indonesia	Padang Cement FS	84	250,000
Malaysia	Electronics DM	84	15,200
Philippines	Steel Mill FS	81	300,000
Philippines	Petrochemical Plant RGA FS	81	250,000
Thailand	Steel Mill FS	80	150,000
Thailand	Steel Industry Survey FS	82	250,000
Thailand	BOI Electronic Compon. Dm	84	47,502
Latin America			
LA Regional	Housing	85	200,000
Brazil	Industrial Cooperation WS	83	30,000
Car. Basin	UNIDO Projects (FSs)	83	100,000
Dominican Rep.	Cement Plant	85	7,200
Grenada	Hotels	85	250,000
Panama	Coal Transshipment FS	81	100,000
Peru	Steel Modernization DM	81	9,415
Trinidad	Pulp and Paper	85	12,560
Near East			
Algeria	Refactory Production	85	370,000
Malta/Morocco	Electronics DM	84	95,232
Morocco	Industrial Development DM	80	51,909
Morocco	Electronics Conference WS	84	80,000
Saudi Arabia	Heyward-Robinson Plant	85	64,288
Tunisia	Sra Ouertane Phosphate Mine	85	600,000
Tunisia	Entrepot Assessment DM	80	15,640
Tunisia	Entrepot Assessment FS	84	338,629
Tunisia	Entrepot Travenol	85	29,806
Tunisia	Entrepot Expand	85	49,690
Tunisia	Entrepot Hampton	85	48,000
Turkey	Pulp and Paper Mill FS	80	400,000
Turkey	Tenneco Paper Packaging	85	12,500
Yugoslavia	Steel Mill (Skopje) FS	82	500,000
Yugoslavia	RMK Steel Environment FS	84	440,000
Worldwide	Export Trade Co. Analysis (rpt)	84	18,096

TABLE B (continued)

TDP SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES

Sector/Region/ Country	Project Description	Fiscal Year	Dollar Amount
INFRASTRUCTURE			
Africa			
Botswana	Gas/Coal Assessment (Plant) DM	81	60,000
Botswana	Procurement (Soda/Coal) FS	83	200,000
Gabon	Ports/Roads/Forestry DM	80	11,000
Gabon	Road Maintenance FS	81	75,000
Gabon	Minerals Port (Owendo) FS	83	300,000
Kenya	Port (Mombasa) DM	81	34,868
Kenya	Port (Mombasa) FS	82	306,751
Sudan	Nile River Transport DM	80	35,000
Zimbabwe	Groundwater	85	500,000
Asia			
Brunei	Master Plan FS	83	350,000
China	River Diversion OV	80	15,143
China	Housing Seminar WS	84	8,484
China	Shenzhen Airport	85	800,000
China	Xian High Voltage Res. Inst.	85	550,000
Indonesia	Airport Study (Trans Asia) FS	84	500,000
Korea	Solid Waste FS	84	490,000
Korea	Nakdong River Dev-Engr Prep DM	84	.9,800
Korea	Nakdong River Dev - Master Plan	84	475,000
Malaysia	Housing RGA	85	86,000
Malaysia	Railway Communications DM	80	17,270
Malaysia	Railway Communications FS	82	219,115
New Caledonia	Census Computer Needs DM	81	700
Pakistan	Airport FS	84	450,000
Papua New Guinea	- Fisheries Surveillance PFS	79	65,000
Papua New Guinea	- Fisheries Surveill. Amend.	80	5,975
Philippines	Airports Priority DM	80	3,500
Philippines	Airport (Mactan) PFS	80	200,000
Philippines	Airports Priority FS	81	260,000
Philippines	Airports Priority Amend	82	23,000
Thailand	Multi-purpose Hydro (Loei) DM	83	40,000
Thailand	EGAT Flood Control FS	84	450,000
Thailand	Don Muang Airport FS	84	500,000
Thailand	Coastal Waterways	85	500,000

TABLE B (continued)

TDP SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES

Sector/Region/ Country	Project Description	Fiscal Year	Dollar Amount
INFRASTRUCTURE (continued)			
Latin America			
Brazil	River Development DM	82	2,500
COCESNA	Regional Air Navig. DM	84	62,200
Colombia	Airports	85	651,500
Dominican Rep.	Pesa de Boba	85	34,000
Dominica	Water Loading Facil. RGA FS	84	164,021
Panama	Airport DM	84	6,000
Peru	Port Renovation FS	80	137,590
Peru	Port Renovation FS II	81	183,782
Peru	Airport (Cusco) FS	82	340,000
Peru	Minerals Transport Amend	83	24,500
Surinam	Potable Water DM	80	6,000
Surinam	River Navig/Channel Improv. PFS	82	40,000
Near East			
Algeria	Earthquake Reconstruction DM	81	12,500
Egypt	Nile Delta Protection Plan	84	130,000
Greece	Airports DM	79	10,000
Lebanon	Hospital Development DM	81	25,504
Morocco	Industrial Development DM	80	51,909
Morocco	Civil Aviation Modernization DM	81	28,738
Morocco	Civil Aviation Amend	82	1,100
Morocco	Civil Aviation Modernization DM	83	70,000
Morocco	Container Port (SOROS) RGA FS	84	60,000
Portugal	Civil Aviation OV	81	5,498
Qatar	Statistics Workshop WS	80	7,200
Tunisia	Ports-(Multi-Feas. Studies)	79	500,000
Tunisia	Phosphate Transport FS	84	400,000
Turkey	Bosphorous Tunnel PFS	79	250,000
Turkey	Bosphorous Tunnel OV	80	2,273
Turkey	Engineering Visit DM	80	2,900
Turkey	Highway Maintenance DM	81	18,000
Turkey	Rail and Transport DM	84	17,865
Turkey	Tube Tunnel (terms of ref.)	84	38,695
Turkey	Tube Tunnel/METRO FS	84	400,000
Turkey	MPW Officials Visit OV	84	17,559
Turkey	Bosphorous Tunnel & Metro	85	1,000,000
Turkey	Port Modernization OV	85	15,200

TABLE B (continued)

TDP SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES

Sector/Region/ Country	Project Description	Fiscal Year	Dollar Amount
MINERALS/MINING			
Africa			
Botswana	Mineral Deposits FS	80	44,491
Congo	Phosphates (UNDP) FS	83	150,000
Gabon	Strategic Minerals	85	14,400
Asia			
Bangladesh	Minerals Assessment DM	80	18,000
China	Geo Exposition	84	10,000
Philippines	Chromite DM	83	19,608
Philippines	Chromite	85	9,917
Thailand	Potash Reserves DM	80	18,000
Latin America			
Brazil	Manganese	85	9,160
Brazil	Manganese DM	84	38,506
Dominican Rep.	Rosario Dominicana Mining	85	34,000
Mexico	Manganese DM	83	26,525
Mexico	Manganese Add on	84	513
Peru	Cobalt FS	83	400,000
Venezuela	Bauxite Mining OV	80	2,525
Near East			
Morocco	Non-Ferrous Metals WS	81	73,240
Morocco	Strategic Minerals Survey	82	28,295
Tunisia	Phosphates Sra Ouertane FS	80	300,000
Tunisia	Phosphates Sra Ouertane FS	83	300,000
Tunisia	Phosphates (Djellabia) FS	83	200,000
Turkey	Bosphorus Tunnel OV	80	2,273
Turkey	Copper Mining DM	80	21,209
Turkey	Bosphorus Tunnel PRS	81	18,000
Turkey	Chromite DM	84	33,545
Turkey	Chromite Symposium	84	12,215
Turkey	Chromite Analysis	85	9,929

TABLE B (continued)

TDP SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES

Sector/Region/ Country	Project Description	Fiscal Year	Dollar Amount
TELECOMMUNICATIONS			
Asia			
China	Satellite DM	85	5,000
China	Multi-Channel Telephone FS	84	410,000
China	Optical Fibers Plant FS	84	290,000
China	Electronics Conf. WS	84	8,330
Hong Kong	Cable TV	85	73,112
India	Two City Telecommunications	85	7,958
India	Power Station	85	10,385
Korea	Domestic Satellite RGA FS	83	100,000
Philippines	Telecommunications I - FS	83	550,000
Philippines	Telecommunications II - FS	84	153,000
Latin America			
Andean Pact	Regional Satellite	85	750,000
Argentina	Satellite (NASA) DM	84	9,328
Brazil	Telecommunications Training OV	83	5,588
Chile	Telecommunications 0 3 FSs	84	350,000
Colombia	Cellular Radio	85	604,074
Colombia	Radar System FS	84	59,000
Colombia	Telecommunications FS	84	500,000
Costa Rica	Cellular Telephones FS	83	75,000
Peru	Cellular Telephones	85	90,000
Peru	Cellular Telephones FS	84	185,000
L.A. Region	Regional Telecommunications DM	84	31,903
Trinidad	Cellular Radio	85	6,419
Near East			
Morocco	Electronics	85	58,876
Tunisia	Telecommunications	85	75,000
Worldwide	Telecommunications DM	84	82,044

TABLE C

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (TDP)
SECTION 607(a) ACTIVITIES
BY SECTOR, COUNTRY, AGENCY

Sector/ Country	Project Description	Year	Agency
AGRICULTURE			
Africa			
Nigeria	Soil Conservation	80	U.S.D.A.
Asia			
India	Irrig. Technical Assistance	80/81	BuRec
Korea	Water Resource Development	80	BuRec
Pakistan	Soil Conservatin	80	BuRec
Thailand	Agricultural Training	84	U.S.D.A.
Latin America			
Argentina	Agricultural Assistance	82	U.S.D.A.
Brazil	Technical Assist Irrigation	84	BuRec
COCESNA	Aviation Parts	83	FAA
Guatemala	Technical General Assistance	84	U.S.D.A.
Mexico	Agri/Livestock Products	83	U.S.D.A.
Mexico	Agricultural Marketing	85	U.S.D.A.
Near East			
Algeria	Agricultural Management	84	U.S.D.A.
Bangladesh	Agricultural Assistance	82	U.S.D.A.
Egypt	Aquaculture	83	Fish/Wldlfe
Kuwait	Agricultural Assistance	83	U.S.D.A.
Morocco	Soil Conservation	82	U.S.D.A.
Worldwide			
Canada	Technical Asst. Hydrology	84	U.S.G.S.
U.N.	Nile River Irrigation Systems	80	Burec
Worldwide	Plant/Crop Inspection	83	U.S.D.A.
ENERGY			
Africa			
Kenya	Hydropower Study	81	C.O.E.

TABLE C (continued)

TDP SECTION 607(a) ACTIVITIES

Sector/ Country	Project Description	Year	Agency
ENERGY (continued)			
Worldwide			
Germany	Energy Resources Identif.	82	U.S.G.S.
Sweden	Radioactive Waste Disposal	82	U.S.G.S.
INDUSTRY			
Africa			
Algeria	Earthquake Reconstruction	81	Defense
Sudan	Blue/White Nile Development	83	BuRec
Asia			
Near East			
Kuwait	Oil Spill Tracking	83	N.O.A.A.
Oman	Training Course	84	D.O.A.F.
Saudi Arabia	Public TV/Radio Network	84	TREAS/DOT
U.A.E.	Oil Spill Cleanup	83	USGS/EPA
INFRASTRUCTURE			
Africa			
Gabon	Port Dredging Assistance	80/81	C.O.E.
Gambia	Boat Moving Equipment	81	U.S.G.S.
Liberia	Spare Parts VOR/DME	84	F.A.A.
Nigeria	Lagos Lagoon Study	81	E.P.A.
Nigeria	Comprehensive Soil Survey	80	U.S.D.A.
Sudan	Irrigation & Hydropower Study	83	BuRec
Sudan	Modernized Hydropower Fac.	84	BuRec
Swaziland	Aviation Spare Parts	81	F.A.A.
Asia			
Australia	Medical Supplies	85	D.H.H.S.
Australia	Medical Supplies	85	D.H.H.S.
Bangladesh	Irrigation Assistance	82	BuRec
China	Seismology Equipment	83	U.S.G.S.
China	Advisory Assistance	84	BuRec
China	Tech. Asst. for 3 Gorges	84	BuRec
China	Tech. Asst. for 3 Gorges	85	D.O.E./BPA

TABLE C (continued)

TDP SECTION 607(a) ACTIVITIES

Sector/ Country	Project Description	Year	Agency
INFRASTRUCTURE (continued)			
Asia (continued)			
India/UNDP	Hydrologic Modeling	84	C.O.E.
India/UNDP	Hydrologic Modeling	85	C.O.E.
Indonesia	Dam Site Assessment	82	BuRec
Indonesia	Geological Survey	85	U.S.G.S.
Indonesia	Marine Geology Assistance	85	U.S.G.S.
Indonesia	Dam Construction & Training	85	U.S.G.S.
Japan	Expressway Extension	81	C.O.E.
Korea	Mis. Equipment	84	U.S.G.S.
Malaysia	Aviation Spare Parts	82	F.A.A.
Pakistan	Dev. Flight Safety Program	84	F.A.A.
Pakistan	Tech. Asst. for Mis. Parts	84	BuRec
Latin America			
Argentina	River Engineering	85	C.O.E.
Bahamas	Aviation Spare Parts	82	F.A.A.
Brazil	Aviation Spare Parts	81	F.A.A.
Brazil	Aviation Spare Parts	80	F.A.A.
Cayman Isl.	Aviation Spare Parts	82	F.A.A.
Chile	Navigation Parts Supply	81	F.A.A.
Chile	Spare Parts	84	F.A.A.
Costa Rica	Aviation Parts Supply	83	F.A.A.
Haiti	Support for Spare Parts	84	F.A.a.
Mexico	Aviation Parts Supply	82	U.S.G.S.
Mexico	Flood Control Project	83	C.O.E.
Panama	Aviation Spare Parts	85	F.A.A.
Turks & Caicos	Isl. - Aviation Spare Parts	85	F.A.A.
Uruguay	Aviation Spare Parts	82	F.A.A.
Venezuela	Aviation Spare Parts	81/82	F.A.A.
Venezuela	Navigational Studies	80	C.O.E.
Venezuela	Boat Equipment	79/80	Interior
Venezuela	Field Reconnaissance	82	U.S.G.S.
Venezuela	Field Reconnaissance	82	U.S.G.S.
Near East			
Egypt	Constr. (Sinai Peace Keeping)	81	Defense
Egypt	Dam Construction	82	BuRec
Oman	Aviation Spare Parts	81	F.A.A.
Israel	Water Resources Development	83	BuRec
Israel	Aviation Parts Supply	83	F.A.A.
Israel	Canal Maintenance	84	BuRec
Israel	Air Control System	84	F.A.A.

TABLE C (continued)

TDP SECTION 607(a) ACTIVITIES

Sector/ Country	Project Description	Year	Agency
INFRASTRUCTURE (continued)			
Near East (continued)			
Jordan	Seismic Surveillance	83	U.S.G.S.
Kuwait	Oil Spil Trajectory Model.	84	N.O.A.A.
Portugal	Seismology studies	83	U.S.G.A.
Saudi Arabia	Meteorological Deveopment	82/83	N.O.A.A.
Saudi Arabia	Municipal Planning	82	Treasury
Saudi Arabia	Space Science	83	N.O.A.A.
Saudi Arabia	Extension of Highways Proj.	84	TREAS/DOT
Saudi Arabia	National Planning	84	Treasury
Saudi Arabia	LANDSAT System	84	TREAS/DOT
Saudi Arabia	Gerophysical Observatory	84	TREAS/DOT
Spain	Purchase of Rescue Boats	80	U.S.C.G.
Spain	Spare Parts Supply & Training	83	F.S.S.
Tunisia	Aquifer Testing	81	BuRec
Worldwide			
Canada	Dam Repair	83	F.A.A.
Canada	Spare Parts Supply	83	F.A.A.
France	Submersible Rescue Assistance	85	Navy
Germany	Spare Parts Supply	83	F.A.A.
Germany	Spare Parts Supply	85	F.A.A.
InterAmerica	Geodetic Mapping Assistance	83	D.O.D.
Ireland	Aviation Spare Parts	81	F.A.A.
Italy	Flood Management	85	G.S.A.
Netherlands/ Antilles	Spare Parts	84	F.A.A.
New Zealand	Equpment	84	U.S.G.S.
U.K.	Road Resurfacing	81	F.A.A.
U.K.	Aviation Spare Parts	80	F.A.A.
U.K.	Aviation Spare Parts	81/82	F.A.A.
U.K.	Aviation Aids	81	F.A.A.
U.N.	Aviation Spare Parts	81	F.A.A.
U.N.	Aviation Spare Parts	81	F.A.A.
U.N.	Federal Supply Services	85	C.O.E.
MINING			
Latin America			
Dominican Rep.	Mineral Survey	84	U.S.G.S.
Venezuela	Earth Scientist Assistance	82	U.S.G.S.

TABLE C (continued)

TDP SECTION 607(a) ACTIVITIES

Sector/ Country	Project Description	Year	Agency
MINING (continued)			
Near East			
Kuwait	Mineral Resources Development	82	U.S.G.S.
Worldwide			
Australia	Mineral Resources Study	83	U.S.G.S.
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT			
Africa			
Botswana	Trust Fund Account	80	U.S.A.I.D.
Kenya	Geological Field Training	81	U.S.G.S.
Kenya	Information Systems	84	DOC/BuRec
Nigeria	Statistical Advisory Services	81	Commerce
Nigeria	Health Services	81	H.H.S.
Nigeria	Nigerian Fed. Off. of Statis.	77	BuCensus
Nigeria	Immigration Training	80	I.N.S.
Nigeria	Management Training	85	O.P.M.
Asia			
Bahrain	Manpower Technical Assistance	81	Labor
Bangladesh	Minerals Exploration/Training	81	U.S.G.S.
Bangladesh (UNDP)	Hydrographic Training	85	D.S.A.A.
China	Technical Training	82	U.S.G.S.
India	River run-off Forecasting	81	BuRec
India (WMO)	Hydrologics Models	83	C.O.E.
Indonesia	Customs Procedures Devel	82	Customs
Indonesia	Computer Programming Assist.	81	Commerce
Indonesia	Training Statistics	83	TDP/TO
Japan	Language Training	82	D.O.D.
Japan	Language Training	82	D.O.D.
Korea	Contract Admin. Assist.	81	C.O.E.
Korea	Management Training	80	D.O.E.
Korea	Construction Engineer. Trng.	82	C.O.E.
Malaysia	Data Storage and Retrieval	80	Interior
Pakistan	Management Training	85	O.P.M.

TABLE C (continued)

TDP SECTION 607(a) ACTIVITIES

Sector/ Country	Project Description	Year	Agency
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (continued)			
Latin America			
LA Region	FTS Network	84	D.O.S.
Bahamas	Vocational/Technical	83	D.O.L.
Barbados	Beach Erosion Study	84	USACE
Brazil	Safety/Health Equipment	80	Labor
Brazil	River Diversion Irrigation	83	BuRec
Canada	Value Management Workshop	81	C.O.E.
Ecuador	Coast Guard Training	80	U.S.C.G
Ecuador	Census Training	81	Commerce
Mexico	Irrigation Services	80	BuRec
Mexico	Labor Market Analysis	84	D.O.L.
Mexico	Health Equipment Training	85	N.I.H.
Paraguay	Consumer Price Indexing	80	Labor
Trinidad/ Tobago	Computer Management Assist.	81	I.R.S.
Uruguay	Census Training	82	BuCen
Uruguay	Occup Safety/Health Standards	85	D.O.L.
Venezuela	Statist. Packaging & Anal.	81	BuCen
Near East			
Arab Bur of Ed	Faculty Training	84	AID/IT
Israel	Medical Services	81	V.A.
Jordan	Flight Safety Program	82	F.A.A.
Kuwait	Manpower Development	81	H.H.S.
Oman	Technical Assistance/Training	81	Interior
Oman	Industry Satistics Training	85	Census
Portugal	Census Tabulation	80	Commerce
Saudi Arabia	Traffic Admin. Assist.	80/81	Treasury
Saudi Arabia	Coast Guard Training	82	DOD/USCG
Saudi Arabia	Sinai Trng. (Peace-Kpng Force)	82	D.O.D.
U.A.E.	Customs Admin. Training	82	Customs
Worldwide			
Australia	Coast Guard Training	80	U.S.C.G.
Australia	Coast Guard Training	84	D.O.D.
I.L.O.	Personnel Standards	85	O.P.M.
Netherlands	Personnel Standards	85	O.P.M.
Norway	Search and Rescue Training	80/81	U.S.C.G.
Norway	Seismological Equipment/Trng.	80/81	U.S.G.S.
Sweden	Search and Rewcue Training	81	U.S.C.G.
U.N.	Water Res./Computer Trng.	82	C.O.E.
Worldwide	Fisheries Training	84	Fish/Wldlf